The Chicago Daily Tribune.

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TO CONTRACTORS!!

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Board of Education, third floor, New City-Hall, up till the hour of noon on Tuesday, the 27th inst., for the following branches of labor and material, required in the erection of two school buildings in the City of Chicago, in accordance with plans and specifications prepared by J. J. Flanders, architect for the board:

Masonry, carpentry, cut stone, terra-cotta, plumbing and gas-fitting, sewerage, lathing and plastering, painting and glazing, galvanized iron, Portland cement paving, wire window-guards, iron hand-rails, roofing, and steam-heating.

All proposals must be made on the regular printed form, to be obtained at the Architect's office, and be in strict conformity with the directions printed thereon. Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the said architect, corner Monroe and La Salle.

P. O. STENSLAND,
FRANK WENTER,
JOHN W. GARVY,
Committee on Buildings and Grounds.
Chicago, Jan. 16, 1885.

Frame Building for Sale.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Board of Education, third floor of the New City-Hall, up till noon on Tuesday, the 27th inst., for the purchase of the frame building on Sangamon street, near Hubbard street, now occupied by the Sangamon Street School. Persons making proposals for the purchase of said building will be required to deposit with the Clerk of the Board $100 in cash at the time of leaving their proposals, and the successful bidder will be required to enter into a contract and bond, with approved securities, for the removal of the building from the lot within two weeks from the acceptance of his bid by the board. Further particulars may be had on application to the Building and Supply Agent at the office of the board.

P. O. STENSLAND,
FRANK WENTER,
JOHN W. GARVY,
Committee on Buildings and Grounds.
Chicago, Jan. 16, 1885.

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DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing between Chas. S. Burrows and William A. Gaw is this day (Jan. 20th) dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued by W. A. Gaw at the old stand, Rooms 28 and 29, 126 South Dearborn-st., Chicago, Ill.

CELLULOID COLLARS AND CUFFS.—Beauty, Neatness, and Economy. Require no laundrying. Retain shape and finish through months of wear in any climate. Illustrated Fashion Plates of new styles and prices. By mail on application. BARNES & CO., 86 Madison-st., Tribune Building.

OFF WENT THEIR HEADS.

Official Decapitation of Five Employes on the Fraud Pay-Roll in New York City.

NEW YORK, Jan. 21.—[Special.]—Letters of dismissal from the Treasury Department at Washington were received today by five of the employés of the United States Special Agent's office in this city. A feeling of uneasiness has pervaded this particular branch of the Government service ever since the charges were made against Capt. Brackett, and while today's removals apparently have no direct connection with the Capt. Brackett matter, they naturally add to the excitement among the officers who remain and add to the rumors of extensive changes.

It is announced by Secretary McCulloch that the special funds appropriated for "the detection and prevention of fraud" are insufficient to pay the salaries of the present force. The removal of between forty and fifty of the men on what is known as the "fraud pay-roll" has been deemed necessary, and the five employés whose official heads fell into the basket today are victims of this enforced economy. The letters of dismissal informed the recipients that their services would not be required after Jan. 31.

Fears were expressed by some of the remaining employés of the Special Agent's office in this city that further removals would occur. The more experienced officers admit that there are more men on the pay-roll than are needed for the necessary work at this port, and it is furthermore stated that men have been assigned to duty at this port who have no special fitness for this kind of work, but who are backed by powerful political influences.

Special-Agent Spaulding reached this city from Washington tonight, and it is expected that the commission, which comprises himself and Special-Agents Tingle and Tichener, will begin their work of investigating the charges against Capt. Brackett either tomorrow or Friday.

THE M'MULLEN MURDERS.

James Coffee Makes a Second Confession in Which He Implicates a Man Named James Dennis.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, Ind., Jan. 21.—[Special.]—James Coffee, the young man who last week confessed that he alone murdered Farmer McMullen and wife in Coal Creek Township, made another confession last night in which he implicates a man named James Dennis. The new confession is as follows: "I first said I killed McMullen and wife to save my neck from the mob, as I thought by acknowledging it they would consent to allow the court to hang me. I now say that I did not commit the crime; that it was James Dennis. Dennis and I were at neighbor Fritz's house the night of the murder, and I went away first. I stood guard at McMullen's door, and Jim went in and killed the man. Then I went in, and we got $43. We then pulled his wife out to the gate, and Jim said I must kill her; that he had killed the man. I told him I did not have the nerve to do it, but he insisted, saying he had killed the man and I must kill her. I then struck her one or two blows with the hickory club that we made made especially for the killing. We then carried her in on the bed; she was not dead, but we fired the house and left them to burn, both bodies being almost entirely burned up."

Dennis was lodged in jail at 3 o'clock this morning. He was brought before Justice Ramsay on the charge of murder and pleaded not guilty. Coffey undoubtedly had an accomplice.

ARRESTED FOR MURDER.

ROCKFORD, Ill., Jan. 21.—[Special.]—One of the murderers of Marshal Pritchard, the tax collector of Cherry Valley, who was found with a bullet in his brain on North Main street one morning in January, 1879, has confessed the crime, implicating several others. The self-confessed murderer is James Banta, who was sent to Joliet in October, 1882, to serve three years for forgery. Some weeks ago Judge Brown received a letter from Banta saying that he could bring the guilty ones to justice. Saturday he was brought up from Joliet and gave the grand jury here the details of the murder. On the strength of this confession Gideon Cooper of this city and William Larson of Shirland were arrested and are now in jail. The three men are connected and have been concerned in other minor crimes.

GUNNING HONORABLY DISCHARGED.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 21.—[Special.]—Richard C. Gunning, of Crosby & Dimick, was arrested here in November charged with illegal voting in this city, it being claimed that Chicago was his residence. The case came to a hearing before a United States Commissioner Dec. 2. Dec. 22 a decision was handed down, finding Gunning to be a resident of Illinois and placing him under $1,000 bond. He appeared today before the United States Court at Albany and was honorably discharged by the grand jury, there not being a dissenting vote.

DRIVEN LIKE SHEEP.

Ten Thousand Rebels Defeated by the British Force Under Gen. Stewart.

Eight Hundred Egyptians Reported Killed and a Still Larger Number Wounded.

Native Bravery Illustrated by Fierce but Unavailing Charges Against Solid Squares of Britons.

THE BATTLE.

THE EGYPTIANS DEFEATED AT EVERY POINT.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—It is officially reported that a battle occurred near Metemneh. An army of 10,000 rebels several times attacked the square in which the British forces were advancing, but was compelled eventually to retire. The rebels lost 800 killed and 800 wounded. The English lost sixty-five. Among the number of British who fell was Lieut.-Col. Burnaby, who made the famous "Ride to Khiva."

GEN. WOLSELEY'S ACCOUNT OF THE ENGAGEMENT.

A dispatch has been received at the War Office from Gen. Wolseley dated Korti, Jan. 21, 3 p. m., which reads substantially as follows:

"Gen. Stewart has had a heavy engagement with a portion of the Mahdi's forces near the Abu-Klea wells, about twenty-three miles this side of Metemneh. The rebels had collected from Berber, Metemneh, and Omduraman. This last place, I regret to say prisoners report, was recently captured by the Mahdi, and thus men were released from there to fight Gen. Stewart. The afternoon of Jan. 16 Gen. Stewart's cavalry reported that the enemy were in position some few miles this side of the wells. It was too late in the day to allow of an advance and successful encounter, and Gen. Stewart bivouacked where he was for the night. The enemy kept up a harmless fire all night and erected works on Gen. Stewart's right flank. Saturday Gen. Stewart endeavored to draw the enemy on to make an attack, but the rebels hesitated. In consequence, Gen. Stewart left all his impediments, also his camels, with a guard from the Sussex Regiment and some mounted infantry, and moved forward, keeping his forces in the form of a square. All the men were on foot. The British army passed around the enemy's flank, forcing them to make an attack or be subject to an enfilade fire. The enemy wheeled to the left and made a well-organized charge under a withering fire from our men. The square was unfortunately penetrated about its left rear, where a heavy cavalry and camel regiment were in possession, by sheer weight of numbers. The admirable steadiness of our men enabled them to maintain a hand-to-hand fight with the opposing force, while severe punishment was being inflicted upon the enemy by all other parts of the square. The enemy were finally driven back under a heavy fire from all sides.

The Nineteenth Hussars then pushed forward to the wells, which were in our possession by 5 in the evening. The enemy left not less than 800 slain around the works. Prisoners taken while the enemy were retiring report the number of the enemy wounded as quite exceptional. One immediate effect of the battle is that many of the rebels are submitting. It was necessary for the army to remain at the wells some hours to obtain water. As soon as practicable the intention was to push on with all expedition to Metemneh. The English wounded are doing well."

GEN. STEWART'S REPORT.

Gen. Wolseley says Gen. Stewart concludes his report as follows:

"It has been my duty to command a force from which exceptional work, exceptional hardship, and exceptional fighting have been called for. It would be impossible to adequately describe the admirable support given me by every officer and man of the forces. I regret to say that our loss was severe, but our success has been so complete that it may dishearten the enemy to such an extent that all their future fighting may be of a less obstinate character."

WOLSELEY'S COMMENTS.

Gen. Wolseley says:

"Gen. Stewart's operations have been most creditable to him as commander, and the nation has every reason to be proud of the gallantry and splendid spirit of her Majesty's soldiers on this occasion. Our losses were nine commissioned officers killed and nine wounded and sixty-five non-commissioned officers and men killed and eighty-five wounded. Gen. Stewart's force consists of about 1,500 men all told."

THE CASUALTIES.

Besides Col. Burnaby, the following were killed: Major Carmichael, Fifth Lancers; Maj. Atherton, Fifth Dragoons; Maj. Gough, Royal Dragoons; Capt. Darley and Lieut. Law, Fourth Dragoons; Lieut. Wolfe, Scots Greys; and Lieuts. Pigott and De Lisle, Naval Brigade. Lord St. Vincent and Lord Airlie were wounded.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT OF THE BATTLE.

A Reuter's Telegram Company dispatch, dated near Abu-Klea Wells, Saturday noon, gives the following account of the engagement:

"When the Hussar scouts returned yesterday announcing that the rebels held the wells the British forces promptly formed in mass column and advanced to the wells. Guards marched at the left of the column, the heavy corps in the centre, and mounted infantry at the right. The column halted within three miles of the wells, but the rebels showed no signs of moving. The British troops set to felling trees and clearing away the grass in front of the column. An abatis was formed around the baggage, and a stone breastwork, with a frontage of 150 yards, erected as additional protection. In the afternoon the enemy's camp was sighted four miles from our Zareeba. It comprised numerous tents and appeared to be fairly well fortified. Meanwhile two groups of rebels were watching us from high hills on the left front. At 6 o'clock in the evening the enemy fired a few stray shots, and the British replied with several shells. The enemy continued firing throughout Friday night, causing only one slight casualty. Saturday forenoon the enemy commenced advancing in two divisions, in echelon, each numbering some 5,000 men, beating drums and waving flags. Many of them were armed with rifles. The enemy occasionally halted, as if trying to discover the British formation. Meanwhile the British were steadily preparing for the reception of the rebels. They formed a square, the artillery being placed in the centre, and advanced to meet the overwhelming force of the enemy, who occupied favorable ground, showing great knowledge of the art of war. They drew us to difficult positions for operations, when, by a cleverly executed movement, they almost disappeared from view, leaving only their standards visible. Suddenly a large body of rebels appeared and furiously charged upon the front of a British square. The British replied with a deadly fire, which the rebels were unable to withstand, and then turned and attacked the left rear of the square. The heavy troops, borne down by the onslaught, broke formation for a few moments, but quickly rallied. A hand-to-hand fight ensued. The rebels penetrated the ranks, but were subjected to a heavy flank fire and finally driven back. Gen. Stewart had a narrow escape, his horse being killed under him. It is reported that the rebels are in force at Metemneh."

FURTHER DETAILS OF THE DESPERATE CONFLICT.

The battle between Gen. Stewart's troops and the Arabs was fought at a point in the passaniyeh desert, twenty-three miles northwest from Metemneh, and near the caravan station of Stebacas. Officers attribute this disaster to the unruly conduct of the camels, which got powder-burned and became uncontrollable.

The British took their own and the Arabs' wounded to the wells at Stebacas. Most of the wounded are reported as doing well. Gen. Stewart, with the remainder of his troops, is progressing toward Metemneh.

During the night preceding the action the Arabs threw up small earthworks intended to intercept Gen. Stewart's march, but they were captured and destroyed by a detachment of British troops.

A HAND-TO-HAND FIGHT.

A special giving additional particulars of the battle says:

"The battle was a fearful hand-to-hand fight. Most of the Arabs were armed with spears and protected by spiked shields of ox-hide. They rushed to close quarters and swarmed over the bodies of their dead and wounded comrades. The English troops, after the first few rounds had been fired, fought with shortened sabres and with sword-bayonets, wielded at half-arm length. Col. Burnaby was killed by a thrust of an Arab's spear, which entered his neck and severed the jugular vein. When Gen. Stewart's horse was shot the rider fell to the ground and was badly shaken, but he soon recovered and obtained another horse. The English soldiers had had neither food nor water since the night before the battle."

STILL ANOTHER GRAPHIC ACCOUNT OF THE DESPERATE STRUGGLE.

Until the 16th the British advanced rapidly, with a straggling column, but evidence of the presence of many Arab scouts near camp the previous night then led to long halts, a more compact formation, and a regular advance. The British had no idea the enemy was so near. Native reports had led them to suppose that only a few rebels held Abu-Klea. On receipt of news of the appearance of the enemy at noon Gen. Stewart massed the brigade into columns, placing the guards on the right, the heavy cavalry in the centre, and the artillery and engineers in the rear, the guards thus forming the right face of the square. Lord Beresford's naval brigade was posted behind, and mounted infantry and the Sussex Regiment closed the rear. The baggage was placed in the centre. Gen. Stewart then went over to a ridge to reconnoitre. Skirmishers were sent forward to force an attack. At the first shock from the enemy the fate of the whole British force trembled in the balance, but the steadiness of the guards, the marine corps, and the mounted infantry prevailed, and the rebels retired, leaving the ground strewn with dead and wounded warriors and arms and banners. The Sussex Regiment was attacked in the rear. The Egyptians allies fought desperately. The greatest losses fell on the heavy camel corps, six of whose officers were killed and two wounded. The rebels brought all their best troops to the attack. The assault on the right of the British square was led by Abusaleh, Emir of Metemneh, and the attack on the left was under Mohammed Khair, Emir of Berber. The latter was wounded and retired during the early part of the engagement. Abusaleh advanced fiercely with a hundred fanatics until shot down in the square. Line after line of the rebels fell under the fire of our Martini rifles. The naval brigade suffered great loss. Col. Burnaby fell while fighting gallantly with his comrades. The enemy's firing the night before the fight prevented sleep. The rebels came on in good order from right and left front at 8 o'clock in the morning. Our screw-gun battery checked their advance for some time. Though our position was well protected the rifles of the rebels made accurate fire. At 10 Gen. Stewart determined to make a counter-attack and formed a hollow square, with the guards in front, the mounted infantry on the left flank, the Sussex Regiment on the right, and a heavy camel corps and the naval brigade in the rear. The square moved out under a storm of bullets. Men dropped right and left, but no wounded were left on the field. The medical staff, under Surgeon Ferguson, worked splendidly under the heaviest fire. Stoppages to attend the wounded delayed the advance. An hour before the main body of the enemy was sighted the British realized that at least 7,000 or 8,000 rebels were opposed to them. Gen. Stewart took a good position on a slope, where the rebels must advance up a hill and across open ground. Norton's battery did great service when the enemy was forming for the charge, their shrapnel causing utter demoralization. Gen. Stewart's orderly was killed by his side. The interior of the square presented to view a mass of falling camels, and struggling Arabs, and English soldiers. Three hearty cheers were given when the square reformed on fresh ground. Numerous Arabs, having pretended to be dead, now rose from the field and rushed past the square to join the retreating enemy. The rebels consisted of forces from Khartoum, Kordofan, and Berber. During the night Gen. Stewart sent a portion of the guards back to bring everything from the intrenched post in the rear. They returned in safety the morning of the 18th, when the troops partook of the first food for twenty-four hours. The hussars buried sixty men where the square was attacked. The rebels had 900 special negro riflemen, all good shots. The country is rugged and rocky and with scant vegetation."

THE NEWS IN LONDON.

GENERAL CONCLUSION THAT THE SITUATION IS CRITICAL.

LONDON, Jan. 22—4 a. m.—[Via Bennett-Mackay Cable to The Tribune.]—The one theme until after midnight in political and social clubs, in the public house—in fact everywhere—was the Egyptian battle. The worthiest comments on it heard by THE TRIBUNE correspondent seemed to favor the conclusion that the situation was more critical than the censorship dispatches of Lord Wolseley declared.

NEWSPAPER COMMENT.

The *Morning Post* says:

"We confess we cannot view without apprehension the advance of what will remain of Gen. Stewart's forces after an adequate garrison has been left at Abu Kleau."

The *Daily News* says:

"The accounts show that the Mahdi and his men are foes not to be despised, and that the march for the relief of Khartoum is no holiday work, for it has been held a little too cheap."

The *Daily Telegraph* says there is obviously a probability that the relief of Khartoum is not to be accomplished by a battle and a march.

The *Standard* concludes an editorial thus: "In view of the bravery of the Mahdi's troops, it is impossible not to feel anxiety for the course of future operations."

Every paper has a special account, and these are not so reassuring as those the War Office gave out.

LONDON, Jan. 22.—The *Times* fears the Cabinet has again abandoned liberty of action in Egypt and is reverting to some form of multiple control. The French project, the *Times* says, is not met with any new vigorous alternative policy. The Ministers are mistaken if they suppose they have disposed of the pending difficulty by instructing Granville to enter into negotiations in which he would be certainly worsted. Parliament and the people have something to say on the subject.

A BATTLE ENTIRELY UNEXPECTED.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—[Special.]—The battle between the troops of Gen. Herbert Stewart, C. B., and the Arabs under the Ameer of Sangara which has just been fought in Hassaniyeh has caused an enormous sensation in London and is almost the sole topic of conversation. The battle was totally unexpected by the Londoners, who had been led to believe from statements given out at the War Office that Gen. Stewart's march to Metemneh was to be practically unopposed. The War Office recently received a report from Cairo stating that the Mahdi, having heard of Gen. Stewart's advance, had sent a formidable force from Metemneh to intercept his march. This report, however, came from native sources, and was so full of discrepancies as compared with the dispatches from Gen. Wolseley that the officials at the War Office refused to give it to the public.

COL. BURNABY.

The most deplorable result of the battle in the mind of the average Englishman is the death of Lieut.-Col. Frederick Burnaby of the Royal Horse Guards. He was the best known and most popular officer in the British military service. His personality made him a striking figure, for he stood six feet and six inches high barefooted, and measured nearly fifty inches around the chest. Wonderful tales are told of his strength and endurance, and the desperate adventures recounted in his books—"A Ride to Khiva," "On Horseback Through Asia Minor," etc.—are implicitly believed by those who knew him. His connection with the present Egyptian conflict was romantic as well as adventurous. Without resigning his commission in the army, he obtained leave of absence and went to Egypt last January as a correspondent of the *Post*, as he had formerly been a correspondent of the *Times* during the Carlist war in Spain. When he arrived at Suakin and Baker Pasha's expedition was fitting out to attack Osman Digma, Col. Burnaby found it intolerable to be without active military employment, and he was given a position on the staff of Baker Pasha. He was with that General in the disastrous battle at Tokar and the retreat to Trinkitat. Many incidents of Col. Burnaby's strength and prowess during that fight and retreat have been told, and it is said that but for him Valentine Baker, who was sorely wounded after his Egyptian allies had run away, would never have been brought from the field alive.

LIEUT.-COL. BURNABY.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF THE DEAD OFFICER.

Lieut.-Col. Fred Burnably was born at Bedford, England, March 3, 1842, and, after being educated at Harrow and in Germany, entered the Royal Horse Guards, Blues, Sept. 30, 1859. His passion for gymnastics resulted in a breakdown of health, and, being ordered to travel, he visited South America, Central Africa, and most parts of Europe. In 1875 he determined to make the famous journey to Khiva. Endowed with indomitable courage and qualities in every way specially adapting him for the expedition, he succeeded in overcoming every obstacle. At more than one station on the way only his knowledge of the language or the inability of the inspectors to read his passport secured his passage. At Kazala, near the mouth of the Syrbaria, he was allowed to proceed on the understanding that he was going to Petro-Alexandrovsk, in the newly-acquired Russian territory. Had he done so he would never have reached his destination, but by making a detour and crossing the Oxus into the Khanate he finally reached the Capital. His intention to cross into Bokhara was frustrated by an order from the Russian authorities to return to Petro-Alexandrovsk, where he received a command from the Duke of Cambridge to return at once into European Russia. In the winter of 1876 Col. Burnaby traveled on horseback through Turkey in Asia to Persia, and returned by Kars, Batoum, and Trebizond to Constantinople. He was military correspondent of the *Times* with the army of Don Carlos in Spain. In 1880 he unsuccessfully contested Birmingham against Bright and Chamberlain, receiving, however, a large vote. The Colonel was an expert balloonist, and made nineteen ascents, often unaccompanied by any professional aeronauts. His leading works were "A Ride to Khiva," "On Horseback Through Asia Minor," and "A Ride Across the Channel."

MISCELLANEOUS.

BRITISH CABINET COUNCIL.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—The Cabinet meeting today considered the French proposals regarding Egyptian affairs. The session lasted three hours. Afterwards there was a long conference between Gladstone, Earl Granville, and the Marquis of Hartington. Chamberlain was again absent, owing to continued illness. He has just undergone a painful surgical operation in the mouth. Previous to the meeting of the Cabinet Sir Charles Dilke, President of the Local Government Board, called upon Chamberlain and had a long conference. It is reported late this afternoon that the Cabinet council had decided that if the French counter-proposals in regard to the Egyptian financial question are modified they would afford a basis for parleying. Count Munster, the German Ambassador, had a long conference today with Earl Granville.

WHAT FRANCE WANTS.

PARIS, Jan. 21.—The *Republique Francaise* directs attention to the importance of the concessions contained in the French proposals. France and the other Continental Powers, the same journal says, do not desire in any wise to impede the action of England in Egypt. They only seek to obtain a just settlement of the Egyptian difficulty, and hope England is similarly disposed.

THE BLACK WATCH REGIMENT—THE MAHDI'S MOVEMENTS.

MERAWI, Egypt, Jan. 21.—The Black Watch Regiment has arrived, and an advance is daily expected.

The Arab newspaper *Nusret* publishes El Mahdi's letter to Lieut. Shendy ordering him to take all his troops to Berber, where, with 8,000 warriors, he shall attack the English forces at Mount Hamund, north of Berber. The paper publishes another letter from El Mahdi to Osma Digma urging him to capture Suakin, and thereby enable El Mahdi to procure aid from Arabia by way of that port.

ITALY PREPARED TO SUPPORT ENGLAND.

ROME, Jan. 21.—It is rumored that Italy is prepared to act in concert with England in establishing an Anglo-Italian military occupation of Egypt. It is stated that 20,000 Italian troops are ready to embark for Egypt as Italy's contingent for garrisoning that country.

FEHMI PASHA'S PROPOSALS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 21.—It is believed that Fehmi Pasha's proposals regarding Egypt are as follows: That Turkey agrees to recognize the Egyptian loan guaranteed by England; that part of the expenses of the English expedition shall be defrayed by the Egyptian Treasury; that English occupation shall continue at least eight months and shall not exceed two years; that the Sultan will recognize the native tribunals of Egypt; that Turkey shall occupy certain ports in the Red Sea; and that the right of Egypt to conclude treaties of commerce shall be modified. It is stated that the dispatch of 6,000 troops to Suakin depends upon the acceptance of these proposals.

SENTENCED TO DEATH.

GALVESTON, Tex., Jan. 21.—[Special.]—Jasper Rhodes, the negro who brutally murdered his wife the night of Oct. 21 in the yard of Richard Tiernan, where she was a domestic, was sentenced to death today.

THE USURPER BOUNCED.

Buffoon Haines at Springfield at Last Tires of His Own Antics and Resigns.

He Fights Desperately, but Finds Himself Without Friends in Either Party.

Cronkrite Takes the Chair Amid Great Confusion—The House Then Adjourns Until Today.

THE ISHMAELITE OUSTED.

DRIVEN TO DESPERATION THE WAUKEGAN USURPER RESIGNS.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 21.—[Special.]—Republicans and Democrats are congratulating themselves tonight that Haines has been worn out. Just when everybody began to believe that the session would last all night he resigned. The immediate cause of Haines' stepping down and out was a speech by West, the Democratic member from McLean County. He had got the floor on a question of right and had been pleading that members were endangering their health and disgracing the State by their prolonged and fruitless session. He suggested an adjournment till tomorrow, and appealed to Haines to step down and out and let the organization proceed.

When there had been several roll-calls on adjournment with the usual result Haines' exasperation at the mismanagement of his followers was so great that he sent word to the Republicans that he was ready for a compromise, and would help them elect a Speaker if they would consent to an adjournment till 11 o'clock tomorrow and allow him to name the man, who was to be either Abner Taylor or Eugene Sittig of Cook County. He claimed he could furnish enough Democratic votes to elect either. The reply was that the Republican caucus had selected a candidate in the person of Mr. Fuller, and they were entirely satisfied with him. Haines in reply went over his old ground that he desired the election of a Democratic Speaker, but there had been no time when Cronkrite could have got the necessary seventy-seven votes, even with his own and that of Haines. He then thrashed the old straw regarding the way he had become Permanent Speaker, and wondered why specifications had not been filed to oust him. He said it was evident the Democrats had no longer any use for him, neither had the Republicans. He would therefore take his original position as an Independent and resign his office as Speaker of the House.

AN OMINOUS THREAT.

Haines was very tired. The Republicans had declined his offer and he suddenly seized the opportunity to gratify nine-tenths of the members of the House by making his long-promised move and resign. He prefaced his remarks with a statement of his election as an Independent Democrat and closed them with an open declaration that since both Republicans and Democrats had no use for him he would continue as an Independent—a threat which was ominous to the Democrats. He then ran down the steps from the Speaker's chair and locked himself in the Speaker's room.

CONFUSION SUPREME.

At once a shout went up all over the House, and there was a general moving forward of the members. Pike, the Republican giant from McLean, happened to be loitering near, and he mounted the stand, and seizing the gavel began to rap for order. Cronkrite was soon at his side and there was no misunderstanding between them. But the Democrats got scared and made a rush for Pike, the foremost being the Cook County fellows who have been doing the loudest bellowing for Haines, and were anxious to show their zeal for Cronkrite. In the confusion several motions were put, Crafts of Cook vainly seeking to attract attention and get the honor of naming Cronkrite. Some of the more enthusiastic Democrats bowled out motions for a permanent organization and to make the clerks and other officers permanent.

QUICK-WITTED REPUBLICANS.

There was a good deal of chagrin on the Democratic side of the House, especially among the Haines people, who wanted to get under cover, and the Republicans took advantage of the situation. Mr. Fuller had mounted a chair at the start, and as soon as the rejoicing over Haines' retreat began to subside Fuller commanded the attention of the House and put the motion that Mr. Cronkrite be the Temporary Speaker, which went through with a hearty aye from all quarters. Fuller's motion was also carried on adjournment, and the members soon began to disperse after calling caucuses for the morning.

REJOICINGS.

The Republicans were very much gratified at having driven Haines from the chair, and the Cronkrite people were pleased that they would have an opportunity to vote for him for Permanent Speaker; though, in view of Haines' attitude, one of their leaders said he did not feel hopeful of Cronkrite's election.

Tom Merritt, Jim Herrington, and others of the forty managers who undertook to force Haines on the House are very sore over the outcome, and are predicting that Cronkrite can never be elected; that Haines will yet be Speaker. The vote will probably not be reached tomorrow, because of the absence of Choisser, the Democrat who is kept at home by death in his family.

GEN. BLACK'S PART IN THE PLAY.

Since adjournment the story is circulated that Haines has been holding out all day for the arrival of Gen. Black, who is said to have been called here by telegraph to pull Linegar into line. Through the influence of a paper which R. S. Dement of Lexington is said to have in his possession Black was to work on Linegar through threats of future punishment; but, according to the story, Black's train was delayed by a snow-storm until Haines was worn out, and he could not wait until Black had pulled Linegar into line. Dement's scheme therefore failed.

CRONKRITE NOT YET HAPPY.

While Cronkrite is now in the Chair as Temporary Speaker he is by no means elected permanent presiding officer. He cannot be elected without Haines' vote, and the party from Lake may now seek an alliance with the Republicans and elect either Sittig, Taylor, or Harper, as he offered to do this afternoon. That cannot be done, however, until the Republicans have abandoned Fuller, which they have now no intention of doing. Both parties will vote for their caucus nominees, and Sittig and Haines will probably play independent. Haines distinctly stated in his speech of withdrawal that he was independent again, which simply means that he wants to make the best terms he can with either party. He has locked himself in his room and will not see newspaper reporters. His followers are disgusted with the outcome.

DRAWN THE HOLE AFTER HIM.

A report got out tonight that Haines had left on the midnight train for Chicago, but the truth is he went to his room, got into bed, and refused to hear the score or more of raps on his door. So far as is known, R. S. Dement of Lexington was the only person admitted. He had a half hour's talk and then took word to the small Democratic caucus in Kimbrough's room that the Lake County straddler was still independent. No one can find out his intention, but it is supposed he will vote for Sittig for Speaker. He sent word by dement to the Democrats, who began talking of electing him Permanent Speaker, that under no circumstances would he accept it. The Democrats have not yet made a program for tomorrow. The Republicans are confident of electing the Speaker.

The day's weary work is detailed below.

A TEST OF ENDURANCE.

LINEGAR AND O'DONNELL WILL NOT BE WHIPPED INTO LINE TO RECOGNIZE HAINES.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 21.—[Special.]—There was a long, tiresome trial of endurance in the House today. Last night the Democrats promised the Republicans that a vote should be had upon permanent organization today, and upon this express condition they agreed that Yost should pair with Choisser, who was absent on account of the sickness of his child. With this pair in force the proportionate numerical strength of the two parties in the House was preserved, and had a vote been reached the Democrats could have elected a Speaker. The Democrats who promised that a vote should be taken counted without their host, and their failure to whip Linegar and O'Donnell into line to recognize Haines as Speaker prevented the execution of the agreement.

THE BARGAIN.

Late last night they made a bargain with Haines that the rules for a permanent organization should be adopted and that he was then to resign and let Cronkrite take the helm. The effect of the adoption of the rules would have been to practically acknowledge Haines as Permanent Speaker and would have put him in a position to defy the House to a much greater extent than he has already done. Linegar and O'Donnell refused to give him this opportunity. They declared that they would not thus legalize his outrageous usurpation and refused to believe that he would resign as he had promised to do. The result was that when Crafts moved to adopt the rules of the last House Linegar and O'Donnell voted with the Republicans against it, and the split on the Democratic side was complete. Haines got very mad, and said no vote should be taken. The Republicans got mad, and declared that they were there to prevent an adjournment until permanent officers were elected, and the House settled down to a square test of endurance.

THE USURPER ANGERED AT THE DEMOCRATS.

As the morning wore on, Haines got more and more angry at what he called the stupidity of the Democrats, declaring that he was compelled to keep up the fight against the Republicans alone and received no aid from his Democratic brethren. At one time, when the Republicans were pressing him closely upon a point of order, he turned angrily to the Democratic side and demanded to know whether they had any motions to make.

Proceedings were opened up when the House assembled with a vote on Fuller's motion instructing Haines not to notify the Senate that the House was ready for business. The House ordered yesterday that this question should be voted upon the first thing today, and a roll-call was ordered as soon as the House met. The Democrats who had gone into the agreement with Haines that the rules of the last session should be adopted, as preparing the way for his retirement, refused to vote, but Cherry, Linegar, and O'Donnell, who refused to make any concessions, voted with the Republicans for the motion, and Sittig's refusal to vote failed to cut any figure. The motion received seventy-eight votes and was adopted, in spite of the Democratic effort to break a quorum.

A FRUITLESS FIGHT.

Then followed a long and fruitless fight on the part of the Democrats to get through some motion or resolution which would have the effect of making Haines Permanent Speaker without voting directly on the real question. Crafts led off with a resolution to adopt the rules of the last House for the government of the present. This raised a storm of objections from the Republican side, to which Haines paid no attention. Finally Fuller of Ford, as a substitute, moved that the House proceed to a permanent organization. The usurper promptly ruled the motion out of order and arbitrarily refused to entertain an appeal, declaring that the question had already been passed upon. Then, when Fuller attempted to read from Haines' book on parliamentary law in support of his right of appeal, the great straddler began to whimper and say it was in bad taste to quote from his own book, and refused to allow himself to be quoted as authority. Crafts' resolution was promptly voted down when the House got a chance at it, although Sittig deserted the Republicans, and in spite of the efforts of a large number of Democratic lobbyists who were on the floor laboring with Linegar and O'Donnell, who voted with the Republicans.

REPUDIATED RESOLUTIONS.

A dozen propositions were then trotted out by the Haines following on the Democratic side, including a resolution for the appointment of a Committee on Contested Elections and a joint resolution providing for the attendance of the two Houses next Friday to canvass the vote on State officers. The lightweights on both sides of the House discussed the resolutions, but the speeches were tame. With the assistance of Linegar and O'Donnell all propositions which did not provide for coming to a direct vote on the question of permanent organization were spewed out by the Republicans. Sittig condescended to vote with the Republicans against the resolution to appoint a Committee on Contested Elections, in which he is personally interested on account of the contest of McAuliff against himself, and on the resolution providing for a joint session of the two Houses for the purpose of canvassing the vote on State officers.

Later in the afternoon Linegar offered a resolution declaring that the present organization was only temporary and that no business was in order except the election of permanent officers. The Chair declared it was not competent for the House to pass upon its organization, and refused to entertain an appeal. For a moment it looked as though a storm was about to happen, but the cloud blew over and the House was transformed into a circus similar to that of last Friday night, with Haines in his great original act of chief clown.

THE PRESENCE OF POLICE.

Though the proceedings on both sides were good-natured, it did not escape the attention of the Mayor of the city, John McCreery, having apparently been labored with by the Haines people, was present and had placed a pair of policemen at the disposal of the usurper. These worthies spent most of their time in the Speaker's room, occasionally going on dress-parade with loaded canes. Half a dozen other individuals scattered about the House were also said to be guardians of Haines' bodily safety. It was believed that Haines proposed to call upon the military and the police squad which he had mustered in to help him to keep quiet the unruly members who were fretting under his usurpation of the Speakership and arbitrary rulings, and during a brief crossfire between the Chair and Linegar, the latter referred to the presence of the police by saying that Haines could have him arrested if he wanted to, impliedly threatening that the consequences might be serious. Haines replied that he did not propose and had no power to have any one arrested.

FILIBUSTERING.

About 5 o'clock the Democrats resorted to all sorts of schemes to kill time and wear the Republicans out. Newspaper extracts were introduced and read by the Clerk. A page was prevailed upon to steal a large number of the printed copies of the Drainage bill introduced by Mr. Whiting in the Senate. Crafts essayed what he thought was going to be a very funny business which would add greatly to the Haines circus. One of the bills was so changed that it became a resolution and the document sent to the Clerk to be read for information. At once the House was in a turmoil, the members singing scraps of songs, exchanging cat-calls, and indulging in other minstrel-show business, no attention being paid to the reading of the Drainage bill, which under ordinary circumstances would have taken an hour. Finally the disorder became so great that Kimbrough rose in his seat and passionately objected to continuing the farce, declaring that the scene was one the like of which had never been seen in any bar-room, and reflected everlasting disgrace on the State of Illinois. This sobered the boisterous members, and for a time the reading proceeded, the only interruption being to vote on motions to adjourn, which were always lost. When the farce had gone on for two hours and the reading was about two-thirds through Headen of Shelby demanded that the Clerk start in afresh on the resolution, as the confusion had prevented any one from hearing. The Clerk accordingly started in on Sec.

1. Motions for adjournment continued to be made, and Haines kept getting more exasperated with the lack of brains shown by his Democratic henchmen. He declared to a few friends that there had once been a Democratic majority in the House, but it had disappeared, and he did not propose to trust his fortunes to that side any longer. He intended to take a course which would land him on top, and in other ways indicated that he was ready for an alliance with any Republicans who would treat. He then sought out ex-Representative E. D. Cooke, Eugene Sittig's keeper, and had a long consultation with him.

THE FARCE ENDED.

After the farce had been going on for four or five hours Baird of Cook got the floor on a point of order, and worried the Chair considerably by insisting on stating the point in his own way. Haines finally turned to the Democratic side of the House and savagely demanded to know if there was no one there to defend the rights of the Speaker. Several superserviceable tools started in. Campbell of Hamilton, having the best lungs, made himself heard, but retired in confusion at the jeers of the Republicans. Haines in his desperation tried to recognize his enemy, West of McLean, who had a plan of relief. He finally found a way out by entertaining a motion to adjourn. It was then nearly 10 o'clock.

THE SENATORSHIP.

INTEREST CENTERED IN THE HOUSE MUDDLE—GEN. LOGAN'S CHANCES.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 21.—[Special.]—The row in the House completely laid out the Senatorial question today, and even Harrison's withdrawal, which became generally known, did not receive the attention it might otherwise have done. The withdrawal of Harrison, however, made the Morrison people very uneasy, and they showed in many ways that they feared that combinations might be made that would prove disastrous to the Egyptian tariff tinker. Judge Allen and his friends put in what spare time they had during the day in cultivating Harrison's late supporters, and Gen. Black's friends devoted their attention to the same line of action. Gen. Black himself got in tonight and showed great interest in the Cook County delegation. Just what effect the withdrawal will have would be hard to determine.

The chances for Gen. Logan's election are considered brighter, and some leading Democrats now admit he has the best show. Some of them go so far as to say he will be elected. It is given out tonight that Harrison's friends are endeavoring to hold his forces together for the purpose of turning them over to another candidate in a body at the proper time, or to be in shape to come into the race himself again if the thing looks favorable. They are requested to make no new alliances for a few days.

REPUBLICAN CAUCUS.

GRIEVANCES OF THE SENATORS—THE FIGHT ON FRANK DRAKE.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 21.—[Special.]—A caucus of the Republican Senators was held this afternoon, though there were several who for various reasons were unable to be present. The question under consideration was the committee apportionment which the caucus informally agreed to last week. The complaint has been two or three Senators took advantage of Senator Ruger's semi-independent position to get the best places for themselves. Senator Torrance made a speech disclaiming any personal grievance, but criticising the work of the subcommittee which had the making up of the committees and the manner in which they had looked after their own interests. He then withdrew without stating positively whether he would or would not vote for the committees when the matter comes up in open Senate.

Other members also made some criticisms, but declared they would stand by the action of the caucus, and the whole talk ended here. The committees will be presented tomorrow and will in all probability be adopted by the Senate, notwithstanding the kicking there has been on both sides of the house. It is probable that as soon as the committees are appointed the Senate will go into executive session for the purpose of taking up Gov. Hamilton's appointments. The majority of these will be confirmed without trouble, but there is a disposition to make war on a few outside of the State-House Commissioners. One of these is Frank Drake, Grain Inspector. Two or three of the Chicago Senators claim to have grievances against him, but as Drake's term will expire in a few months it is possible his enemies will conclude to wait and make their fight against his reappointment.

THE SENATE.

A BILL INTRODUCED LEGALIZING PRIMARY ELECTIONS—OTHER MEASURES.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 21.—[Special.]—In the Senate today Senator Crawford introduced the bill prepared by the Citizens' Committee legalizing primary elections, the main features of which have already been published in THE TRIBUNE. The bill went to the Committee on Elections. Other bills introduced were:

By Senator Hamilton—For a redivision of the judicial districts of the State.

By Senator Shumway—Relative to fraudulent medical advertising.

By Senator Tubbs—Amending the School act in regard to Township Treasurers' loans.

By Senator Foreman—Allowing the Supreme Court to fill Appellate Court vacancies.

By Senator Bell—For the better protection of stock in stock-yards.

By Senator Duncan—Amending the Country Road and Bridge law, and relating to injuries of employes from employers' negligence.

By Senator Streeter—Providing for the appointment of three Civil-Service Commissioners by the Governor, and embodying the main features of the National Civil-Service law.

A SCHEME TO HELP HAINES SHELVED.

After some debate the bill making an appropriation of $5,000 for the Illinois exhibit at New Orleans was passed.

Senator Merritt's resolution to go into joint session with the House to canvass the vote of the State officers was the subject of long discussion, but was disposed of by a motion of Senator Ainsworth to commit to a special committee of five, to be appointed by the Chair. The vote on this question was a strict party one, there being 26 yeas and 25 nays. The Chair appointed Messrs. Ainsworth, Whiting, Sumner, Merritt, and Bell such committee, and Merritt's resolution, conceived with the idea of helping Haines, is laid to rest for the present.

Senator Whiting's resolution for an amendment to the Constitution and to establish woman suffrage was referred to the Committee on Elections and the Senate adjourned.

THE BRAND-LEMAN CASE.

Before adjournment Senator Duncan tried to get considered the bombastic protest of the Democratic caucus against Gov. Hamilton's action in giving a certificate of election to Leman, but was too late in presenting the matter. He announced that he would bring it up tomorrow and get it spread on the Senate Journal.

The agreement in the caucus was that the protest should not be presented unless every member on the Democratic side of the Senate affixed his name to it. After reflection Senator Streeter decided not to do this, and two or three other Democratic Senators took the same course, as they did not feel that they could afford to go on record in favor of the fraud. Nevertheless, Duncan insists he will ignore the caucus agreement and get the protest on the Senate Journal, as it only needs the signatures of two members to do this.

HARRISON WILL NOT TALK.

BUT SOME OF HIS FRIENDS GIVE OPINIONS ON HIS WITHDRAWAL.

Carter Harrison was approached yesterday by a TRIBUNE reporter with the question whether it was true, as indicated by yesterday's Springfield dispatches, that he had withdrawn from the Senatorial race. The question seemed to touch a soft spot, but his better nature asserted itself, and with a sad tone of voice and great solemnity he replied:

"Sir, I do not wish to talk upon the Senatorial question," at the same time indicating by a motion of his hand that further questions would not be answered.

Among the politicians frequenting the City-Hall the story of Harrison's withdrawal was generally believed and commented upon as a shrewd move. "Harrison knows that the caucus nomination will be an empty honor," they said, "and he prefers now to be one of the lookers-on, watching for a chance to jump in when it becomes a free for all, and to try for the place then."

A member of the Cook County Democratic Club who has always been a very ardent supporter of Harrison said that the Mayor had been sold in the house of his friends, and men who had pretended to work for him had on the quiet been laying the wires for Lambert Tree, and Tree would get there unless he was outgeneraled by C. B. Farwell, who had more friends among the Democrats, when he needed them, than people generally were aware of. Who the traitors in Harrison's camp were the gentleman would not say, but intimated that they had been at that work before, when Tree was elected a delegate-at-large to the Democratic National Convention.

NOTES IN GENERAL.

THE TILEMAKERS' ASSOCIATION.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 21.—[Special.]—The Illinois Tilemakers' Convention reassembled this morning, with E. M. Pike in the chair. A report was made favoring the amendment of Sec. 1 of Chap. 82 of the Illinois Revised Statutes so that it shall read:

That any person who shall by contract, expressed or implied, or partly expressed and partly implied, with the owner of any lot or piece of land, furnish labor, material, or services as an architect or superintendent in building, altering, repairing, or maintaining any house or other building or appurtenance thereto on such lot or piece of land, or upon any street or alley and connect with such building or appurtenance, or in constructing any drain or sewer on such tract or lot of land, shall have a lien upon the whole of such tract of land or lot, and upon such house, or building, or appurtenance for the amount due him for such labor, material, or services.

The report was adopted. Several gentlemen were given the opportunity to speak of the merits of their tile-machine, after which Prof. William McMurty, Chemist of the Industrial University at Champaign, read a paper on the "Chemistry of the Soil in Relation to Land-Drainage," illustrated by an interesting table.

The Hon. B. F. Johnson of Champaign read a paper of much interest on the effects of drainage on water-supply; Prof. Morrow one by Prof. T. J. Burrill on the effects of drainage on orchards; and Prof. C. G. Elliott, drainage-engineer, of Tonica, Ill., one on the drainage of swamps. Resolutions were adopted strongly indorsing the Hon. D. W. Smith of Sangamon County as a suitable person for Cleveland's Commissioner of Agriculture and recommending his appointment. These officers were elected: President, E. M. Pike of Chenoa; Vice-President, Alexander McLean of Bardolph; Secretary, D. W. Stooker of Buffalo; Treasurer, John McCabe of Rushville. A resolution was adopted urging the passage of the so-called Experiment Station bill, now pending in the Lower House of Congress, for conducting experiments in scientific agriculture, after which the association adjourned to the third Tuesday of next January.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

These corporations were licensed today: Steam-Gager Lantern Company of Chicago, capital $2,000; Pioneer Cigar Company of Chicago, capital $10,000; the Barrel Churn Company of Rock Falls, Whiteside County, capital $5,000; California Mine Company of Chicago, capital $3,000; Scranton Manufacturing Company of Chicago, capital $20,000; Philadelphia Panorama Company of Chicago, capital $200,000. The Esler & Ropiequet Manufacturing Company of Belleville, Ill., changes its name to the Sucker State Drill Company.

THE GAY CAPITAL.

President Arthur Dines His Cabinet for the Last Time—Other Social Events.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 21.—[Special.]—The last dinner at which President Arthur and his Cabinet will sit together was given tonight. There were five wine-glasses, a champagne-glass, and a caraffe at each place. The Marine Band was placed in the lobby. There were thirty-six covers, and the guests entered in the following order: The President and Mrs. Frelinghuysen, Secretary of State and Mrs. McElroy, Secretary of the Treasury and Mrs. Hatton, Secretary of War and Mrs. McCulloch, Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Brewster, Postmaster-General and Mrs. Teller, Attorney-General and Mrs. Carlisle, the Speaker of the House and Mrs. Sheridan, General of the Army and Mrs. Cameron, Admiral of the Navy and Miss Hampton, Senator Cameron and Mrs. Hale, Senator Wade Hampton and Mrs. John Davis, Senator Hale and Miss Sharp, Mr. John Davis and Mrs. Harding, Mr. George Harding and Mrs. McMichael, Mr. Miller and Miss Endicott, Mr. Rollins and Mrs. Julian James, Mr. Bliss and Miss Harding. The toilets were notably elegant, especially those worn by Mrs. Brewster, shrimp-pink satin; Mrs. Sheridan, pale-blue satin brocaded in roses; Mrs. Hale, pale-pink with superb brocade front; Mrs. Harding, white satin and superb diamonds; Mrs. McMichael, pale-blue satin; Miss Carlisle, pale fawn satin with seal-brown velvet and rich iridescent trimmings; Mrs. McCulloch, pink satin train with brocaded front.

All the gay world went on wheels and afoot today to make the Cabinet calls. The receptions were unusually brilliant. Mrs. Speaker Carlisle received at the Riggs. She wore a magnificent toilet of beech-leaf satin, combined with wood-brown velvet, and trimmed with iridescent passementerie. Miss Page wore blue satin brocade over deep-blue velvet, and Mme. Sevier wore a cream-white Russian lace dress over cream satin, with a large satin bow, with heavy pendant ends on the tournure.

Mrs. Chandler is still confined to her room, but her sister, Mrs. Kinsley, received. She wore a rich black velvet over a petticoat of pale pink satin, brocaded in black roses. She was assisted by Mrs. Bradley and Miss Henriques. The first wore black satin and jet and the latter a white samite with plastron and front of black velvet laced with silver braid. Mrs. McCulloch wore black velvet and jet. Miss McCulloch her favorit white. Mrs. Brewster received in a rich black velvet and jet toilet.

Mrs. Frelinghuysen's home was the centre of the largest gathering of the afternoon, for very few of the diplomats are ever absent from her receptions, and the official, judicial, and military and naval society contribute their quota. She was assisted by Miss Lucy in shrimp pink Ottoman, combined with garnet velvet. Mrs. Frelinghuysen wore black velvet and jet, and the pleasantest feature of the day was the presence of Miss Frelinghuysen at her last winter's post—the tea-table. She is suffering from her accident. She wore an effective toilet of black satin, with vest of silver brocade and a great knot of Parma violets at her throat.

Mrs. Lincoln does not receive formally, but is glad to see such friends as will come to her Tuesday afternoons and evenings. Mrs. Hatton and Mrs. Teller were also at home and made the hours pleasant for the friends who called.

Among the callers Iturbide attracted most attention. The diplomats regard and respect him as un roi en exile, but the sensible, handsome youth himself has no such thought. He is a Republican by education and sympathy, and expects or hopes, as he modestly puts it, when he returns to Mexico, to settle down into a good citizen of the new Government. The imperial line of Mexico ends in him, and it will be remembered that besides his inherited right to the throne Maximilian (Infelix) adopted him as his heir.

A BOUT BETWEEN RYAN AND SULLIVAN.

NEW YORK, Jan. 21.—The *Mail and Express* tells this interesting story: "It transpired today that before the division of money was made yesterday at the Coleman House Sullivan and Ryan struck each other, and were only prevented by friends from a rough-and-tumble fight. Sullivan sat for a long time with his head bowed down about to his knees. Ryan walked in and then the war began.

"'I am sorry,' said Ryan, 'that the match did not come to a close.'

"'So am I,' said Sullivan.

"'I can whip you right now and here,' said Ryan. 'You are among your friends, but I want to teach you a lesson.'

"'You can't,' replied Sullivan. 'I'm ready.'

"'Put up your hands, John,' said Ryan, and immediately he let his right out and planted a terrific blow on Sullivan's nose. Sullivan, who was unprepared for the onslaught, let go his left but missed Ryan. Then he tried his right, but Ryan met him with a cross-counter in the region of the ribs which made the Boston boy yelp. Their backers interfered and the whole thing was put a stop to, not before, however, some of the furniture of the room was destroyed."

HORTICULTURISTS AT ELGIN.

ELGIN, Ill., Jan. 21.—[Special.]—The Northern Illinois Horticultural Society now in annual session here today elected these officers: President, Arthur Bryant of Princeton; First Vice-President, David Hill of Dundee; Second Vice-President, J. V. Cotta of Lanark; Third Vice-President, James Crow of Nunda; Corresponding Secretary, D. W. Scott of Galena; Recording Secretary, E. W. Graves of Sandwich; Treasurer, L. Woodward of Marengo. The society will close its sessions tomorrow. The attendance has been large, the papers and essays numerous and practical, and the display of apples and potatoes has been very fine.

THE NEBRASKA STATE FAIR.

LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 21.—[Special.]—The State Agricultural Society ordered that the State Fair shall be held at Lincoln the next five years, Omaha having had the same for five years previously. Lincoln counts the vote a victory.

THE BATTLE OF GIANTS.

Cutting and Slashing by the Railroads on Freight and Passenger Rates.

A Bitter Warfare on Emigrant Rates Between the Lines in the East.

The Lake Shore's Scheme to Down the Grand Trunk on East-Bound Business.

FREIGHT RATES.

THE PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY

CUTTING AND SLASHING TO THE WEST AND THE SOUTHWEST.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 21.—[Special.]—The Pennsylvania Railroad Company began today to cut freight rates to the West and Southwest. The action was decided upon Tuesday, and when it became known today among merchants and shippers it caused a decided flurry. The compact among the several companies to maintain rates at fixed figures was adhered to firmly by the Pennsylvania Railroad up to the time that the pool was substantially broken by the secret cutting of the other companies. So long as the pool was ostensibly maintained, the Pennsylvania line refused to make any rebate or offer any inducement not provided by the pool. The other lines, it is said, did make drawbacks, and, in consequence, much of the business went to them that otherwise would have gone to the Pennsylvania Railroad. With the breaking up of the pool, which is admitted at the railroad offices to have practically taken place, the Pennsylvania Railroad found its opportunity to retaliate. Some of the largest business houses were visited by representatives of the Pennsylvania Railroad yesterday and the transportation of their freight solicited. The terms offered are understood to have varied in different houses, but in all it was said that, whatever might be the rates of the other competing lines, the Pennsylvania would not only meet their rates but if necessary go lower.

THE STANDARD RATES.

The standard rates among the lines represented in the pool were, per 100 pounds: To Chicago: First class, 69 cents; second, 54; third, 43; fourth, 33; and special class, 24. To East St. Louis: First class, 83 cents; second, 65; third, 52; fourth, 40; and special class, 28. These rates were subject to such drawbacks as each merchant could arrange with the company by which he chose to ship.

The cutting was begun quite briskly today, and, as a clerk in one of the offices said, "It has been nothing but higgling and naggling. There has been no adherence to fixed charges, generally speaking, all day. A man goes to one line and gets the figures there; then he tries another line, beats them down, and, keeping this up as long as he can, finally succeeds in getting his shipments at very low rates."

CUTTING AND SLASHING.

The rate to Chicago for first-class freight was 69 cents per 100 pounds. It was claimed that during the day a cut of 14 cents was made on this charge. The asked rate to East St. Louis was 83 cents, and on this it was asserted that a deduction of 17 cents was made. This would be a cut of 20 per cent, and it was stated that even a greater deduction could be obtained.

A rumor was current that the Pennsylvania Railroad not only met quickly the reduced rates of the other lines, but underbid as much as five cents on the charges to some of the Western points.

"Is it not true that the Union line is offering to take freight 5 per cent or five cents less than the competing lines?" was asked a gentleman in the office.

He smiled knowingly and answered: "Well, the line is open for business and doesn't propose to get left." In regard to the limit of the cut the railroad-man was reticent, and when asked how long the competition would be maintained by his company he gave up the question in despair. Some firms have been offered good terms by the other railroads and the promise they will be maintained until the end of the season. This the Pennsylvania Company will not do.

THE GRAND TRUNK.

IT HAS NOT WITHDRAWN FROM EASTERN POOLS—IMPORTANT AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE VANDERBILT AND PENNSYLVANIA LINES.

There is no truth in the report that the Grand Trunk has given a one-year's notice of withdrawal from the Eastern Trunk-Line Pool between New York and Buffalo, because it has never been a member of the pool. The Chicago & Grand Trunk and the Grand Trunk are members of the Joint Executive Committee Pool between Chicago and Buffalo, and their officers telegraph that they have not withdrawn from this or any other pool and have no intention of doing so. On the contrary they have given notice to the Western connections of their roads that they will not prorate with them at less than the agreed tariff rates. The false reports were, no doubt, started for the purpose of creating the impression that the Grand Trunk is principally responsible for the renewed hostility between the Eastern roads.

The Lake Shore and Pennsylvania lines have run far behind their alloted percentages of east-bound business, while the Grand Trunk, Michigan Central, and other roads have run correspondingly ahead. The former claim that the other roads have secured their advantage by cutting the rates. At the New York meeting last week it was asserted that the charges were true as far as the Grand Trunk was concerned. The explanation of the Michigan Central that it had secured the advantage for the sole reason that some large shippers preferred to ship over its line was accepted as true. The Grand Trunk claimed that it had no object in cutting rates, because it would have to even up its business in accordance with the allotted pool percentages, and that it stood ready to turn over business to the roads that had run behind. Right here the true cause of the trouble revealed itself. There could not have been any objection to the Grand Trunk's proposition to even up its percentage by diverting business to the roads that were short, as the same proposition on the part of the Michigan Central was readily accepted, but the Grand Trunk insisted that the freight it diverted to other lines should be given at Buffalo to the West Shore and Lackawanna lines, as much of its business was secured for and by those lines. The Vanderbilt people would not accede to any such proposition. They insisted that the business diverted by the Chicago & Grand Trunk to the Lake Shore should go east by the New York Central, and that the Grand Trunk had no right to dictate by which route the business should go. It was also claimed the position taken by the Grand Trunk indicated that it did not mean to aid in forcing the West Shore and Lackawanna Roads to maintain the rates. As the principal object of the meeting was to compel those roads to maintain the regular pool rates all further discussion was broken off by the Vanderbilt and Pennsylvania people leaving the meeting. Subsequently orders were given to the Lake Shore agents in this city to meet any rates that they thought its competitors were making. Last Saturday morning these agents went on 'Change and quoted rates three cents less than the regular tariff. Since then a further cut of two cents on grain and provisions has been made. Rates would undoubtedly have gone still lower before now had it not been for the fact that the Lake Shore feared the Grand Trunk might attempt to play the trick it did a short time ago by refusing to take business at the cut rates and then even up its percentages at full tariff rates. A meeting was held by the officers of the Lake Shore, Michigan Central, and Pennsylvania to prevent a repetition of the trick. There were present President Newell and General Freight Agent Valliant of the Lake Shore, President Ledyard and General Freight Agent Mackay of the Michigan Central, and Manager D. S. Gray of the Pennsylvania. It was agreed to maintain a rate of 20 cents on grain and 25 cents on provisions, Chicago to New York; that rates be made from day to day only; and that the three roads would insist that the east-bound percentages from this city be evened up at the above-named rates, and that they would not submit to their being evened up at tariff-rates as heretofore. It is understood, also, that the above-named companies, together with the Nickel-Plate and Pan-Handle, would stand by each other in this conflict and not attend the regular pool meetings until the trouble is settled.

In the evening the representatives of the Peoria roads met at the Grand Pacific and took similar action.

COMMISSIONER FINK.

THE OBJECT OF THE MEETING CALLED FOR FRIDAY.

NEW YORK, Jan. 21.—[Special.]—Commissioner Fink conferred with several of the managers of the trunk lines today on west-bound freight traffic. The object of the meeting called for Friday is to take measures to keep intact the west-bound pool. Accusations have been made against the Lackawanna of cutting. Commissioner Fink said he had received assurances from President Sloan that the Lackawanna would coöperate with the other roads and do its share in keeping rates from going to pieces. West-bound freights during the last few days have been generally cut, and the agents of most of the roads have received orders to "protect business," meaning to make as low rates as are necessary to keep shippers from going to other lines offering extra inducements.

THE SOUTHEASTERN POOL.

PEACE SAID TO BE RESTORED.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 21.—The Louisville & Nashville Railroad advanced rates from this city to all Atlantic coast points in the "Green Line" territory—that is, south of the Ohio and east of the Mississippi Rivers—six cents per hundred. This restores the rates prior to the recent cuts. The impression prevails here that the Southeastern pool will soon be reorganized.

THE PASSENGER WAR.

EMIGRANT TICKETS.

TICKETS SOLD FROM NEW YORK TO CHICAGO FOR ONE DOLLAR.

NEW YORK, Jan. 21.—[Special.]—The West Shore Railway began today as announced the sale of emigrant tickets at $1 to Chicago and at the same rates as adopted by the Pennsylvania Railroad to all points. These tickets, or the orders for them, are all issued for persons whose names are required to appear on the manifests of ships, and who can be required to identify themselves, if necessary, the same as holders of checks at banks. They are good for use any time within a year from the date of the orders issued for them. In its traffic arrangements the West Shore Road has the right, the same as the other roads, to make the rate over its own and connecting lines for all business originating on its road. That is the case with other roads sending business over the West Shore, and the Grand Trunk, for this reason, carries the emigrants taken by the West Shore at $1. The West Shore has 600 or 700 agents in the West and Northwest, who sell orders to be sent to immigrants for tickets over the West shore, and the road meets the Pennsylvania's cut to retain them when the warfare is over and rates are restored.

Doubtless, too, the West Shore will take into consideration the number carried in the rate war in basing its demand for percentages in a future division of the business in the emigrant pool. The Pennsylvania will most likely do the same thing. The Erie, New York Central, and Lackawanna Roads had determined before the West Shore made the reduction not to meet the Pennsylvania's cut. They have their status in the pool and their agencies and the interests of the steamship lines with which they have had relations to consider, and they may change their determination.

Today President Sloan said the Lackawanna would not make the dollar rate. The Erie and New York Central, however, had the matter under advisement, but made no announcement of their intentions. There have as yet been no changes in the first and second class rates.

IN CHICAGO.

Advices received here yesterday state that the West Shore Road has decided to meet the Pennsylvania's emigrant rate of $1 from New York to Chicago. As the West Shore could not have made such through rate without the consent of the Grand Trunk it is quite certain that the latter means to help the West Shore in its fight with trunk lines. None of the other trunk lines have met the $1 rate, and they say they will not meet it. The Agent of Hamburg Steamship Company announces that conference rules have been suspended. The Hamburg Company thereby secures another victory. Instead of further reducing its rates below $10 net, it has decided to offer passengers the inducement of placing them in compartments accommodating four persons each on the Suevia, which sails Jan. 29, and on the Gellert, sailing Feb. 12. In connection with "prepaids" by his line, he is authorized to name a net rate of $1 on emigrant orders from New York to Chicago, State Line, Cincinnati, St. Louis, and points east thereof, and north of the Ohio River, with corresponding reductions to points west of the above cities. On reduced rates west of Chicago and St. Louis a commission of 15 per cent will be allowed, not to exceed $1 per whole ticket.

FIRST-CLASS FARES.

THE PENNSYLVANIA'S ACTION.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 21.—The report that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company has ordered, or will shortly order, a cut in first-class passenger rates is emphatically denied by the officers of the company, who say that no such order has been issued, and that no such action is contemplated.

THE JOINT EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 21.—Vice-Chairman Pierson of the Joint Executive Committee has issued a call to the Passenger Agents of all lines interested to meet at Cincinnati Tuesday next to consider the present demoralization of rates and the feasibility of reducing the present exorbitant commissions.

GENERAL RAILROAD NEWS.

Meeting of the Directors of the Illinois Central.

NEW YORK, Jan. 21.—[Special.]—The directors of the Illinois Central Railroad met at the company's office in this city today and declared the usual 4 per cent semi-annual dividend out of the earnings of the six months ending Dec. 3, 1884. The dividend is payable March 2. An approximate statement of the business of the company for 1884 (December being estimated) is furnished by the officers, as follows:

	1884.	Decrease from previous year.
In Illinois	$6,181,788	$486,915
Southern Division	4,318,218	46,712
Lines owned	$10,506,006	$533,627
Iowa Division	1,704,048	321,062
All lines	$12,210,054	$854,689

Three-eighths of the total decrease, it is said, is on the lines in Iowa, which are leased for a percentage of their gross earnings. The net receipts of the company, including earnings, sale of lands, interest on investments, etc., is given as $5,263,091. The usual 8 per cent cash dividend on $29,000,000 of stock, together with other necessary payments during the year, leaves a reserve from the earnings of $519,696, of which $250,000 has been set aside to purchase new equipments.

The debt of the company has been reduced $60,000 by the payment of bonds drawn under the sinking fund. In this way and by the funding of the 6 and 8 per cent bonds of the Southern Division into 5s it is expected that the fixed charges of the company will be $16,000 less in 1885 than they were in 1884.

The available assets of the Illinois Central, exclusive of a working stock of supplies of about $500,000, amount to $5,350,091. This is said to include $1,888,602 of cash in New York. The liabilities are:

Coupons and dividends, due Jan. 1, 1885	$ 355,600
Coupons and dividends, overdue and unclaimed, and all other liabilities exclusive of funded debt	135,549
Total	$ 509,149
Net assets	$4,840,941

During the year $903,000 of the 5 per cent bonds of the Chicago, St. Louis & New Orleans Railroad Company were sold. The annual report and balance-sheet will be presented to the shareholders at their meeting March 11.

The Lake Shore Will Attend No More East-Bound Passenger Meetings Until It Has Subdued the Grand Trunk.

The meeting of the General Passenger Agents of the roads running east from this city, which was to have been held at the office of Joint Agent T. C. Moore yesterday for the purpose of further considering the proposed pooling agreement submitted by Vice-Chairman S. F. Pierson of the Joint Executive Committee a week or two ago, has been indefinitly postponed. The reason assigned for this is that the Lake Shore has decided not to attend another of the meetings. Thus the war on rates will necessarily become more serious than it has been thus far. The fight will be principally between the Lake Shore and Michigan Central on one hand and the Grand Trunk on the other, but of course the other roads will be compelled to meet the rates made by the above-named roads. The Lake Shore decision was brought about by the steadfast refusal of the Grand Trunk to agree to the proposition to abolish the system of paying commissions to brokers and outsiders. The Lake Shore and Michigan Central have resolved to meet any rate the scalpers may make over the Grand Trunk and other rival lines. As yet these roads are not selling tickets to New York at their regular offices for less than $14, but as scalpers are selling tickets to New York over the Grand Trunk and Chicago & Atlantic as low as $10 it is quite likely that the Vanderbilt lines will meet that rate within a day or two, and in this event rates will be forced still lower by the Grand Trunk, which is determined to make a differential rate of $1.50 less besides paying regular commissions.

The Lease of the Cincinnati Southern.

CINCINNATI, O., Jan. 21.—[Special.]—There is still much talk regarding the disposition of the $150,000 which Fred Wolff agreed to pay the law firm of Hoadly, Johnson & Coleston, in connection with securing a lease of the Cincinnati Southern Railway. The money was subsequently paid, under Mr. Wolff's contract, by the present directors. There were five checks drawn for $30,000 each, and it is the popular belief that these were the consideration upon which the lease was made. Wonderful ignorance of the whole matter is displayed by those who were in a position to know what was going on. The firm of Hoadly, Johnson & Coleston claim that the $150,000 was a fee, and refuse to say any more about it. Ex-Gov. Bishop, one of the railway trustees, denies being bribed in connection with the lease, while other trustees deny any connection with or knowledge of the lease. Director McDonald says his board had nothing to do with the making of the contracts, but merely paid the money under the contract. There were five checks, because the company had deposits in five different banks against which they wished to draw. It is intimated by another director that a portion of the money may have gone to the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia for keeping their bid for the road under a certain figure. It is clear, however, that the money greased the way for the securing of the lease by Wolff. A thorough investigation will probably be ordered at the meeting of the stockholders two weeks hence.

The Wisconsin Central's New Line to St. Paul.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 21.—[Special.]—The chief topic of interest in railway circles is the approaching opening of the Wisconsin Central's new line to St. Paul. In the dispute between the Wisconsin Central and the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul people as to the construction of the contract to which both roads are parties developments are looked for Monday, when the Central has advertised to begin running regular trains between here and St. Paul. A good deal of gossip has been indulged in as to the probability of a rate war being inaugurated by the new line. It is now well understood, however, that although the Central is going to open a new line to St. Paul and Minneapolis, and will of course want all the business it can get, it proposes to maintain passenger rates and to rely upon furnishing good facilities and making good time as the best means of attaining its object, unless something turns up that looks aggressive on the part of the other lines. In the latter case it is very probable that the fur will be made to fly.

One of the features of the new time-table which will go into force the 26th is the running of three trains daily between Milwaukee and Eau Claire. This will prove a great accommodation to the traveling public. A parlor-car will be put on the day train between the two points. The trainmen on the passenger-cars of the Wisconsin Central will all be uniformed after the 26th.

A Sharp Decline in Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Stock.

NEW YORK, Jan. 21.—[Special.]—A sharp decline in the stock of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad today caused a great deal of speculation as to the cause. Two reasons were assigned for the decline. One was that the Pennsylvania Railroad, which refused to join the anthracite coal combination, had determined to enter New York as a strong competitor for the city and harbor trade in both hard and soft coal, and that next week would offer 100,000 tons or so at auction. The other was that the Lackawanna had a floating debt of $7,000,000 or $8,000,000 that was not stated in the report made in New York State, and that there was to be a new issue of bonds to the amount of $15,000,000, part of which was to be used in extinguishing the debt and the reserve to be held for exigencies that a depression in the coal trade might bring on. It was said that the plate for the bonds had been engrossed and that application would soon be made to the Stock Exchange for their listing.

At the Windsor Hotel this evening Lackawanna stock was offered at 12 per cent below the closing price, and there were reports of transactions at the same figures in the street after the closing of the board in the afternoon. President Sloane of Lackawanna, however, said tonight that his road was not going to issue any new bonds. It had unissued bonds in its treasury. It had no floating debt, except its ordinary current engagements for supplies and the like.

Work on an Indiana Line Abandoned.

VINCENNES, Ind., Jan. 20.—[Special.]—The extension of the Indianapolis & Evansville Straight-Line Railroad, known as the Evansville, Washington & Brazil Road, has been entirely abandoned. If this line had been completed it would have been on a parallel with the Evansville & Terre Haute Railroad and, of course, a competing line. The same corporation controlling the Evansville & Terre Haute Railroad owns the Straight-Line, and it was no doubt exclusively to the interest of the former road that the new line should be abandoned. It will now terminate permanently at Washington and will get no further north for years. The taxpayers of Daviess County are in bad shape financially, to say the least, and they will not be apt to aid any new railroad enterprise until they recover from the financial depression that has settled upon them because of a recent bank failure in that community.

Meeting of Baggage Agents.

BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 21.—The National Association of Baggage Agents met in this city this afternoon and were called to order by F. J. McWade of the Pennsylvania Railroad, with M. B. Starring of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy as Secretary. The election of officers resulted as follows: President, J. D. Marston, Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific; Vice-President, George A. Schaffer, Philadelphia & Reading; Secretary, M. B. Starring; Executive Committee, George A. Morton, Boston & Albany; F. L. Freeman, Lake Shore & Michigan Southern; and M. J. Robinson, Ohio & Mississippi. After the election lists of unclaimed baggage were presented, and a long discussion followed on the subject of claims for lost, stolen, and strayed baggage.

New York, Ontario & Western.

NEW YORK, Jan. 21.—[Special.]—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the New York, Ontario & Western Railroad Company was held in the company's offices today. About 250,000 shares of common and 16,000 shares of preferred stock were voted, and the following-named directors were elected without opposition: Edward T. Winslow, Horace Porter, Richard Irvine Jr., Henry Amey, Thomas P. Fowler, Charles Bard, John B. Kerr, Charles S. Whelan, Walter Katte, John L. Nesbit, Alexander Taylor Jr., Thomas Swineyard, Arnold Marcus. President Winslow's fifth annual report to the stockholders contains an elaborate description of the company's relations with the West Shore Road. The President remarks, "The difficulties under which the company has labored during the last year have been greatly increased by unwarrantable and ill-advised assaults made upon its policy and condition." The report explains that none of the $4,000,000 of new 6 per cent first mortgage bonds (authorized September, 1884) have been sold. The aggregate income for the last fiscal year was $1,092,868. The total expenses were $337,935. After deducting some fixed charges, there remained a net income of $10,743.

Mr. C. W. Smith Declines the Commissionership of the Transcontinental Association.

Yesterday's TRIBUNE contained a dispatch from San Francisco stating that the Transcontinental Association had elected Mr. C. W. Smith, at present General Manager of the Chesapeake & Ohio, as Commissioner of the association. Advices received here last evening state that Mr. C. W. Smith has positively declined to accept the position. The association instructed the Executive Committee to select a Commissioner. In the meanwhile Mr. L. G. Cannon will continue in the position. It is also learned that a new difficulty has arisen regarding the settlement of percentages up to Jan. 1 in accordance with the award made by Arbitrator J. F. Tucker. The Central Pacific claims that its percentage under that award was unjust, and refuses to settle up on that percentage, and demands an increase. A committee has been appointed to consider the matter, and it is probable that the Central Pacific's percentage up to Jan. 1, 1885, will be increased.

Alleged Boycotting of the St. Paul by the Traveling Fraternity.

GALENA, Ill., Jan. 21.—[Special.]—A commercial man of twenty-five years' standing said today that the traveling fraternity is getting even with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company for the withdrawal of the 1,000-mile ticket system. He said that in every case where possible goods were shipped over competing lines, and that wholesale merchants in some instances had refused to sell goods to parties who insisted upon having them shipped over the offending line. Regarding the case as presented by the railroad officials, he says that, in the opinion of traveling-men, not a single substantial reason has been offered by them for the change.

The Transcontinental Association.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Jan. 21.—The Transcontinental Railway Association this evening adopted a resolution for the establishment of a joint passenger ticket office in this city by a vote of six to one. The Atlantic & Pacific dissented.

The Indianapolis Pool.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 20.—[Special.]—In consequence of the dissolution of the Indianapolis pool Commissioner Doherty has paid back to the Indiana, Bloomington & Western people the $11,000 they had paid in to even up their per cent, and the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Indianapolis will not need honor the draft the Commissioner recently made upon them for $4,000 to even up their per cent, and the Bee Line will not have to pay over the $14,000. They are ahead on the pool, either in cash or diverting business.

Notes and Personals.

The directors of the Illinois Central Railroad Company yesterday declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent, payable March 1. A surplus of 1 per cent will be carried to the company's credit.

The gross earnings of the Illinois Central Railroad for the second week in January were: Illinois and Southern Divisions, $255,560; Iowa Division, $30,657; whole line, $286,217. For the corresponding week last year the gross earnings were: Illinois and Southern Divisions, $215,497; Iowa Division, $35,766; whole line, $251,263.

A meeting of the various roads interested in the Bloomington, Ill., business was held yesterday at the Grand Pacific Hotel, and it was agreed to form a local pool on grain business from that point to meet the conditions of the Illinois Commissioners' tariff. The roads represented were the Lake Erie & Western, Indiana, Bloomington & Western, and Chicago & Alton.

The committee of General Freight Agents to whom was referred the matter of devising a new plan for pooling the Missouri River lumber traffic had a preliminary meeting at Commissioner Midgley's office yesterday afternoon. It is understood that some of the roads are not maintaining the temporary rate of 12 cents from Chicago to the Missouri River, and that unless a new agreement is speedily adopted rates will again go to pieces.

Commissioner Fink has just issued the following circular regarding rates on export highwines, etc., in car-loads: "The following recommendations of the East-Bound Classification Committee regarding the rates on export highwines, etc., having been approved by the standing committee, will take effect Wednesday, Jan. 21, 1885: That the rates on highwines or alcohol, for export, valuation $10 per barrel, carloads, minimum weight, 30,000 pounds per car, O. R., leakage, be made on the basis of 80 cents per 100 pounds, Chicago to New York. The foregoing does not apply on shipments of export whisky or native wines."

THE FIRE RECORD.

Narrow Escape of Forty Persons from Cremation.

BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 21.—[Special.]—Forty people huddled together in a tenement-house at No. 21 Albemarle street had a narrow escape from death tonight. Most of them had gone to bed when, about 9 o'clock, the building was found to be on fire. Smoke filled every room, and when the firemen arrived they could hardly make their way in to save the frightened inmates. The women were screaming at the top of their voices, the children were crying, and the men seemed powerless to help themselves. When the rescuers reached an upper room they found L. Levy lying unconscious on the floor, while his wife and two children lay beside him speechless from suffocation. They were carried out and their lives saved by skillful care. Mrs. Carrie Fisher, one of the inmates, jumped from a back porch and received serious injuries. Others were more or less hurt. It is a miracle that no one was killed. The damage to the building was slight.

Chicago.

While Moritz Kanter was trying to thaw out the water-pipes in the kitchen of his residence, No. 3047 Archer avenue, yesterday morning, he set fire to the woodwork. The building was damaged about $150; insured. Kanter runs a cigar store in the front part of the building. His loss on stock and household goods is about $200, covered by insurance in the Fire of London.

A defective fire-place caused a blaze in the residence of S. Mendeville, No. 275 La Salle avenue. The building, owned by C. P. Condon, was damaged about $100. The furniture was badly burned.

A frame dwelling in the rear of No. 392 Noble street, owned by B. Kukuze and occupied by Frank Givevizke, was damaged about $100 by fire yesterday noon. The saloon and grocery in front were slightly damaged.

A Blaze at Waupaca, Wis.

WAUPACA, Wis., Jan. 21.—[Special.]—At 2 o'clock this morning fire originated in the grocery-store of J. M. Colrue, and before an hour's time that building, the Deavin House, and Sam Oborn's dwelling were in ashes. All the buildings were frame. The weather was so cold that the fire-engine was slow in getting to work and for some moments the buildings on the opposit side of the street were in danger. The inmates of the Deavin House had barely time to save their lives, some of them making exit from the burning building in their night-clothes. S. F. Deavin's loss on hotel and contents is $6,000, insured $1,000 each in the Continental and Northern Companies and $800 each in the Traders' and the Hartford. Colrue's loss is $600, insured for $300 in the Northern. R. N. Roberts' loss on buildings is $2,500, insured for $2,000 in the Hartford. Sam Oborn's loss in household goods is $400, fully insured by policies of $500 each in the Hartford and Western of Toronto.

Other Losses.

IXONIA CENTRE, Wis., Jan. 21.—Gibbs, Piper & Co.'s flouring-mill was burned last night. Loss, $25,000; insurance, $6,000.

WATERTOWN, Wis., Jan. 21.—[Special.]—The flouring-mill of Piper, Gibb & Co. at Piperville, five miles east of here, was burned last night: loss, $15,000; insured in the Continental of New York for $2,000, in the [illegible] Mutual for $1,500, and in the Millers' Mutual for $3,000.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Jan. 21.—The Imperial Star Mills at Owensville, Ind., were destroyed by fire this morning. Loss, $6,000 to [illegible]; no insurance.

WILLIS, Tex., Jan. 21.—A fire burned eight of the principal business houses in town this morning; total loss, $19,000; insurance, [illegible]. A. B. Strasser, W. B. Wood, and W. D. [illegible] are the chief losers.

FLOUR AND WHEAT.

A Summary of the Minneapolis Market.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Jan. 21.—[Special.]—The *Northwestern Miller* says: About two-thirds of our mills remain in operation, but with a continuation of extremely cold weather the water in the river is kept at a low ebb, and the mills depending on it for a motive power cannot do very full or satisfactory work. The water-power [illegible] to get poorer rather than to improve. The flour production of the week amounted to 102,000 barrels, averaging 17,000 barrels daily for six days, against 112,600 barrels the preceding week, and 52,310 barrels for the corresponding week in 1884. Up to Wednesday of the current week the water was even [illegible] than last week, and the mills depending on it alone for motive power were having a hard time. One more mill has steam-power to fall back on, and another will have its engine ready for use next week. Quotations at the mills for car or round lots are as follows: Patents, $4.75 to $5.10; straights, $4.50 to $4.75; first bakers', $3.75 to $4.10; second bakers', $3.20 to $3.50; best low grades, [illegible] to $2.25 in bags; red dog, $1.50 to $1.7[illegible].

There has been some weakness in the wheat market the last five days. The opening last Thursday was at the highest prices of the crop, but a reaction set in Friday, and prices declined until today, when there was a slight recovery. Soft wheat and samples suffered most in the bear raid, wheat dropping by fractions and light dealings. A report of the invisible supply and the movement of this crop in the Minneapolis belt up to Jan. 1 is now being prepared. It will show that 85 per cent of the crop up North has been marketed, and something like 50 per cent of Southern Minnesota and Dakota. It will give the amount in store in country elevators Jan. 1 at about 8,000,000 bushels. The highest and lowest wheat prices by grade on 'Change during the week ending today, closing prices and the prices one year ago were:

Wheat—	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.	Jan. [illegible]
No. 1 hard	85	83	83¾	[illegible]
No. 2 hard	82½	81	81	[illegible]
No. 1	76	74	74¼	[illegible]
No. 2	72¼	70	70	[illegible]

The only future which has been extensively dealt in during the week was May No. 2 hard, which opened at 89 cents and closed at [illegible] cents. No. 2 hard May opened at 85 cents and closed at 83¾ cents. Coarse grains were quiet but steady at unchanged prices. Millstuffs have been in good demand and higher, bulk bran closing at $7.75 and shorts at $8.50 [illegible] ton. The receipts of wheat for the week were 762,600 bushels and the shipments 114,000. The shipments of flour were 101,341 barrels, and of millstuffs 2,567 tons. The amount of wheat in store here is 3,738,345 bushels, of which 1,[illegible]411 bushels is No. 1 hard. The amount of wheat in store at Duluth is 4,866,000 and at St. Paul 1,252,000 bushels.

THE FAR WEST.

Particulars of the Loss of the [illegible] Gungadhur—Small-Pox in a [illegible]-Bound Car.

PORTLAND, Ore., Jan. 21.—[Special.]—Additional particulars of the loss of the [illegible] bark Dowa Gungadhur at the entrance of Shoalwater Bay have just been received. The vessel first went on North Sands about [illegible] a. m. the 18th instant. The bark had been in sight of land two days before she ran [illegible]. Heavy fogs and calms had prevailed [illegible] the time, and the vessel continued to [illegible] and on endeavoring to find an opportunity to cross Columbia River bar. In this [illegible] drifted opposit Shoalwater Bay, [illegible] north of the mouth of the Columbia. A [illegible]ern wind sprang up, which soon hauled [illegible] to the west. The vessel in the [illegible] was carried in a few miles [illegible] shore, and the wind suddenly [illegible] away. Despite all efforts to [illegible] the bark around from the dangerous [illegible] continued drifting toward heavy [illegible]. Anchors were cast, but these dragged and the vessel went on the rocks bow first, then [illegible] round and struck heavily broadside and continued to thump on the rocks. Heavy seas broke over her, deluging the decks and Capt. Battersby, having no hope of saving the vessel, ordered the officers and crew to take to the boats. A tremendous sea was [illegible] which soon crushed in the upper works [illegible] the men were compelled to cling to the [illegible] to prevent being washed away. Several [illegible] torn away by the waves and washed overboard, but were hurled back on the deck by a returning sea. Great difficulty was experienced in launching the boats. One boat swamped and another was crushed by the sea against the side of the vessel. The officers and crew finally got into the remaining [illegible] and started for the shore. One life-boat managed to pass safely through the line of breakers and reached shore. The other [illegible] capsized, but the men held firmly to [illegible] until the surf flung everything ashore. They were nearly frozen, as the weather was very cold, and several were badly stunned by the force of the waves. The news of [illegible] was sent to the United States Signal [illegible] Cape Hancock, which communicated by telegraph with Astoria, and a steamer was [illegible] rescue the thirteen officers and men, who are now at Astoria. The vessel is a total loss. [illegible] was valued at about $25,000.

PORTLAND, Ore., Jan. 21.—The second [illegible] case of small-pox occurred in the quarantined car on the Oregon Short-Line yesterday, the victim being John Haagin, father of the [illegible] man who died of the same disease the [illegible] instant, the father having nursed the son. The car is now in strict quarantine. No new cases are reported.

PORTLAND, Ore., Jan. 19.—[Special.]—William A. Newell, ex-Governor of Washington Territory and now United States Indian Inspector for the Pacific Coast, has just returned from an extended tour of inspection among the various agencies scattered throughout Idaho and Washington Territory. He reports the Indians generally contented and well disposed towards the whites.

A DISTRESSING SCENE AT A FUNERAL.

CINCINNATI, O., Jan. 21.—[Special.]—While the funeral cortége of the late William Kop[illegible] was passing through Clifton today, on its way to St. John's Cemetery, the neck-yoke of the team attached to the hearse broke and the team became unmanageable. The hearse was overturned and dragged a long distance and practically demolished. The coffin bounced about in the hearse for a time, but was finally thrown out. It was badly scratched and splintered, but was not broken open. The weather was bitter cold and the scene among mourners and their friends gathered around the battered coffin was a pitiable one. The superstitions of some of those present were aroused and their croakings added to the distress of the relatives. There was no one hurt, and after some delay the splintered coffin was placed in one of the hacks and the procession moved on.

EDITORS WHO WANT RAILROAD PASSES.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Jan. 21.—[Special.]—The annual meeting of the Pennsylvania State Editorial Association here was made interesting today by an attack made by a number of the editors upon the Pennsylvania Railroad because the company had refused courtesies to the body, had insulted the President through its Assistant General Passenger Agent, and had taken a new departure this year by rigidly restricting passes. The battle is liable to be continued in many of the newspapers of the State.

NOT ACTING BY AUTHORITY.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 21.—[Special.]—The Superintendent of Public Instruction has issued a circular declaring that one W. H. [illegible], claiming to be a State Inspector of Schools, who is going about the State investigating complaints of teachers as to the failure of school directors to furnish the schools with maps, etc., is not acting by his authority.

DR. LEO SENT TO PRISON.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Jan. 21.—[Special.]—Dr. Henry Leo, the notorious check-forger, whose exploits in the States of Indiana, Illinois, Ohio, Louisiana, and other States are well known, pleaded guilty on three indictments and begged the court for clemency. He was sentenced to fifteen years in the penitentiary, five years on each indictment.

AT WASHINGTON.

Evidences of Demoralization Among the Employes of the Chicago Pension Office.

Heated Discussion in the Lower House of Congress on the Oklahoma Question.

Arthur's Peculiar Appointments to the Army—Amount of Gold in the Treasury.

THE CHICAGO PENSION OFFICE.

THE EFFICIENCY AND DISCIPLINE OF THE EMPLOYES SADLY DEMORALIZED.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 21.—[Special.]—Pension Office officials are reticent on the subject of the investigation of charges and countercharges preferred by pension officials at Chicago. The final report has not been received and the conclusion is not known. One official said today that enough has been shown to render more than one removal necessary to restore confidence in the efficiency and discipline of the office. The extent of the changes could not be stated until the testimony and recommendations have been received. The attention of Rathbone, Chief of the Special Examiners, was recently called to alleged irregularities in the office management under Supervisor Stibbs. These allegations did not involve the integrity of Gen. Stibbs, but reflected upon the efficiency and discipline of the office, upon the competency of some of its officers, and upon the relations existing between these officials. These matters were brought to the attention of Gen. Stibbs. His reply was that some of his subordinates had conspired to injure his reputation with the department. This charge on the part of Supervisor Stibbs was not denied by the subordinates mentioned, who asserted that the reflections upon Stibbs' business methods were just; that he had proved himself incompetent, and that the charges were made in the interest of good order. Dec. 15 Col. Rathbone ordered Supervisor Sullivan of Detroit, who is regarded as one of the most efficient supervisors and competent lawyers in the service, to make an investigation of the Chicago office. The matters to which his attention were called included charges of incompetency and inefficiency preferred against Stibbs by his subordinates, and cross-charges of slander and insubordination preferred by him against them.

The investigation has proceeded for two weeks and is nearly concluded. Col. Rathbone has received partial reports of the proceedings. He states that it has been shown that changes in the office are necessary to prevent future quarrels and scandals. He says that Mr. Stibbs and three or four others are more or less implicated. The nature of the action to be taken is not decided upon. Supervisor Sullivan's report when received will be promptly acted upon.

Clark, Commissioner of Pensions, stated that the action of the department cannot be predicted at this time, and that the investigation is not of a nature in which the general public is interested or the public interests are involved. Mr. Clark late this afternoon received additional testimony taken by the special examiner in Chicago. From the testimony it appears that the troubles are confined to employés and have no relation to the general business or the outside public in any way whatever. It is one of the squabbles which are continually arising over Government offices, and is not regarded by the Commissioner as anything more serious than "a tempest in a teapot." It appears that Supervisor Paine, who was withdrawn from Knoxville and sent to Chicago under Supervisor Stibbs, became dissatisfied with the way his superior managed things. He thereupon deemed it his duty to file charges of inefficiency against that officer, and requested an investigation. Supervisor Stibbs, hearing of the action taken by Paine, characterized it as a conspiracy to have him removed, and he accordingly charged Paine with insubordination and other acts prejudicial to the good order of the office. The testimony shows that there has been a deal of fighting at cross-purposes among the parties concerned, but there was nothing discovered to warrant the Commissioner's interfering with the discipline established by Supervisor Stibbs. This case is only worthy of notice, it is officially stated, from the fact that rumors have been in circulation that Miss Sweet, the Pension Agent, was being investigated. The Pension Office has heard nothing from any source affecting that lady which is any way detrimental to her already well-established record for good and efficient management.

A reporter called at the residence of Mr. Stibbs yesterday to get his side of the case, but found that he had gone to Washington.

OKLAHOMA.

A WARM TIME IN THE LOWER HOUSE OF CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, D. C. Jan. 21.—[Special.]—The consideration of the Indian bill in the House today again provoked a discussion on the Oklahoma question. It was claimed on the side of the Indians that the proposition to open the Oklahoma territory to white settlement is in contravention of the obligations of a solemn treaty between the United States and the Creek Indians, although it was said it was in harmony with the past policy of the Government toward Indian tribes, which has been to settle their lands whenever white people demanded them. On the other side, the argument is that, while the Creeks by the treaty of 1866 ceded the lands in dispute to the United States for the purpose of settling thereon freedmen belonging to the civilized tribes and and such friendly Indians as might be deemed proper, there was no provision in the treaty which declared that in case of the failure or refusal of the United States so to do the ceded lands should advert to their original owners, the Creek Indians. Another point upon which they build their opposition is that several years ago Congress enacted a law prohibiting the settlement of any more Indians in Indian Territory on these ceded lands. The law was enacted soon after the Cheyenne outbreak, during which a good many citizens of Kansas were slain and their property destroyed by the Cheyennes and Arapahoes. It is not likely any effort will be made to engraft on the Indian Appropriation bill legislation for the settlement of the Oklahoma controversy, and it seems still less likely that an independent measure for that purpose will be enacted at this session, unless the Oklahoma colonists and the United States troops shall come to blows very soon.

THE DISCUSSION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 21.—The House went into Committee of the Whole, with Mr. Wellborn in the chair, on the Indian Appropriation bill. The bill was read by sections for amendments. Mr. Burnes moved to amend the paragraph appropriating $45,000 for the payment of interest to the Creek Indians by adding a proviso that no part of this sum shall be paid until the Creek Nation shall make and file an acceptance and ratification of the survey made under the treaty, and also a statement in writing releasing the United States from seeming trust created by the treaty as to half the lands sold to the United States by that treaty. (It is under this treaty that the Oklahoma lands were ceded to the United States.) The House, said Mr. Burnes, had been told that a state of war existed in Oklahoma, and settlers were now face to face with their destiny, that destiny being under command of the United States army. There could be no fair-minded man who would claim that this Oklahoma territory was not subject to the trust created by the treaty, by which it was ceded to the United States. These settlers had not the right to go on the Oklahoma lands. He said this in face of a valued and esteemed constituency, some of whom were desirous of going on these lands. He warned members of the committee that the blood which might be shed in that conflict would be on their heads if they hesitated now and here to speak out loudly to the people that they had no right to invade this Oklahoma country at this time. Let Congress compromise this matter and save threatened bloodshed. Let this amendment be adopted and compromise made. Why all this trouble and commotion about 5,000 square miles embraced in the Oklahoma strip?

Mr. Perkins contended that the Indian title to the Oklahoma country had been extinguished.

Mr. Ellis made a point of order against the amendment, and it was sustained by the Chair.

Mr. Rogers of Arkansas offered an amendment providing that no part of the money shall be paid unless the Creek Nation shall within twelve months make and file in the office of the Secretary of State an acceptance and ratification of the survey made and approved by the department under the treaty of June 14, 1866, and the additional lands acquired by the United States by the survey shall be held by the United States under the provisions of the treaty. Adopted.

Mr. Burnes moved to strike out the paragraph, and in the course of his remarks declared that Oklahoma today was practically in the possession of cattle companies. The land was covered with cattle as thickly as a carcass was with flies. Cattle companies covered every acre of it, to the exclusion of individual settlers. Let Congress investigate the subject, for on the settlement of the Oklahoma question depended the blood of American citizens.

The motion to strike out was lost.

INTER-STATE COMMERCE.

SENATOR COKE ADVOCATES THE REAGAN BILL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 21.—Consideration of the Inter-State Commerce bill was resumed in the Senate today, Mr. Coke being entitled to the floor. Mr. Coke said no amendment to the Senate bill that would accord with the theory on which the bill was founded would make it a practical measure. The House (or Reagan) was a conservative and practical measure. For that bill Mr. Coke invoked the candid consideration of the Senate. He maintained that in its principal features it was simply a codification of the common law. Under the common law common carriers were prohibited from charging unreasonable rates and discriminating against individuals, and were also prohibited from pooling. Railroad companies exercised part of the sovereignty of the State by condemning land for their own uses. Such exercise was a public trust, and the public were therefore entitled to know all about railroad administration.

Mr. McPherson inquired whether if pool rates were reasonable there would be any need to prohibit pooling.

Mr. Coke replied that the courts of the State of New York decided to be illegal a pool composed of twelve poor canal-men who scraped together money enough to buy boats of their own. How, therefore, could a pool of forty great railroads which now controlled the commerce of the country be legal? "That pool," said Mr. Coke, with emphasis, "has openly defied all power and authority of the State." [Applause in the galleries.]

Messrs. Morgan and Harrison asked why the bill was needed at all if the common law supplied sufficient remedy.

Mr. Coke replied that the necessity for the bill was found in the fact that the railroads denied the power of Congress to deal with the questions involved. The people, he continued, sometimes did wrong, but give them a little time and they would remedy the wrongs they had inflicted. The "sober second thought" of the people was the perfection of human wisdom. Mr. Coke took up the Senate bill in detail and criticised its provisions. Each of the nine Commissioners, he said, would have five States under his supervision. Could he hear one in ten of the cases coming before him? Should witnesses be brought from the remotest corners of the United States to get mere "opinion" from a commission? The Reagan bill was a "people's" bill. Under it questions at issue were to be examined by the courts at the homes of citizens, where witnesses lived, and not at Washington, which might be thousands of miles from the field of operations. Mr. Coke severely criticised Charles Francis Adams Jr., who, he said, after having asserted that railroads were "establishing a despotism that no spasmodic popular action could shake off," was now advocating the consolidation or federation of all railroads in the country under one head. In the days of his impartiality Adams saw the evils of a great railroad combination. Since he had got to be "cheek by jowl" with Jay Gould he saw no harm in them. Mr. Coke insisted that great railroad companies were the most lawless bodies with which the Government had ever had to deal, and the passage of the Reagan bill would, in his opinion, have greater moral effect on them than anything Congress could do.

MME. ARLINE.

THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT WILL NOT INTERFERE IN HER CASE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 21.—[Special.]—As predicted by Special Agent Swift, the filing of his report and of that of Mr. Keefe has decided the Treasury Department not to interfere in the Arline case. The opinion previously expressed that the action for forfeiture could not be sustained is not repeated now since Swift and Keefe have submitted their evidence.

MARSHAL WRIGHT.

HIS IMPEACHMENT WILL BE ATTEMPTED.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 21.—[Special.]—The Springer committee has not yet concluded its investigation into the conduct of Marshal Lot Wright at Cincinnati in October last. A few witnesses are yet to be examined. Mr. Springer is non-committal concerning the verdict. He will go no further than to say that they found a bad state of affairs. Other Democrats are not so guarded. A member who has followed the drift of the investigation gives it as his opinion that a resolution of impeachment will be reported.

AGRICULTURE.

OPPOSITION TO THE APPROPRIATION BILL AS REPORTED.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 21.—[Special.]—The Agricultural Appropriation bill was reported to the House today by the Committee on Agriculture. It provides for a total appropriation of $546,220, or $108,900 less than for the current year, and about $154,000 less than the estimates. The report was not a unanimous one, and it is understood that one appropriation in the bill will provoke a lively discussion and much opposition in the House, as well from the minority of the committee as from a good many other members. It is the provision which authorizes the Commissioner of Agriculture to use any part of the appropriation for the Bureau of Animal Industry as "he may deem necessary or expedient and in such manner as he may think best to prevent the spread of pleuro-pneumonia not to conflict with the existing law." This provision, it is held by its opponents, leaves altogether too much to the discretion of the head of the department. Among the members of the committee who will offer vigorous opposition to it is Chairman Hatch, who hopes to have it stricken out on a point of order.

KEEPING ALIENS OUT.

A BILL TO PROHIBIT FOREIGNERS FROM OWNING LANDS IN THIS COUNTRY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 21.—Representative Oates, of the Committee on Public Lands, has prepared a bill to prohibit aliens or foreigners from acquiring or owning lands within the United States, and the committee has recommended that it pass. Oates said that it was within the knowledge of the committee that certain European noblemen, chiefly Englishmen, had acquired and now owned about 21,000,000 acres of land within the United States.

NOTES.

PROMOTIONS FROM THE HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 21.—[Special.]—The election to the United States Senate today of Congressman Chace recalls the fact that during the last four years eleven members of the House have been thus promoted. More than one-seventh of the membership of the Senate, therefore, is composed of men who within the last four years have been members of the House of Representative.

SECOND-CLASS MAIL MATTER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 21.—Postmaster-General Hatton has sent the Chairman of the House Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads the draft of a bill providing for a reduction of postage on second-class matter, or newspapers mailed by publishers, from two cents to one cent per pound. It is provided in the draft that this rate shall not apply to the circulation of sample copies generally, although a publisher may twice a year circulate sample copies not to exceed in number the actual circulation of the paper at the date of mailing.

A FALSE RUMOR.

A report that Senator Bowen of Colorado had dropped dead at the Capitol caused a sensation this evening. The rumor reached the ears of Mrs. Bowen. She fainted and suffered severely from the nervous shock. The story had no more serious foundation than the fact that Congressman Bowen of Virginia had had a fainting fit in a corridor of the Capitol.

WAR CLAIMS.

Senator Cameron of Wisconsin today reported favorably from the Committee on Claims a bill to provide that all claims for back pay or bounty due for services in the late War, or any previous war, shall be presented for adjustment and payment within three years from the passage of the act, and all other existing claims, except applications for pensions, within six years from the passage of the act. Claims originating hereafter shall be presented within six years from the date of their origin.

STATE AFFAIRS.

The Railroad Question in Wisconsin—Indiana and Liquor Measures.

Minnesota Wrestling with the Grain Problem—Missouri and Foreign Capital.

Michigan Indorses Reagan's Inter-State Commerce Scheme—The Dakota Capital Question.

WISCONSIN.

A BRIEF SESSION OF THE SENATE—THE HOUSE ATTACKS ADULTERATED FOOD AND SWILL-MILK.

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 21.—[Special.]—In the Senate today bills were introduced somewhat increasing the number of Committee Clerks, and providing that County Boards may, under due safeguards, select places of deposit for county funds. The Assembly joint resolution asking Congress for an increase of pensions to one-armed and one-legged veterans of the Civil War was concurred in. Adjourned.

In the Assembly a joint resolution was introduced apportioning rooms in the State-House to the use of the State University Law School.

The resolution of yesterday, inviting the resident clergy to open sessions with prayer, was adopted—yeas 70, nays 25.

The joint Senate resolution was concurred in requesting Wisconsin Congressmen to work for the purchase by the Federal Government of the Portage Lake & Lake Superior Ship-Canal and the Portage Lake & River Improvement Company Canal. Adjourned till tomorrow morning.

A grist of bills was introduced, but most of them provided for merely technical amendments to the revised statutes. One measure provides for the incorporation of the City of Cumberland, a logging community of 400 people in the pine woods of Barron County, and another seeks to make the sale or exposing for sale of unclean, impure, and adulterated milk, or of artificial or adulterated butter or cheese, a misdemeanor, to be punished by fine or imprisonment or both.

The joint Senate resolution was concurred in, under suspension of the rules, eulogizing the late ex-Lieut.-Gov. Bingham. In respect to his memory the House adjourned till tomorrow morning.

THE RAILROAD QUESTION.

Andrew E. Elmore has opened headquarters at the Vilas House, and will look after the interests of the St. Paul Railroad Company during the session. Just what legislation will be asked for that will be considered hostile to the railroad interest is at present unknown, but certain bills regarding long and short hauls are said to exist in embryo in the fertile brains of the legislators. The Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce complains because farmers in Wisconsin get their grain hauled a longer distance to Chicago as cheaply as they do a shorter distance to Milwaukee, and they rather like it. The Milwaukee commission merchants object to this and will ask the Legislature to pass a law to prevent it. Elmore will see that the railroads are not injured in the conflict of opinion.

INDIANA.

COMMITTEE CHANGES IN THE SENATE—LIQUOR BILLS IN THE HOUSE.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 21.—[Special.]—In the Senate today Mr. Duncan of Browne County was made chairman of the Committee on Education, owing to the absence of Mr. Johnson of Tippecanoe, whose illness has prevented him from attending the sessions of the Senate. The Lieutenant-Governor appointed Committees on Labor and Labor Statistics, Mr. Bailey Chairman, and on Cities, Mr. Thompson Chairman.

The bill appropriating $400,000 for work on the new insane hospital was favorably reported.

Senator Sellers introduced a bill to remove the election of Judges from all political excitement by fixing the date thereof in August of every "off" year.

This was committee-day in the House, and reports took up most of the time. In the case of the bill to provide for the taking up of animals running at large by constables the Agricultural Committee recommended that it be indefinitly postponed, but the report was laid on the table.

Favorable recommendation was made upon the Krueger joint resolution increasing the terms of all county officers to four years and prohibiting any officer from being elected his own successor.

A Committee on Medicine was appointed, with Representative Passage as Chairman.

Representative McHenry offered a high-license liquor measure, providing that every saloonkeeper shall pay to the County Treasurer a license-fee of $500 per year for selling spirituous vinous, and malt liquors in less quantities than a quart, and $300 per year for a license to sell simply vinous and malt liquors—wine and beer; Representative Reeves, to prohibit the sale of liquor within one mile of a place of religious worship. Mr. McHenry comes from a strong Democratic county (Allen), where, as well as in other parts of the State, there is a demand for the passage of the bill.

Representative Schmidt, a brewer of this city, proposed to change the liquor law so as to assume that an applicant for license is of good, moral character, and requiring the County Commissioners, if objection is made, to prove the contrary, shifting the burden of proof.

A bill requiring that the effects of the use of alcoholic drinks upon the system be taught in the public schools has secured favorable recommendation from the House Committee.

Under the provisions of a bill offered by Mr. Best of Steuben it is made a misdemeanor for any railroad company to employ a conductor, engineer, or fireman who uses intoxicating liquor as a beverage.

Representative Cecilius introduced a bill abolishing the office of School Superintendent and naming in its stead a County Examiner to be appointed by the Board of Commissioners.

Representative Ensley offered a bill authorizing every Board of County Commissioners to appropriate $25,000 for the erection of a soldiers' monument.

MICHIGAN.

RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS IN BOTH HOUSES.

LANSING, Mich., Jan. 21.—[Special.]—In the Senate today bills were introduced to amend the law relative to the business of banking; to amend an act relative to proceedings against garnishees; and to prohibit Judges and Justices sitting in cases where they are related to any attorney, counselor, or solicitor. This last bill was prompted by several very flagrant cases of partiality by reason of such relationship. In one circuit in particular, the son-in-law of the Judge was retained in some capacity in a majority of the cases tried. The Senate also passed a joint resolution to hasten the civilization of Indians.

In the House a memorial of the Detroit Ministerial Union was presented praying that the Divorce law be so amended that divorces shall be granted for only the one supreme cause of adultery. The concurrent resolution asking Congress to erect offices and other public buildings in every city in the State having over 10,000 inhabitants was amended so as to also request that the burdens of taxation now oppressing the people be reduced, and as amended was passed.

Gov. Alger was late in arriving today, not reaching here till afternoon. His appointments will therefore not be sent to the Senate until Wednesday.

MICHIGAN AND THE REAGAN BILL.

LANSING, Mich., Jan. 21.—A resolution was introduced in the Legislature this morning asking Congress to pass the Reagan Inter-State Commerce bill; also the bill to prohibit the levying of assessments for political purposes.

MINNESOTA.

REGULATING THE SALE OF LIQUOR—NEW STATE PRISON—RAILROADS AND GRAIN.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 21.—[Special.]—In the Senate, during the introduction of bills, the important were:

By Senator Sackett—A bill relating to intoxicating liquors. [This bill calls for an amendment which makes it a misdemeanor for any one under age or an attendant of any school or college to represent himself as of age, or not attendant at school, for the purpose of obtaining liquor.]

By Senator Goodrich—A bill to secure the location of a second State Prison. [The bill provides that J. S. Pillsbury of Minneapolis, William Crooks of St. Paul, Andrew McCraw of Ottertail County, Henry Rachter of Sibley County, and F. W. Temple of Faribault County be appointed Commissioners, with full power and authority to select and to make a permanent location for said prison at or upon some one of the stone quarries of the State.] Referred to a special committee.

In the House Mr. Lewis presented a petition and the resolutions adopted at a mass-meeting of the farmers of Douglas County petitioning the Legislature to pass such laws as will protect the farmers of the Northwest against the Manitoba Railroad Company, the Minneapolis Millers' Association, and the Pillsbury & Hurlbut Elevator Company. The petition charges that all these corporations have for years imposed grievances upon the farmers of the Northwest, etc. Referred.

In the way of bills there were introduced one to transfer the land granted the Duluth & Winnipeg Railroad Company to the St. Paul, Brainerd & Northwestern Railroad Company on the ground of forfeiture and another to amend the present divorce law of the State by drawing about the securing of divorces stronger restrictions. One provision is that a party guilty of adultery shall never be permitted to marry again.

The Grain-Inspection Committee met last night in the Railroad Committee rooms of the House for the first time and took up the subject of grain inspection—and, it may be added, all that relates to grain. The meeting was a free discussion which had the merit of covering a good deal of ground if nothing more. It resulted in something tangible, however, by the appointment of a committee to examine all grain inspection and similar bills so far introduced and to report upon the best and most available.

OTHER LEGISLATURES.

NEBRASKA SOLONS STIRRED UP BY THE KANKAKEE HORROR—AN INVESTIGATION.

LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 21.—[Special.]—The Kankakee disaster caused the appointment of a legislative committee here to see that all public institutions are provided with fire-escapes. In the committee inquiring into alleged frauds in school-land leases Rosewater, editor of the Omaha *Bee*, was examined. He protested against strangers being present lest his revelations might benefit the enemy. The committee excluded newspaper-men while Rosewater talked.

THE DAKOTA CAPITAL QUESTION.

BISMARCK, D. T., Jan. 21.—At noon today the House took up the special order, being the bill to remove the Capital from Bismarck to Pierre, or some other point in Southern Dakota. Southwick's motion to adjourn was carried—24 to 22, two members not voting.

LOGS AND LUMBER.

A Favorable Week for Work in the Woods—The Cut One-Fourth Larger than Anticipated.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Jan. 21.—[Special.]—Business in the lumber market continues dull, but the last week has been a most favorable one for work in the woods. Reports from all districts in this part of the State are of a most favorable character. Many of the mill-men who proposed to largely curtail their cut at the commencement have changed their intentions materially since, and instead of discharging part of their forces are increasing them. Lumber matters within the last few days are brightening up a little, and trade in the yards is no duller at this dullest part of the season than was expected.

The late snow-storms have increased the depth of snow on the headwaters of the Elk, Jump, and Flambeau to nearly two feet, and more snow at present will inevitably prove detrimental to the work. The roads in exposed places were badly drifted during the middle of last week, but frequent travel by heavily-loaded teams soon placed them in a good condition. A foreman of one of the larger camps on the upper river who has been making observations of the condition of logging affairs gives his opinion that to date there is fully one-fourth more logs cut and banked than was calculated. This ratio is likely to continue as long as favorable weather holds out, and lumbermen will open their eyes in astonishment at the big crop of available logs to handle the coming season when the scalers make out their reports.

The work of getting the scattered logs along the Chippewa—caused by inundation last September—back into the river again is progressing as favorably as circumstances will allow. Millions of feet have been already put into the river, and thousands of logs scattered for a mile and over from the river, stranded on the prairies and in the timber, will remain in their present position till they rot. It is estimated that there is yet from 25,000,000 to 35,000,000 feet scattered above the bottoms from Eau Claire to the mouth of the Mississippi, which will be put back by contractors with all possible dispatch.

HUNTINGTON'S TESTIMONY.

He Made Five Millions Profit in the Central Pacific.

NEW YORK, Jan. 21.—In the suit of Mrs. Paton against Collis P. Huntington today Mr. Choate asked Mr. Huntington what his profits in the Central Pacific were. Mr. Huntington declared that his profits were less than $5,000,000. He appeared to be a little nervous when examined about the amount of profits he had made out of the Central Pacific Railway.

On the re-direct examination witness said that during the last fifteen years he had been engaged in ten separate enterprises. He had railroads to build and operate, steamship companies to control, and also his hardware and metal trades. He had subordinates under him, but did not look into all the details. His theory of business was to trust a man all-in-all, or not at all. He never got as much for the stock he purchased from the plaintiff as he paid for it. It was a losing operation. He did not know much about bookkeeping. He carried his bookkeeping in a high hat for a good many years. He was not an easy writer. When he went to school he had the credit of being the poorest writer there. He would rather be compelled to saw wood than write, and he never wrote unless he was compelled to do it.

On redirect cross-examination Huntington said he had never paid any money directly into the Contract & Finance Company. He was an officer of the Central Pacific, and was selling certificates and sending money to Mr. Hopkins. The railroad cost over $100,000 a mile. The Contract & Finance Company paid the debts. It could not have got money unless it was paid by the stockholders. He could not say if the Central Pacific paid in anything. This concluded Mr. Huntington's testimony.

THRICE MARRIED.

An Indiana Man Arrested in Missouri on a Charge of Having Three Wives.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 21.—[Special.]—George H. Drew of De Kalb County, Indiana, passed through the city today in charge of Sheriff Somers, who had arrested him on a requisition from Indiana, where he was wanted on two charges of bigamy and one of seduction. The stories of his escapades read like that of another Don Juan. Accompanying the Sheriff was a woman who claims to be wife No. 2, and the girl who is alleged to have been seduced is her cousin. Drew comes of a wealthy New York family, but owing to some misunderstandings with creditors it is said his father is now sojourning in Canada. He conveyed a great part of his estate to his son, who immediately proceeded to make merry with it. His first marriage is alleged to have taken place in New York. The couple separated and Drew went to De Kalb County, Indiana, where his father had a large amount of real estate. He was a great favorit with the Hoosier girls, and is said to have married one and betrayed another before he was six months in the county. Then he placed his business in the hands of an attorney, and left wife No. 2 to settle at Caledonia, Mo., near Potosi. He bought a large farm and had the most elegant home in the county. He had not been long in the town before he married an estimable young lady, and was just enjoying the honeymoon when the Sheriff and wife No. 2 appeared. Drew won't talk about his troubles.

THE LARD-TANK EXPLOSION.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., Jan. 21.—[Special.]—The Coroner's jury returned a verdict today in the case of the victims of the lard-tank explosion at J. E. Booge & Co.'s pork-packing house which throws no light on the cause of the explosion. Joseph French, one of the dead, was buried today, and the body of John Kellar was shipped to St. Louis. John Farrell will be buried tomorrow. James Broner, reported fatally injured, stands an even chance of recovery. Louis Falk and William Wallace will probably get well.

DISEASED-MEAT VENDERS PUNISHED.

VINCENNES, Ind., Jan. 21.—[Special.]—Four prominent farmers of Crawford County, Illinois—Samuel Collins, Harrison Dunlap, Wilbur Collins, and Amos Goff—were indicted by the grand jury at Robinson for selling diseased meat, and three of them have been find $100. The fourth man "skipped the country."

CHOLERA AT ST. LOUIS.

Two Deaths in That City from a Disease Declared the Asiatic Scourge.

The Plague Introduced by a Russian Jew Peddler—A Negro the Second Victim.

Great Excitement in the City—The Work of Fumigation Begun by the Authorities.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 21.—[Special.]—The Health Department, the various medical societies, and the leading physicians are greatly excited over the discovery of what the most experienced of them claim to be a cholera scourge. The facts have been kept from the public for a few days, but leaked out this afternoon, and now every one is scared and talking about arrangements for departure from St. Louis.

A JEW PEDDLER INTRODUCES THE PLAGUE.

Last Sunday morning Wolff Pickner, a Russian-Jew peddler, who had been in the city ten days, was taken sick with vomiting, cramps, and discharges of rice-water at No. 608 Washington street. Dr. Dorsett sent the man to the hospital, where he died in about two hours. The attending physicians say that all the symptoms of the cholera were present, the different stages of the disease being well marked, but to allay public fear a certificate of cholera-nostra, or native cholera, was returned.

PRECAUTIONS TAKEN BY THE AUTHORITIES.

By order of the department Pickner's pack and clothing were burned. The cushions of the ambulance that conveyed him to the hospital and the clothing of the ambulance-driver were destroyed, as was also the bedding used by him at the hospital. No public funeral was allowed, the remains being taken direct from the hospital to Mount Scherish Cemetery for interment. Little is known of Pickner's history, but it is said he came to St. Louis from New York by way of New Orleans. He was 35 years of age, and leaves a family in New York. Every place in the city where he was known to have been has been thoroughly disinfected.

A SECOND CASE.

The second case is that of a negro who was suddenly taken sick Monday at 1610½ Gay's street. Dr. Mudd, the best-known physician in the city, was called in, and pronounced the case cholera. Dr. Dorsett was sent for and confirmed Mudd's diagnosis. The man died in a few hours with all the symptoms of the scourge, and all his clothing and bedding were burned, and the health department took the body away from the family and would not allow the friends to inter it. Dr. Mudd says that one infallible sign of the disease was manifested in the negro. The temperature of his body was low before death and was high in the corpse after death. The man was buried by the health department, and discharges from his body are now undergoing analysis by Dr. Bremers.

BACILLI FOUND.

It is said that bacilli have already been found. A post-mortem examination was held right away on the body of the Russian peddler and Dr. Dean of the City Hospital gives it as his solemn belief that the man died of genuine cholera. The body was not given to the man's friends, but was buried secretly and hurriedly. The negro was employed as a fireman in a foundry and had always enjoyed robust health.

THE WORST FEARED.

Consultations are being held on all sides by the medical gentlemen, and the worst is feared. The only hope held out is by the continuance of the cold weather. The health department is badly rattled, and the condition of the city is such that cholera will spread and develop here without the least obstruction. The Sanitary Aid Association, formed to clean the city and prepare to battle the scourge, has not yet got to work, and it is feared that cholera is first in the field.

FUMIGATION BEGUN.

Additional men have been put to work by the department fumigating, but this only tends to increase the excitement which has been gradually growing all winter. Old residents say the weather cuts no figure, as, in 1849, the cholera raged in the city all winter and spring. Attempts are being made by the city officials to trace the peddler's family in New York, and the health department of that city has already been notified to look out for the family.

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS ACCOUNT.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 21.—A sensational account of two deaths here last Sunday, which are ascribed to cholera, was published this afternoon, but it is not creating any alarm or attracting any particular attention. The facts in the case seem to be that Wolff Picknor, a Russian-Jew, peddler by occupation, living at No. 608 Washington street, was taken sick last Sunday morning with symptoms resembling cholera. He was removed to the city hospital during the afternoon, where he died, Dr. Dean, the hospital physician, assigning native cholera as the cause of death. As a simple precautionary measure the man's personal effects were destroyed and the room he had occupied fumigated. Picknor came here from New Orleans about ten days ago, and it is supposed he went to that city from New York, where, it is said, he has a family, but how long he has been in this country is not known. The other case was a colored man, George W. Evans, who died of what his attending physicians pronounced choleraic diarrhea. He was fireman in the engine-room of the Shickle, Harrison & Co. iron-works and had been sick several days. There was nothing in his case to attract attention, but the authorities seem disposed to ascertain who Picknor was and where he came from.

PANIC IN A BROOKLYN SCHOOL

Caused by a False Alarm of Fire.

NEW YORK, Jan. 21.—[Special.]—Just after the roll had been called in the female department of the parochial school of St. Mary's Star of the Sea Roman Catholic Church, at Court and Luqueer streets, Brooklyn, this morning, little Katie Leonard, one of the infant class, suddenly fell to the floor struggling in an epileptic fit. A good deal of excitement among the other little girls followed, and they ran hurriedly about the room, making considerable noise.

The boys' department on the first floor is immediately under that of the girls', and the little scholars heard the scurrying to and fro over their heads and immediately became very much frightened. One small girl yelled "Fire!" at the top of her voice, and at once there was a general stampede on the part of the boys for the doors and windows. Most of them on the first floor jumped out of the windows to the ground, a few feet below, escaping unhurt.

Up-stairs there was wild commotion, and had it not been for the cool and prompt action of the teachers and two policemen a terrible loss of life might have occurred. There are 700 pupils in the school, and when the cry of fire rang through the building they all sprang from their seats and tried to escape, but the teachers and Officers Holland and Kennedy, who ran into the building when they saw the boys jumping out of the lower windows, assured them that there was no danger, and in a short time order had been restored among the frightened pupils without an accident occurring.

The little girl who cried "Fire" ran out of the building as fast as she could, keeping up the cry along Court street to her home, where she told her parents that the school was burning down.

THE ROCHESTER (N. Y.) BRIBERY CASE.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Jan. 21.—[Special.]—The committee of the Board of Supervisors of Monroe County, appointed to investigate the charges of bribery in connection with plans for a new jail, made a report today, reciting that Dec. 19, 1884, while the board had under consideration plans for a new jail a committee of seven was appointed to consider them and to make a report to the full board; that a majority of this committee reported Jan. 7, 1885, in favor of the plans of Ellis Bros. and a minority in favor of the plans of Warner & Brockett; Jan. 12 the full board reached a vote, seventeen members being in favor of the Ellis plans and seventeen in favor of the Warner & Brockett plans. Among those voting for the latter was Richard Hill, Supervisor of Irondequoit, who, the following day, after consultation with his friends, stated in open board that he had been given $150 to vote for the Ellis plans. He then placed the money in the hands of the Chairman. As the matter has been presented to the grand jury and as the Investigating Committee find that no other effort to bribe members was made, they deem it improper to express an opinion as to the guilt of parties connected with the transaction investigated. It is believed that the grand jury will make a presentment that will cause a decided sensation.

LAST WILLS.

The Dispute Over Myra Clark Gaines' Property—The Last Testament of Schuyler Colfax.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Jan. 21.—[Special.]—The probate of the will of Myra Clark Gaines came up today before Judge Houston. The court-room was crowded, so intense was the interest in the litigation over the two wills of the wonderful litigant. The Rev. Dr. Palmer, Dr. W. H. Holcombe, Dr. W. C. Harrison, and others who witnessed the cross-mark of Mrs. Gaines to her will of Jan. 5 (called the Christmas will, under which her son-in-law is chief beneficiary), four days before her death, when too weak to sign her name, were put on the stand, it was shown that the provisions of the will had been dictated to a clerk by her attorney, Mr. Wilder, written down, read to the dying woman, and to each she gave her spoken assent. She was lifted up by Dr. Holcombe, who guided her hand to sign a cross. It was then shown that the will dated Jan. 8, the day before her death, was written all in her handwriting, including date-line and signature, but the date appeared to be written at another time than the body of the document, a different kind of ink being used. The testimony of Notary Hero and Attorney Fellows, Mills, and others, was conclusive on this point. Mrs. Evans, the beneficiary by this last will, said the document was brought to her wrapped up in a handkerchief, by a lady whom she did not know, but who said she was performing a sacred trust reposed in her by Mrs. Gaines. The case went over until tomorrow, when further sensational developments are promised.

SOUTH BEND, Ind., Jan. 21.—[Special.]—The will of the late Schuyler Colfax was admitted to probate today. The residence, with contents, goes to Mrs. Colfax, together with half the residue of the estate. The rest goes to Schuyler Colfax Jr. George W. Matthews is named executor. The estate is valued at $250,000 and is without incumbrances.

COMPELLED TO DISGORGE.

Gould's Telegraph Companies Must Pay Their Taxes in New York Like Common Folks.

NEW YORK, Jan. 21.—[Special.]—The decision of the Court of Appeals rendered yesterday in the cases of the people of the State against the Gold & Stock Telegraph Company and the Western Union Company practically asserts that telegraph companies, like other corporations, are subject to the franchise tax imposed by the law of 1881.

The suits were begun by the Attorney-General in the lower court to recover $179,000 and interest for unpaid taxes from the Western Union and $8,250 and interest from the Gold & Stock Telegraph Company. Judgment was given for the State at the Albany Circuit, was affirmed at the General Term, and was taken to the Court of Appeals. The suit against the Western Union was submitted by stipulation to be decided according to the decision in the Gold & Stock Telegraph case. The judgment of the lower courts was opposed by counsel for the companies on the ground that Chap. 471 of the laws of 1853 expressly exempted telegraph companies from a franchise tax which Chap. 482 of the laws of 1881 imposes on other corporations. The Attorney-General argued that the law of 1853 in no manner affects or limits the application of the tax imposed by the law of 1881, and that the former statute was repealed by the latter, and that a tax, when overdue, is a debt upon which interest is collectible. The court, in its decision, sustains the Attorney-General in his position that telegraph companies are liable for a franchise tax, but does not allow the interest.

THE HORAN CASE.

The Defendant Goes into Hysterics in Court.

WHITEWATER, Wis., Jan. 21.—[Special.]—Shortly after the Horan poisoning case was resumed this morning, and as Dr. Lindsay was on the stand testifying on the part of the prosecution, the accused, Miss Nellie Horan, suddenly gave way and completely broke down, going into a hysterical spell, and the court had to be adjourned for an hour. The prisoner was taken into an adjoining office and medical assistance was summoned. At the end of the hour she was sufficiently quieted down to proceed with the trial again, though a reclining-chair had to be brought in for her. The attendance was fully as large as yesterday, and probably more ladies were present. In all the evidence so far introduced by the prosecution the indications are that they are not making as strong a case as was expected, though there is little doubt the girl will be held for trial. It is also probable that the defense, after the prosecution has put in all their evidence, will waive further examination. Thus the defense will have all the benefit of the testimony relied on by the prosecution, while the prosecution will be in the dark as to the evidence of the defense. This will give the defense a great advantage when the case comes to trial.

COAL.

Statistics of the Exports by Lake in 1884.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 21.—[Special.]—The *Express* will publish tomorrow carefully compiled statistics on the coal exports by lake the last season. The figures have been obtained from each of the mine shipping centres and submitted for correction to trestle authorities. As was expected, they differ widely from custom-house figures, which are thoroughly unreliable for many reasons. Many cargoes never get on the custom-house books because cleared in barges from Tonawanda. The following is the official statement in net tons of the anthracite shipment West by lake from Buffalo during 1884 from the trestles named:

	Tons.
Lackawanna	346,000
Lehigh & Philadelphia & Reading	295,495
Pennsylvania	145,504
J. Langdon & Co.	43,970
W. L. Scott & Co.	115,300
Erie	157,057
Delaware & Hudson Canal	239,496
Hefford's Dock	88,199
Total anthracite	1,431,081
Total bituminous by Bell, Lewis & Yates	25,000
Total lake shipments for season	1,456,081

This is a falling off of 45,257 tons from 1883.

A BLOODY AFFRAY.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 21.—A bloody cutting affray occurred in a down-town coal office this afternoon, in which John King, white, was fatally stabbed, and John Neal and Hiram Fields, both colored, were seriously wounded. Fields and King, rival coal peddlers, had a quarrel and were fighting, when Neal ran in and stabbed King in the back. "Butch" Sanders, white, came to King's assistance, and they together put the negroes to flight. Knives were used freely. King was cut in the back and shoulders and will die. Fields has a dangerous cut in the neck and head. Neal received a serious stab just over the heart.

ADVENTURES OF A DRUNKEN FRENCHMAN.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 21.—[Special.]—Louis Gougan, formerly a French saloonkeeper in Paterson, N. J., went to the western part of Canada a few weeks ago and got on a terrible spree. He started for home, via the Grand Trunk Railway, early in January, while suffering from delirium tremens. At Prescott, Ont., he became raving mad and leaped through the car window. The train was stopped and he taken aboard again and carried to Montreal, whence he was sent on to New York by his fellow-passengers. While passing through the Town of Coventry, Vt., on the Passumpsic Railroad, at a speed of thirty miles an hour, he again leaped from the train into the darkness and cold of the midwinter night, and lay exposed to weather 30° below zero for seven hours. A freight came along and he was picked up and carried to Barton Landing Station and left there for treatment. Both of his feet and both hands were frozen solid and he was badly bruised. It was found necessary to amputate both of his hands at the wrist, and one week later both feet were cut off. He endured the surgical operations heroically, and is likely to recover.

THE SLUGGERS FRIEND.

Roscoe Conkling's Ideas on Athletic Sports.

NEW YORK, Jan. 20.—Ex-Senator Roscoe Conkling was one of the most interested spectators at the sparring match the other night He was accompanied by a friend, and sat among the reporters, where he had been placed by Capt. Williams. The ex-Senator, contrary to his usual mood, was in a talkative humor, and freely made comments and passed opinions on fighting and fighters.

"What is your opinion, Senator, of these sparring matches?" asked a reporter who sat near.

"Well, I see no harm in them. Of course, if they become brutal, why they should be stopped. But as I have seen them—and I've seen a good many of them—there is nothing bad in them. For instance, I saw Sullivan box with Mitchell. I saw him have the opportunity more than once to strike and hurt Mitchell if he chose, and he refrained. It is time enough to stop sparing when it passes the verge of sparring and becomes an attempt to injure a man. But when two men are evenly matched, and each is striving his best, there is, in my view, nothing harmful in the combat."

"What do you think of Sullivan?"

"Sullivan is a wonderful man. He could not stand the punishment that Tom flyer could, he is not so active as Yankee Sullivan, nor so strong as John Morrissey, but so combines these three qualities that he is the best man I ever saw, and I've seen a great many of them. I believe, could a man be found who could stand the punishment Sullivan can give him for five rounds, he would have a fair chance of whipping the champion. The trouble is such a man cannot be found, or, rather, has not been. Sullivan is a fighter and a clever fighter, and in condition, as I have said, the best man I ever saw."

"What do you think of pugilists and their methods of training?"

"Pugilists, in my belief, average but 40 years of life. Their training is very severe, and is simply the dragging of life from them. They begin their preparations for fighting by losing flesh. Their nerves are brought to the highest tension. In a few days by their work they lose many pounds of flesh. Every pound of flesh so lost is the taking of so much life, blood. It is weakening, opposed to all the laws of nature, and consequently bad. In marked contrast is the system of Edward Hanlon, the oarsman. He has outrowed everybody, and his only training is the taking of walks and the pulling of his light boat. That is all he does when preparing for a match, and I'll guarantee that his muscles are as soft and pliant as those of any man in this building. That, in my opinion, is the proper way. He does not work to reduce his flesh nor violate any of the laws of nature. On the contrary, he follows nature's rules. As you know, he is the ablest oarsman in the world, and instead of breaking his health adds to and improves it."

"What do you think of the so-called 'knock-out' glove fights?"

"Generally, I may say, that, as I told you before, when they approach such a point as to threaten injury, then they should be stopped. But I have seen nothing of that sort, save in the case of Mitchell, whom Sullivan forebore striking when he could have so done and seriously injured him. Compare a base-ball match, when men break their fingers or otherwise hurt themselves, or modern foot-ball games, with glove fights. They are by far more wicked and vicious, and the chances for seriously injuring those engaged in the games far greater than in glove fights. I see more reasons for stopping a base-ball match or a foot-ball game than I do a glove fight, unless the contestants are about to seriously injure each other."

At this point Sullivan and Ryan stepped into the ring and stripped for their fight. The ex-Senator eyed them with the earnestness of a critic for a moment, and thus commented: "Sullivan is more puffy than I ever saw him before. Ryan is in perfect trim. I believe, as the two men stand tonight, Ryan is in far better condition than Sullivan, and for that reason will stand a very good chance with him."

Mr. Conkling closely watched the few seconds' hard fighting, and seemed disgusted when the police put a stop to it.

VICTORIA'S FLUTE-PLAYER

Objects to the Criticism on His Efforts at the Morosini Concert Sunday Night.

ROCKFORD, Ill., Jan. 20.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—It is generally regarded as almost a folly to attempt to answer a newspaper, no matter how just a ground one may have in doing so. I nevertheless still hope that if you should find it worthy your attention you may at least grant me the favor of showing this to the writer of the article that herein I am about to refer.

The article is that which appeared in Monday morning's issue concerning the Morosini's Concert Company of which I happen to be a member, and wherein I am severely redículed. Just, or otherwise, as the article may be, it is nevertheless a most pitiful act on the part of the writer to seize a mere trifle (such as happened to me last Sunday and susceptible to happen to any one under the Sun) in order to make up a lot of imaginary stuff that he may call a fine joke, to make the unwise laugh. Very poor idea indeed!

He claims that my position before the foot-lights, was highly suggestive of a bad case of spinal weakness. I do not know what he means by that but I suppose he refers to my awkward attitude. Owing to the position in which the instrument must forcibly be held, it cannot otherwise appear but awkward to those who do not know this, as there is no other way by which one can play without awkwardness; unless the writer, who appears to be a genius, can with his intelligence invent a more graceful one for the benefit of flute-players, and also to impose upon Meissonier, who could not paint his picture of the flute-player otherwise than after the usual manner.

He also claims that the Neapolitans are very anxious to emigrate, because they dislike to have their songs butchered in the manner I did. This seems to be the writer's impression on my playing, but in this, I am glad to say, he got badly left, as his ignorance went so far as not even to discover that the piece I played was not the "Capriccio on Neapolitan Airs," but a fantasie on Donizetti's "Opera Eliser d'Amore," which for some reasons was substituted for the other. Now, a man who evidently cannot distinguish one piece from another, knows very little, and hardly anything about music, and yet ventures presumptiously to criticise a performer, when it would be better for him to learn, first, what music is; second, what it requires to be a critic; and, third, in what hands this most important branch of business is intrusted, where music is understood and appreciated, before he proceeds to make himself particularly ludicrous with his absurd remarks, and by them sacrifice the poor player who endeavors to do well, and, to a certain extent, corrupt the public taste.

As to the sarcasm inflicted both upon myself and the company I may safely say that, sarcastic as the article was intended to be, it cannot at any rate please the multitude, for sarcasm itself amuses only malicious fools. Wise men do not appreciate anything so shallow, base, and unskillful. Therefore it can only be the knave who uses such poor tools.

A. CARRANO.

P. S.—Whatever the person may hereafter have to say about me, I shall take no more notice of his scrofflngs as I would of a dead dog in the streets during one of July's hotest days.

THE AMERICAN DEVON CATTLE CLUB.

NEW YORK, Jan. 21.—The first annual meeting of the American Devon Cattle Club was held today and these directors were elected: E. D. Hicks of Nashville, Tenn.; J. M. Miller of Hickory, Pa.; James Buckingham of Zanesville, O.; L. P. Sisson of Roney's Point, W. Va. The directors elected these officers: President, E. D. Hicks; Vice-President, John M. Miller; Treasurer, James Buckingham; Secretary, Frank W. Reed. The next meeting will be held at the Grand Pacific Hotel in Chicago the third Wednesday of January, 1886.

THE COACHMAN'S BRIDE AT ROCKFORD.

ROCKFORD, Ill., Jan. 21.—[Special.]—Mme. Huelskamp did not sing in Rockford last night. Only two persons had curiosity enough to buy tickets to the concert and the opera-house doors were not opened.

The Tribune.

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SOCIETY MEETINGS.

APOLLO COMMANDERY, NO. 1, KNIGHTS TEMPLAR—Attention, Sir Knights! You are hereby notified of the death of our esteemed frater, Sir Albert Lucius Woodruff. Funeral services will be held at the residence, No. 389 Lake avenue, this (Thursday) afternoon at 1 o'clock. Sir Knights who desire to attend can do so in citizen's dress; no Templar services. By order of H. S. TIFFANY, Eminent Commander. Attest: SAMUEL M. HENDERSON, Recorder.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 22, 1885.

DON CAMERON was elected yesterday to the United States Senate from Pennsylvania.

SECRETARY HENRY M. TELLER was elected United States Senator from Colorado yesterday.

CARLYLE'S niece is said to be about to publish a life of her uncle controverting the blunders of the historian Froude.

J. I. CASE bought in the property of the defunct plow company at Racine, Wis., yesterday for $175,000.

A BOY of 14 named Robes hung himself at Eagle Point, Ogle County, Ill., because his mother whipped him.

NO REPORT has as yet been rendered in regard to the troubles in the Chicago Pension Office, but it is understood that changes will be made.

TWO of the largest potteries in Trenton, N. J., took their men back at the old rates of pay. Other manufacturers are expected to back down.

WE publish in this morning's supplement liberal extracts from Gen. Grant's interesting article in the last number of the *Century* on "The Battle of Shiloh."

THE Bank of Wadena, owned by E. S. Case at Wadena, Minn., closed its doors yesterday. It is thought that not more than 20 cents on the dollar will be paid.

IN the suit of Mrs. Paton against C. P. Huntington, the railroad millionaire, in New York yesterday, Mr. Huntington said that his profits in Central Pacific were less than $5,000,000.

A BILL was introduced in the Missouri Senate yesterday prohibiting deals in options or futures. The penalty for violation is not less than $100 and not more than $1,000 for each offense.

THE West Shore Road has met the Chicago emigrant rate of $1 made by the Pennsylvania Company. Officers of the latter road deny that a cut in first-class passenger rates is contemplated.

IN the House of Representatives yesterday consideration of the Indian bill provoked a long discussion on the Oklahoma question. The Inter-State Commerce bill was the bone of contention in the Senate.

A DECISION rendered by the Court of Appeals in New York yesterday practically asserts that telegraph companies, like other companies, are subject to the franchise tax imposed by the law of 1881.

THERE is great excitement in St. Louis concerning the outbreak of alleged Asiatic cholera. Two men—a Russian-Jew peddler and a negro—have died in that city of the disease within a few days.

ONLY two people bought tickets to the concert night before last at Rockford in which the talented Mme. Victoria Morosini Schelling-Hülskamp was advertised to appear. The entertainment did not come off.

TEN persons were injured yesterday morning by a railway accident near Sedalia on the Missouri Pacific Road. The west-bound passenger-train struck a broken rail and a chair-car was precipitated down a high embankment.

NEWS is received of the arrest of the Rev. C. W. Sherman of St. Louis, who is holding meetings at Cowden, for using unseemly and scandalous language in regard to those who do not accept his particular theological inspiration.

AN imperial ukase has been promulgated at St. Petersburg which forbids giving landed property in certain extensive districts to persons of Polish extraction. Stock companies and associations are not allowed to acquire more than 500 acres.

IT is estimated that 100,000 men, previously unemployed, have obtained work in manufacturing enterprises since Jan. 1. In addition to these a large number of miners—10,000 in one Pennsylvania county—have resumed work within the last few weeks.

NOTWITHSTANDING recent statements to the effect that the gold in the United States Treasury has steadily increased since Jan. 1, the fact is that the actual gold balance not covered by certificates outstanding has decreased by over $11,000,000 since that date.

COL. JOHN C. SPOONER was nominated last evening by the joint Republican legislative caucus at Madison, Wis., for United States Senator from that State. The nomination was made on joint ballot, Spooner receiving 54 votes against 25 for Fairchild.

THE Chicago produce markets were rather more active yesterday. They opened weak, but turned stronger, the reason for the latter being a good export demand for wheat, though not much was taken, as the orders were mostly a little below the market. As compared with Tuesday provisions, rye, and flaxseeds closed unchanged, wheat ⅜ cent higher, corn ⅛ cent higher, oats ⅛ cent higher, and barley about 2 cents lower.

MEMBERS of the House at Washington who are interested in the preservation of the National-banking system are trying to devise a plan by which the McPherson and Potter bills may be combined and brought to a vote. The prospect for the success of such a scheme is thought, however, to be far from reassuring.

IN the Illinois Senate yesterday the bill prepared by the Citizens' Committee legalizing primary elections was introduced. Among other measures offered was one for a redivision of the judicial districts of the State. Senator Merritt's resolution to go into joint session with the House was referred to a committee appointed by the Chair.

MRS. LANGTRY is said to be greatly distressed by the unfavorable criticisms of "The Princess Georges," the play in which she made her first appearance this season in London. The piece has been damned, but it will probably be kept on the boards a short time longer, seats having been booked in advance to the extent of $60,000.

LIEUT.-COL. FREDERICK BURNABY of the Royal Horse Guards, who was killed in the recent battle with the Mahdi's army, was one of the best known and most popular officers in the service. He measured six feet six inches in his stocking feet and fifty inches around the chest. Wonderful stories are told of his strength and endurance.

AN appropriation of $546,220 was recommended by the Committee on Agriculture in the Agricultural Appropriation bill reported to the House of Representatives yesterday. One provision of the bill, which authorizes the Commissioner of Agriculture to use any part of the appropriation that he may deem necessary for the Bureau of Animal Industry, is expected to excite considerable opposition.

OFFICIAL instructions sent by the War Department at Washington to Gen. Augur direct that the Oklahoma boomers shall be forced to retire from Indian Territory. A hope is expressed that this object may be accomplished without armed conflict, "but the responsibility for any bloodshed must rest upon those who do not accept the warning of the proclamation of the President." Gen. Augur is further directed to increase the force of Col. Hatch by 800 men.

LOUIS GOUGAN, a French saloonkeeper, went on a spree in Canada. He started for his home in Paterson, N. J., while suffering from an attack of delirium tremens. At Prescott, Ont., he jumped through the car-window. He was taken on board again and forwarded to New York. At Coventry, Vt., he again leaped from the train, which was traveling at the rate of thirty miles an hour, and lay exposed to the weather at 30° below zero for seven hours. When found his feet and hands were so badly frozen that it was necessary to cut them off. He is likely to recover.

DISPATCHES from Gen. Lord Wolseley convey intelligence of a battle near Metemneh between Gen. Stewart's forces and a portion of the Mahdi's army. Gen. Stewart, with a large body of infantry, advanced in the form of a square around the enemy's flank. The latter made a well-organized charge, and, despite a withering fire, penetrated the square. A hand-to-hand conflict ensued, and the rebels were driven back with great loss, leaving 800 of their dead upon the field. Gen. Stewart will push on at once to Metemneh. The British loss was seventy-four killed, including nine commissioned officers, and ninety-four wounded. Col. Burnaby of "Ride to Khiva" fame was slain.

THE final expulsion of Haines from the Speaker's chair of the Illinois House of Representatives is a triumph of decency and good order. Haines occupied the position of Permanent Speaker, to which he has lately aspired, during the legislative sessions of 1874 and 1876. During his term of office the lower branch of the Legislature was in a continual uproar. It was familiarly known to the newspaper reporters as "the bear-garden." Haines lacks dignity and the ordinary sense of fairness which are the first qualification of a good presiding officer; he has none of the characteristics that go to make up a proper Speaker except the smartness and readiness of an unscrupulous politician who has had long training in the worst schools. We congratulate the people of Illinois irrespective of party on his ejection from office. The organization of the Lower House in due form follows as a matter of course. The Senatorial election, under the statute, will take place the second Tuesday after the organization, which will be the first Tuesday in February, the 3d prox. Now that the disturbing element of this brawling demagog's childish ambition has been removed from the scene in Springfield, there will be opportunity for a fair trial of strength as between the two parties, and a United States Senator may be chosen with some approach to regularity in the proceedings.

THE SENATORIAL ELECTIONS.

The Republicans have been very fortunate, on the whole, in the selection of the United States Senators whom they were able to elect. Mr. Evarts is by all odds the most desirable man in either party to represent the great State of New York. Even his political opponents recognize the selection as one of eminent fitness, and Republicans throughout the country have heralded it as a sign of new party life, which, following upon defeat in the Presidential election, is another indication of the inherent recuperative power which the Republican party has always developed in time of crisis. The choice of Col. Spooner in Wisconsin is a similar mark of progress. He is a young man of distinguished talents and the most exemplary life. He has attained a leading position at the bar, is a fervid speaker, a devoted adherent to Republican principles, and is possessed of a sterling ambition to achieve the highest aims in public life. His preferment over the old-time politicians was well conceived, and Spooner will give to Wisconsin as high a place in the Senate as it had when the brilliant Matt Carpenter represented it. Chace of Rhode Island is a worthy successor to the late Senator Anthony, though in every way a different man. He is a liberal Quaker, a man of thorough-going integrity, and with just the kind of business sense and conception of justice which are most needed in the Senate today. The election of ex-Gov. Stanford was more an expression of sentiment than anything else. It is generally believed that, being childless, he will bequeath his immense fortune to the State, in which there will be a special fitness, inasmuch as it was accumulated largely through franchises which the State conferred upon him and his associates. He has always been recognized as the ablest and fairest of the men who made up the Central Pacific syndicate, and the popularity which he enjoys in California, notwithstanding the reasons which the people of that State have for their hostility to Central Pacific management, is about the strongest testimonial to his personal worth which it would be possible for a man to have. If he has attained in his late life the broadness and generosity to contemplate the donation of his entire fortune to public institutions it may be expected that his service in the United States Senate will be directed to public interests. The Republicans of Connecticut could not have done better than reëlect Senator Platt, who, if he has not made a brilliant record, has shown himself to be a discreet and conservative man. All that can be said of the reëlection of Don Cameron in Pennsylvania is, that it was the reward of his personal fidelity to Blaine when so many others failed; there was not enough margin for the anti-Cameron men to work upon. The Senatorial elections on the Republican side have certainly been more commendable than the Democratic selections. The Democrats, as a rule, have contented themselves with the return of sitting members, among whom Vest of Missouri and Voorhees of Indiana are the most prominent. Both men commend themselves to their party by excessive partisan zeal and occasional violence of demeanor in debate. But the Democrats have elected no Senator who will bring either great renown or needed discretion to the new Democratic régime.

GRINNING ON THEIR WAY TO JAIL.

It is a common device of guilty men to smirk in the face of justice. The people of this city have allowed themselves to be too much influenced by the gay self-confidence with which the men who are now on their way to the penitentiary for the election frauds have apparently borne themselves in the face of the mountains of proof that are being piled up against them. "You can never convict them, they are too game," is the enervated comment on these cases of many good men whose confidence in the courts, never too strong, is quite daunted by the imperturbable composure of the accused.

Most of these guilty men are gamblers, and it is part of the stock in trade of that class never to allow their feelings to betray themselves. Rud Clawson, the convicted Utah polygamist whose appeal to the United States Supreme Court to be released on bail has just been refused by that tribunal, went into court to be tried on the indictment against him for polygamy with as much smiling serenity and as much open contempt for the prosecution as is shown by the Chicago ballot-box burglars. His relatives and his friends in the church, powerful and eminent people, surrounded him and made the opening proceedings look like a festival. But he has gone to the penitentiary. Tweed, when the case against him for the court-house frauds was first pressed, only laughed, hired the best lawyers he could find, and in well-fed appreciation of the intense humor of the idea that impracticable idealists like "reformers" could ever catch him, asked good-humoredly, "What are you going to do about it?" He died in stripes in his cell.

Those who are familiar with the facts of the Tammany frauds and the tremendous obstacles which had to be overcome in bringing their perpetrators to justice and who can compare the difficulties encountered then with those which now confront the patriotic gentlemen who have undertaken to cleanse Chicago of these election-fraud malefactors are the very ones who can see most clearly how much reason there is for encouragement here. There was more apathy in New York than there is here. There were more powerful influences there than here straining every nerve to shelter the rascals. There was as much difficulty in getting evidence. But the ring was broken at last, and the confederates who had sworn never to be false to each other proved that the fidelity of thieves is a rope of sand.

The whisky ring, which had ramifications that reached all over the country, into both political camps, into the inner closets of the Government itself, and into high social circles, believed themselves invulnerable, but they, too, went to jail. The band of outlaws who undertook to steal our City Government from us, and, as the evidence shows, more than half got away with the plunder, will find themselves but an empty eggshell in the hands of the prosecution.

A COSTLY WAR.

M. Henri Germain, the Deputy for Trevoux and Chairman of the Crédit-Lyonnais, who was recently solicited to be a candidate for the French Senate, has addressed a letter to his constituents setting forth his reasons for declining the proposed honor, which, the London *Times'* Paris correspondent says, is "a striking summary of the anxieties excited in a sagacious and reflecting mind by the present situation of France externally and internally." As concerns her external policy, M. Germain puts the case very forcibly. He says:

> Let us glance now at the course of our policy abroad and at home. We spend, as you know, 100,000,000 francs per annum to insure the possession of Tonquin, not to speak of the cost of our Madagascar expedition. Such is the expense, in 1885, of our colonial policy. Now, is the extent of the sacrifices really in proportion to the results to be achieved? Is it wise, in the present state of Europe, to commit to such an extent the army and finances of France? Is it good government to continue the war, and expend in a year 100,000,000 francs to obtain payment of an indemnity of 80,000,000 francs, payable in ten years by annuities of 8,000,000 francs? With how much more prudence do other peoples proceed in such undertakings? How can we wonder at the errors committed, when, for the realization of a daily-changing plan, the means of execution are not proportioned to the difficulties, because parliamentary exigencies must be taken more into account than military exigencies?

Stronger protest against the false economy of the present operations of France in Tonquin and against China could hardly be made, always supposing, however, that France has no ulterior purpose concealed in this apparent effort to collect the indemnity which China has so stoutly refused to pay.

The evidence on all sides goes to show that France is as yet only on the threshold of the enormous expense which this war will entail should China be able to protract it, as she probably will do if other Powers do not interfere with her. The Hong Kong correspondent of the *Times* reports that the proposed expedition to Pekin will require 60,000 men and 50 per cent more preparations all round than were estimated as necessary by the Germans in 1875—namely: 40,000 men of all services, six small iron-cased ships, six corvets, and twenty-five gun-vessels with heavy guns, besides pontoon-trains and hospital accommodations. The difficulties of transportation are enormous, and even in Tonquin transport labor and animals, he says, are not procurable. Sickness is also making great havoc. Gen. de l'Isle's troops in the Red River delta have been reduced from 18,000 to 11,000 mainly by epidemics. The correspondent says:

> The Chinese have made a rough military road from the direction of Langson to Kwang-yen. They have thus increased their mobility, and are constantly attacking and skirmishing; but the French have no force and no transport to follow the Chinese to their intrenchments in the hills. The war will be a series of little Plevnas. The absence of horses, mules, and coolies renders transport very difficult, now that the waterways are no longer available.

Such facts as these lead him to believe that the Tonquin operations may last for years and prove a continual drain on France, for the Chinese believe that however much a protracted war may cost China it will cost France a great deal more, and that as soon as France becomes deeply involved Germany will come to her (China's) rescue. The Chinese evidently arrive at this conclusion from the large number of Germans who have joined their army. Li Hung Chang calls them "Bismarck's missionaries," and it is said they come by every steamer, the whole number up to Dec. 19 who had arrived and commenced drilling the Chinese being 126. A German lately remarked: "The next Franco-German campaign may be partly fought near Bacninh with Chinese troops."

The Chinese are everywhere preparing for war and incurring great expense, and, though they do not profess to be confident of defeat, they propose to make the struggle as ruinous as possible to France, even if they are crushed in the end. Defeat is, indeed, inevitable, sooner or later. How hopeless China's prospects are is shown by the following extract from this correspondent's letter, which throws some new light on the subject:

> It is so bold a step for China to defy a European Power that foreigners have reasonably dreaded the moral effect of even a temporary Chinese triumph. The interests of all are involved in the success of the French. The critics here are mostly silent as to the merits of the quarrel, deeming that injustice to China will be a lesser ultimate evil than her successful defiance of a Western Power.

It still remains within China's discretion to make the war long and costly enough to France to more than justify M. Germain in his strictures upon the Government's policy. Her resources are immense. Many of her provinces are so overpopulated, and even dangerous to the Home Government, that she can afford to sacrifice multitudes of her people and not miss them. She has it in her power to make a victory of the French more costly than defeat.

STRINGING GIRLS.

Mr. John Albert Bremer, a prominent hardware merchant of Great Barrington, Mass., has discovered a new use for girls, and has been practicing it now these fifteen years with great success. He strings them as children string buttons and as good housewives string red-peppers and dried-apples, but not with the same motive as the latter. He does not string them for future consumption nor to make up into pies or sauce. His object is amusement. He plays with them like the child with his buttons, but, unlike the child, he does not tire of the string and throw it away. Every new girl who is willing to be strung he adds to the collection, and some of them, as we have intimated, have been on the string for fifteen years. Had not one of them got tired he would probably have had a string long enough in time to have festooned all the rafters in Great Barrington with ropes of girls.

Miss Grace Whiting, one of the recent additions to the string, has put a stop to Mr. Bremer's peculiar amusement by suing him for breach of promise of marriage. It was a promise to marry that induced the girls to allow Mr. Bremer to string them. As he has a great deal of money, he succeeded not only in getting a very numerous but a very handsome and picturesque string. It is said that he has four young maidens, two old maidens, and no less than three widows, such were his blandishments, all deftly strung, and each one knowing that the other was strung. The real cause which enabled him to string so many may of course be found in the social statistics. In the Rowdy West, where the male sex predominates, girls are never strung; on the other hand, an adept female stringer can get fifteen or twenty choice male samples on the string at once; but in Massachusetts, where the female sex predominates, the stringing, if it is done at all, is always done by the male connoisseur, and if he has good taste there is no reason why he should not speedily have a very handsome string for his delectation.

Mr. Bremer appears to have been an expert stringer. He knew it would not do to string these girls and then hang them up somewhere and leave them. If he was going to enjoy his string he must make it interesting for the strung, and he did. Every one of these ladies knew of his engagement to every other one, but refused to leave the string. He had so arranged his string that each one was confident she would in time cut out her rivals. He never allowed any one of them to lose hope, and this was the secret of his success. He had a decided talent for intrigue, and he so deftly manipulated the puppets that he kept them all on the string at once, and each one of them was sure she was destined to be the chosen Sultana at last. The first victim who was strung was a widow in Great Barrington, and the next was a young girl of 18 in Brooklyn. This brought about a crisis, but the hardware merchant went to the funeral of the widow's father, and mourned with such unction that she was satisfied he had no regard for the young snip who was strung next to her. At the same time he so industriously kept the snip supplied with caramels and other sweet persuasives that she was satisfied he cared nothing for the widow. As new samples were added to the string the work became more distracting, but Bremer was equal to it. He had very little trouble with the elderly maidens. They had waited so long that they were not suspicious when they were asked to wait longer, and there was added consolation in the fact that the unexpected had happened and that they were on the string at all. With the other maids and widows, however, it was different. At times they would become restive, and even threaten to break the string and spill the contents in confusion. Bremer was always equal to the emergency, however. A box of gloves or handkerchiefs to this one, a fur-lined circular to that one, a trinket here and a bit of jewelry there allayed doubt and revived hope all along the string. Each one's heart was gladdened, and, not knowing that the others had also received tokens of his favor, she would look down upon her seemingly less successful rivals with the spirit of a victor and presume to pity them. He distributed his persuaders with such delightful impartiality that he had no trouble with the string and has had great amusement with it during the last few years.

Of course there was always the danger that he might try to string the wrong girl, for there are girls so unreasonable that they refuse to be strung on a string that holds more than one. At last Bremer met his fate. Miss Grace Whiting was the last whom he attempted to string, and he has made a failure of it. She has tied him up with his own string in a hard knot, and before he gets through with her he will probably wish he hadn't gone into the stringing business at all. She has brought suit for breach of promise in the Superior Court of Pittsfield, Mass., and the suit will come up shortly, when, it is said, developments will be made which will string Bremer up more tightly than anything he has done in that line, skillful as he has been. The string with which John Albert has been playing will be an expensive one, and ought to be.

WHAT "SOCIETY" SOMETIMES COSTS.

When the announcement was made a few days ago that a prominent business house of this city had discovered a discrepancy of something like $7,000 in its cash balance and that this unpleasant chasm was bridged over only by reminiscences of wine suppers, gambling, and evenings of vicious enjoyment with disreputable men and lewd women on the part of one of the clerks in the firm's employ, the public was also made acquainted with the fact that the young man whose untiring energy in the work of robbing his employers had been put to its fullest use for several months was a marked favorit in society, and that on a monthly salary of $85 he had been accustomed to cut no small dash in respectable circles, besides being considered a notable addition to that class of humanity whose members are constantly at war with law and decency. At the time of this occurrence it was pointed out by THE TRIBUNE that, while some of the tens of thousands of young men in this city whose birth and surroundings compel them to assume a position before the world that their capacity in the way of earning money will not permit were perhaps naturally vicious and needed only the opportunity to abandon themselves to lawless excesses, there were many others to whom the temptation to dishonesty and crime came in the shape of expenses which so-called society duties forced upon them, and who were not altogether to blame for the degradation which their crimes brought upon themselves and others. The fact that young Powell's stealings were participated in by at least two of his fellow-clerks, both of whom were assiduous in the performance of "sassiety" duties, and that the salaries paid them were not such as to warrant any expenditures beyond the payment of board-bills and the purchase of clothes, showed that there was something besides a natural criminal instinct to be alleged as the motive for their misdoings.

On the heels of the disclosures in this particular case come others relating to a member of some of the best families in New England. This young man now referred to came to Chicago with the highest recommendations for ability and integrity, and these, added to the knowledge which certain people here had concerning the station in which he had been born and bred, resulted in his admission to homes where wealth and position go hand in hand. The men who introduced this undeniably respectable young fellow to their wives and daughters never stopped to reflect that in order to maintain his position on the plane where their kindness had placed him an expenditure of at least $2,500 a year was necessary. The relatives in the East who had sent him out, armed with letters to people of assured fortune and position, to make his way in the world did not imagine that they were placing a heavy handicap on his future efforts. He was honest and intelligent, and it was not long until he had secured a position with a wholesale jewelry house at a salary of $75 per month. This amount would support him in comfortable style, but it would not enable him to indulge in the expenses which even society pleasures of the most modest kind entail. Like many another man in the same position he began to steal his employers' money, and it was only by the exercise of powerful influence on the part of two of his relatives—one a United States Senator and the other an ex-Governor of Massachusetts—that he was permitted to escape the penitentiary imprisonment which would otherwise have been his portion.

There are other young men of good family and honest intentions who are endeavoring to make connections between a small salary and a position in "society," and of course the discovery of their failure to perform this feat is only a matter of time. In other words, five-dollar-a-week young men do not permanently harmonize with six-dollar-a-yard carpets.

Regulating the Sale of Liquor by High License Compared with Prohibition.

MUSCATINE, Ia., Jan. 17.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—In your issue of Jan. 10 you publish some statements of the operation of the prohibitory law in Iowa, on which you base an editorial statement that "the saloonkeepers sell liquor as they always did," and that "nowhere has a thirsty individual any difficulty in satisfying his craving, provided that he has the money in his pocket to pay for a drink." These statements are not warranted by the letters published by you, even if limited to those parts of the State represented by them, which is less than a quarter of the entire State. Ten of the twenty-five reports show that the law is enforced in as many counties. With but two exceptions, I believe, those letters represent all the places where the law is openly and notoriously defied, while they do not include a tenth of the places where it is as well enforced as any of the statutes against misdemeanors. In the heading over the letters published in THE TRIBUNE it is declared that the present law is enforced only "in spots," and that "high license is commended." Permit me to say, after having had unusual opportunities during the last two years to observe the practical workings of high-license in Missouri and Nebraska, and of prohibition in Kansas and Iowa, that while the latter has not been fully enforced at all places, high-license has been a complete failure, so far as it proposes to place restrictions on the worst features of the liquor traffic. The restrictions against selling to minors and to persons in the habit of becoming intoxicated are not enforced even "in spots." They are violated wherever saloons exist. This is a fact which you do not seem to consider when you proclaim the failure of prohibition and commend a restrictive license law instead. With the exception of the money which the license system puts into the Public Treasury (which at the most is but a tithe of what the traffic costs the taxpayers) there is but little or nothing to be said in its favor; and to many the thought of sanctioning and legalizing an evil for the money it is willing to pay is revolting. Besides, if exemption is to be given the liquor traffic for this reason, why should it not be extended alike to other forms of evil? In regard to the Iowa Prohibitory law, its full force has not yet been brought to bear, because some important questions touching its operation are pending in the Supreme Court. It is too early yet to condemn it as a failure, even if it should finally prove to be so. Judged in the same summary way that you judge prohibition, the Republican party is a gigantic failure. It pronounced in the beginning against "the twin relics of barbarism, slavery and polygamy," and yet, though the party has been in power nearly a quarter of a century and has passed laws to carry out the repeated declarations in its platforms on these subjects, the black man is not today fully emancipated, nor has anything whatever been accomplished in the way of suppressing the "relic" in Utah. I say this not as a Democrat, but as a Republican editor who has taken active part in every political campaign since the party was organized, and who deeply regrets that it has not fully accomplished its purposes in these respects.

JOHN MAHIN, Editor *Journal*.

The editor of the Muscatine *Journal* is not candid. He does injustice to the suggestions which THE TRIBUNE makes as to the most practical and effective method of dealing with the liquor question. He states only half the case. THE TRIBUNE has not recommended high license alone as the remedy, but high license combined with the principle of local option. Where the local sentiment is favorable to the experiment of prohibition it can be tried under a local-option law, such as we have in Illinois. Where prohibition has failed and compulsory legislation is impotent (as in Muscatine, for instance, right under the nose of our e. c.), then the evil can be reduced by the system of "high license." With prohibition where prohibition can be enforced, and with a minimum license tax of $1,000 where it cannot be enforced, the people of Iowa would have the most perfect temperance law that can be worked in practice.

That the Prohibition law of Iowa is enforced in some parts of that State is not denied by THE TRIBUNE, but it will be found upon examination that it is only enforced where there are few or no persons desiring to drink, whereas in every community in Iowa or Kansas where a majority of the people are drinkers or believe in the right to drink it will be found that the law is not enforced and cannot be.

As to our correspondent's reference to slavery, which is St. John's old exploded argument revamped, it has no application, because there is no parallel between slavery and intemperance. Slavery was a political as well as social institution. It was a system of involuntary bondage. The slave was held in servitude and was robbed of the results of his labor by physical force, and the system was destroyed by physical force. Drinking is voluntary, personal, and independent of any outside dictation or influence. The saloonkeeper does not force a drinker to imbibe. The prohibitionists only take the saloonkeeper into account and not the individual, who is acting upon his own volition. It is hardly worth while to argue seriously with an editor who can perceive no distinction between appropriating a man's labor and liberty against his will and ministering to his appetites in obedience to his wishes.

The supercilious and disdainful manner in which the Muscatine editor refers to the revenue derived from the taxing of the sale of intoxicating drinks will excite the amusement of men of affairs. Whenever the experiment has been tried, the taxing of saloons at $1,000 each per annum has proved to be a very considerable reimbursement of the losses arising from the liquor traffic.

When our esteemed correspondent proceeds to say that the sanctioning of "evil" (i. e., the liquor traffic) for the money in it is "revolting" he shows how utterly ignorant he is of the law. Dram-sellers have a common-law right to sell liquor. No law is required to "sanction" the traffic. The only use of law is to regulate, restrict, or prohibit an employment which has been followed and recognized as lawful from time immemorial. There is a broad distinction between abridging a common law right and giving legal sanction to "an evil" not previously tolerated. But our erudite writer does not seem to be able to perceive the difference.

A high-license tax of $1,000 is prohibition to the extent that it prevents places for the sale of liquor. It is more efficacious than prohibition whenever it curtails irregularities and evils arising from the traffic that prohibitory statutes fail to reach. High license is the only form of prohibition that can be enforced in drinking communities.

Our correspondent fails to give due weight to the notorious fact that the sale of liquor under prohibitory laws in any State becomes more general as time passes after the enactment of a prohibitory law. A new prohibitory law is efficacious in proportion to its newness. Even now all reports from Iowa concur in the statement that the prohibitory law is not enforced in those parts of the State where a considerable portion of the men have been accustomed to drinking and desire to indulge their appetite for liquor. But it is enforced wherever the mass of the people are voluntary abstainers. We should say, therefore, that a joint system of high license for the former localities and local option for the latter would precisely meet the requirements of the people of Iowa. Certainly a $1,000 tax where prohibition cannot be enforced is better than free rum.

SOMETIMES boodle wins, and it is supposed to have special efficacy in the choice of Senators. Men who have bagged money in politics through dirty contracts or participation in corruption funds are rather expected, however illiterate or disreputable they may be, to have an eye on the Senate; and if in the Far West a man turns up a few millions he is expected to crown his career as a Senator. The battle comes between boodle and brains, and a man seldom has both, as Nevada Jones had when he entered the Senate. His brains are still good, but he will have to find other millions. The strongest opponent of Evarts was Morton, Minister to France, and his millions were against him. There seem to have been some who did not dare to support him because he was a rich man. Mr. Morton served in Congress and was a very friendly and estimable gentleman. He was, it may be remembered, the Conkling candidate for Secretary of the Treasury when Garfield organized his Cabinet, but Garfield objected to having a New-Yorker in that position, and Morton agreed to take the Navy Department. The slate was nicely made up, with Morton for Secretary of the Navy, when Conkling became furious, and made such a disagreeable disturbance that Morton withdrew. Then James was put in as Postmaster-General. Conkling seems to have made the mistake of supposing that he and not Garfield had been elected President. Garfield, as Morton was not placed in the Cabinet, gave him the French mission, and in that office he has contributed largely to the happiness of Americans abroad.—*Cin. Com.-Gazette.*

THE youth Miller who edits the New York *Times* speaks of Mr. William M. Evarts in tones of the loftiest patronage.

THEY have a Sheriff in Hamilton County, Ohio, who hardly waited for the seat to which he was elected last October to get warm before he turned round and betrayed the party which elected him. Prior to his election the charge was made that he had agreed to give the county printing to the *Enquirer*, the Democratic organ, if he were elected. Thereupon to make himself square with "the boys," who were getting ready to bounce him, he published the following affidavit:

> Personally appeared before me, a Justice of the Peace in and for Hamilton County, Ohio, Samuel Beresford, who being duly sworn deposeth and saith: Whereas, it having come to my knowledge that it is being circulated that I have made a contract with John R. McLean to give the county printing to the Cincinnati *Enquirer* in case I am elected Sheriff of Hamilton County at the October election, I take occasion to denounce the story as an unmitigated lie, circulated by my enemies for campaign purposes in the interest of the Democratic candidate for Sheriff.
>
> SAMUEL BERESFORD.
>
> Sworn to and subscribed before me this, the 3d day of October, A. D. 1884.
>
> JOHN ANTHONY, Justice of the Peace.

The Republicans of Cincinnati may well look upon this man with distrust. If he will betray his party on one occasion he will be likely to on all. The late Democratic Sheriff used his power, so far as he was able, to carry the election by force and menace, and would have succeeded but for the vigilance of Marshal Wright. What hope have they now that their own Sheriff will not play the same rôle when the time comes? The cheap price for which he sold himself to the *Enquirer* shows that he lacks that sense of honor and of the sacredness of official trust which qualifies a man to hold public office. He will bear close watching from this time forward.

THE Cleveland Democracy of Buffalo is indignant at the President-elect over a snub which they think he gave them Thursday night by not appearing at the reception they had arranged in his honor. There were over 300 Democrats in the rooms at 9 o'clock, when the following note was received, which is given with the letter-head upon which it was written:

> E. Gerot & Son,
> French Restaurant,
> Importers of Wines, Brandies, etc.,
> 259 Main and 265 Washington streets.
>
> BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 15.—*Dear Mr. Bissell:* At this hour I find that it will be impossible for me to meet the Cleveland Democracy this evening. I am sorry for this because I know how much I should enjoy such a visit, and I regret that those who may expect me are to be disappointed, tho I have not made any engagement. Very truly yours,
>
> GROVER CLEVELAND.

The members of the Democracy say that he did give them his promise, and they are mad, as they considered it an intentional and premeditated snub on his part.

THE *Globe-Democrat* says: "St. John is advised by friends and enemies to sue the *Globe-Democrat*. We second the motion. The case will be heard before a Democratic Judge. He shall have a Democratic jury, or a Prohibition jury if he wants it. Indeed, we will consent that he shall himself be foreman of the jury, and before the close of the case he will be compelled to acknowledge, with tears in his eyes, that he is the worst political dead-beat ever known to American politics. He will publicly thank us, in the name of the Prohibition party, for exposing him.

"The sinless but senseless band of long-haired and short-sighted patriots who followed the fortunes of John P. St. John in the last campaign are now engaged, for the most part, in contemplating the ruin they have wrought. They defeated the only potent foe the rum power ever had; they set back the hands on the clock of temperance so far that a lifetime will not put them where they were a year ago. And now let them gaze upon their chosen leader, writing himself down a liar at every stroke of the pen in a vain effort to prove that he is not a scoundrel."

THE New York *World* intimates that if Jefferson Davis had joined the Republican party at the close of the War he would not to-day be regarded as a traitor. If Jeff had joined the Republican party he would in effect have confessed that his whole life had been a blunder; that his political career had been based on a false and exploded heresy; that he was a perjured traitor when he went out of the United States Senate; and that the Confederacy was a criminal conspiracy to perpetuate and extend slavery. If old Jeff had admitted all this and come into the Republican party after the War we should still have been obliged to call him a traitor, though a penitent one, and if he had shown the sincerity of his repentance by twenty years of good works we might have believed in him—a little bit. But the trouble with Jeff is that he is the same as sixpence—as full of hate and treachery against the Union now as he was in 1860.

IT is twenty-four years ago that Mr. Evarts was a candidate for United States Senator. Then his chief competitors were Horace Greeley and Ira Harris, and the latter was elected. The caucus was then held in the modest Assembly Chamber of the old Capitol. Mr. Evarts was near by, in the Executive Chamber, listening to the reports from the caucus in company with Gov. Morgan and Thurlow Weed. If he had been present at Albany to-night and had sought the scene of the Republican Senatorial caucus he would have found it to be the splendid Assembly Chamber of the new Capitol.

CURRENT NOTES.

Corduroy as a covering for furniture is desirable for two reasons: it is very durable and offers no chance for moths.

A writer in the *Nation* says: "Bed [illegible] are shoes worn, not in bed, but in the bedroom." He is an old bachelor, no doubt.

Wasn't it a bit suggestive to print in a policeman's obituary notice the lines, "He sleeps his last sleep"?—*Yonkers Statesman.*

The London *Spectator* says the English people have come to be strangely dependent on America for humorous and light reading.

Max Müller shows that the Fuegians, whom Darwin considered the lowest of human beings, possess an elaborate language with [illegible] words.

An Indiana husband thinks that because his wife has scalded him eighty-one times with hot tea he is entitled to a divorce. He is very particular.

But one female practitioner has thus far taken advantage of the law passed by the Massachusetts Medical Society admitting women to membership.

The Paris newspapers are publishing the fact that on a Chinese gunboat captured by the French at Formosa of the forty men on board thirteen were English.

An absent husband telegraphed to his wife: "I send you a kiss." He received the reply: "Spruce young man called and delivered kiss in good order."

No coin of less value than a five-cent piece circulates in New Orleans, and consequently fruit and other low-priced articles cost much more than they do in the Northern markets.

The Worcester *Spy* reports that some foundries in that city have tried the cheap Southern iron which is now being pushed in the Eastern markets, and found it so deficient in strength that they will not use it.

The *Nautical Gazette* says that nine-tenths of all disasters at sea occur in the second mate's watch, and it concludes that a very large proportion of officers of that grade are incompetent and unreliable. It suggests that second mates should be examined and licensed just as their superior officers are.

The Connecticut savings banks have [illegible] 445 depositors and $90,614,623 in deposits. In [illegible] the number of depositors was 54,589 and the deposits were $9,655,746. In 1884 the depositors numbered 121,682 and the deposits were [illegible]. The number of depositors now is equal to [illegible] per cent of the population, and the deposits [illegible] 23 per cent of the property assessed for taxes.

Many Paris actresses expend from [illegible] to $800 for a single dress to be worn in some society drama. To such a pitch has this extravagance been carried that the manager of the Comédie Française has repealed the rule compelling the lady members of the company to furnish all their own dresses for pieces the scene of which is laid at the present day. These are now supplied by the theatre, as well as the historical costumes.

"Heard from Smith lately?"

"No. What's he up to now?"

"Last week he went into a saloon and killed two men because they wouldn't drink with him."

"I always knew Smith would get into trouble. He is so unconventional in his habits."—*New York Graphic.*

Bubby stubbed his toe and came crying to his mother. "There, there, Bubby," she said after she had ascertained that the injury was trifling; "you are too big a boy to cry over a little thing like that." "B-but what a-am I to do, mamma?" he asked, sobbingly; "I ain't big enough to s-swear."—*Rehoboth Sunday Herald.*

"What are you taking my boots out of here for?" asked a gentleman of his negro servant. "Whut; is dese yer boots, boss? I didn' know they are, you trifling rascal." "Well, I'll be for goodness, boss!" (Dropping the boots.) "I thought da wuz de skuttles, an' I thought da'd go down arter some coal, sah. Cuis how folks can be 'ceived."—*Arkansaw Traveler.*

PERSONALS.

Mrs. Fawcett, widow of the late Postmaster-General of England, is going to live with her sister, Miss Agnes Garrett, the well-known "art house decorator." The business, started some years ago by Miss Garrett, in conjunction with the late Miss Rhoda Garrett, to whose skill in designing and admirable taste it mainly owes its success, has now a large and lucrative connection, and Mrs. Fawcett's aptitude for business details will be of material assistance to her sister.

Mr. Lincoln's manner while signing the emancipation proclamation New-Year's night, 1863, is thus described in a current item: "As he took up the pen he said to Secretary Stanton: 'My arm is numb to the shoulder from so much hand-shaking. If my hand trembles they will say it was because I was afraid.' Then he threw out his under lip in a peculiar manner and wrote the bold signature, 'A. Lincoln,' that gave freedom to over 3,000,000 blacks."

Although only 36 years of age, the Earl of Aylesford had the appearance of a man of fifty. He leaves no male descendants to his title, and his estates now fall to his next eldest brother, Charles Finch. All his personal property will go to his two daughters, who are now in England. His stock and landed interests in Texas are small, amounting to about $25,000. His life was insured in English companies to the amount of nearly £200,000. His remains, which are being embalmed, will go to England in charge of Mr. Barnard, who has been his private secretary.

Toronto *Globe:* Sir John Macdonald must part with another of his titles of distinction. The statement that he was the first colonial statesman to be made a K. C. B. is not accurate. It was in 1867 that Sir John had these magic letters affixed with his name. Four years before that Sir James Douglas, Governor of Vancouver Island and the Colony of British Columbia, was made a Knight Commander of the Bath. Sir James was a native of Demerara. At an early age he entered the service of the Northwest Company, and in the course of time became Chief Factor of the Hudson Bay Company. Whilst holding that office he was made the second Governor of Vancouver Island, and afterward held in addition the post of first Governor of British Columbia. Near the close of his term of office, in 1864, he was made a K. C. B., and was therefore the first Canadian to receive the decoration.

A recent writer on Kant recalls this anecdote: "One of his intimates was an Englishman by the name of Green. Their first encounter was ill-omened, and threatened life-long enmity. It was at the breaking out of the American War of Independence. Even in that remote corner of Germany our revolt was the topic of the day. Kant embraced with ardor the American cause, and on one occasion, at a party where Green, unknown to him, was present, he was defending with great animation the action of the colonies, when the Englishman started up and declared in a towering passion that he considered the gentleman's remarks an insult to his country, and consequently to himself as the representative of that country, for which he demanded satisfaction. The philosopher kept his temper; and, disclaiming all disrespect to England, argued the question on general principles with such calmness and good sense, and such thorough mastery of the case, that Green was ashamed of his heat and begged Kant's pardon. At parting they shook hands, and became each other's nearer acquaintances."

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Parnell Greeted by an Immense Audience of Irish Nationalists at Cork.

Dissensions in the Congo Conference—Mrs. Langtry Annoyed by Adverse Criticism.

The Health of Germany's Emperor Improving—Another Earthquake Shock Felt in Spain.

PARNELL AT CORK.

HE DELIVERS A SPEECH BEFORE AN IMMENSE AUDIENCE COMPOSED OF NATIONALISTS.

CORK, Jan. 21.—Midnight—[Via Bennett-Mackay Cable to The Tribune.]—At an early hour this afternoon the gayly-dressed streets of this city were crowded with people to receive Mr. Parnell. There was a great meeting in the evening at the railway station. He was received with the old-fashioned O'Connell enthusiasm. Mr. Parnell dined with the Mayor, who presided, and afterward went to the opera-house, which could not possibly hold one-tenth of the pressing masses armed with an admission ticket. Two hundred of the principal citizens were seated on the stage, and were backed by a splendid gas device—a long harp and shamrock surmounted by the monogram, "C. P." Mr. Parnell arose before the standing and cheering audience, among which were hundreds of ladies. He looked pale and weary, having traveled continuously from London after a three days' illness there, but his voice did not break in the speech he made. He was introduced by the Mayor. The whole audience sang "God Save Ireland."

Then came resolutions of confidence in Mr. Parnell, his Parliamentary administration, and the "action of the gallant band he leads in an alien House of Commons." The resolutions pledged the people of Cork to support the Irish National League.

Mr. Parnell's peroration was a history of his movements since he was elected for Cork, five years ago, from which history he deduced the conclusion that it was not possible for the English parties much longer to resist a determined band of Irishmen, if backed by the Irish people, who "in the near future will prove invincible and unconquerable." The emphasis with which this was uttered was received with immense cheering.

His exordium was: "What of Home Rule? It was stolen from Ireland and must be restored, and that must include the restitution of Grattan's Parliament, with its important privileges and far-reaching constitution. Yet no man has a right to limit the boundary to the march of a nation. Let us combine together; let factions die. Who can say that we shall not then gather richer fruit than we now aim to pluck?"

The speech was short and pointed, and the cry was caught up by the thousands outside, "Grattan's Parliament." Under this shibboleth the streets and public houses reëchoed till midnight, and it is believed here that this will become the new cry.

THE DARK CONTINENT.

AFRICA A BONE OF CONTENTION.

BERLIN, Jan. 21.—[Via Bennett-Mackay Cable to The Tribune.]—The announcement that the Congo Conference is to close ends a week of unfounded rumors. I hear on good authority that in yesterday's sitting of the commission England objected against the extension of a protectorate over the territories not belonging as yet to the association. From another side I hear that there is a certain coldness between Germany and Italy on account of the latter strongly supporting England's attitude in regard to the French proposals, which are undoubtedly favored by the three Empires.

HARD ON THE AMERICAN DELEGATES.

PARIS, Jan. 21.—The *Memorial Diplomatique* attributes the delay in the conclusions of the Congo Conference to the numerous proposals of the American delegates, "who are the godfathers of the newly-born State." Stanley, the paper says, is masquerading in Yankee style, attacking and insulting the Conference and the great Powers. The German proposals would have been accepted long ago if the association had been able to obtain indemnity from France. They now want the fertile mouths of the Congo instead.

MRS. LANGTRY.

SHE IS ANNOYED BY ADVERSE CRITICISM.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—[Special.]—Mrs. Langtry is terribly annoyed by the adverse criticisms of the play of "The Princess Georges," with which she began her London season last night at the Princess Theatre. Her friends attempt to console her by saying that the failure was due to the defects of the play and not to any deficiency on her part as an artist. The piece has been emphatically damned, but it will probably be kept on the boards about two weeks longer, for the reason that seats have been booked in advance to the extent of $60,000.

GERMANY.

THE EMPEROR'S HEALTH.

BERLIN, Jan. 21.—The Emperor passed a quiet night. No special anxiety is now felt. The court physicians announce today that the Emperor continues to improve, and at noon was quite hearty.

A PROPOSED STEAMSHIP SUBSIDY.

The sub-committee of the Reichstag to which was referred the proposal to subsidize a line of mail steamers recommend that public tenders be invited for a fifteen years' contract to carry the mails to Eastern Asia, Africa, and Australia. The conditions are that the steamers shall sail at least once a month, and that their minimum speed shall be eleven and a half knots an hour.

THE BOURSE TAX PROPOSALS.

The Reichstag today referred the Bourse tax proposals to a committee of twenty-one members. Herr von Burchard, Secretary of the Imperial Treasury, stated that the Government would in no way be bound by the bill. Prince Bismarck said he thought the control clauses of the measure were too rigorous. He announced that the Government would participate in the discussion of the committee.

SPAIN.

MOVEMENTS OF THE KING—ANOTHER EARTHQUAKE SHOCK.

MADRID, Jan. 21.—King Alfonso and suite visited Torrax and Nerja yesterday. The royal party will return to the Capital tomorrow.

A slight shock of earthquake occurred at Nerja yesterday.

Deep snow in the northern part of Spain continues to block the railways.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE STEAMSHIP ACUBA.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—The damage to the steamer Acuba at Dover, from Galveston to Bremen, by fire in the cargo is very great. All the woodwork on the port side abaft midships is consumed, the hull is badly strained, and it is not safe for the vessel to leave the harbor. Five hundred bales of cotton were saved from the cargo.

MORGAN O'CONNELL DEAD.

Morgan O'Connell, second son of Daniel O'Connell, the great Irish agitator, is dead.

CARDINAL MANNING.

Cardinal Manning continues indisposed. He has sent an address on Liberalism to the annual meeting of Catholics at Birmingham, denouncing the growing phase of liberalism, which, he says, has borrowed the worst aspect of French Republicanism.

"LABOR AND WAGES IN AMERICA."

Mr. Lowell, the American Minister, presided at a meeting of the Society of Arts this evening. Mr. D. Pidgeon delivered a lecture on "Labor and Wages in America." He said that workingmen were not likely to initiate free trade, and that the movement was most likely to be effected through internal competition. A discussion followed, in the course of which Lowell observed that his position prevented him expressing an opinion on the subject, but he would say that many far-sighted Englishmen believed the adoption of free trade in America would give England dangerous competition in all the markets of the world, because many American fabrics were more honest than English goods of the same description. Free trade would enable America soon to equal England's mercantile marine, which had heretofore been impossible through the operation of the American Navigation law and tariff. England would find America the most intelligent competitor she had yet met.

ALPINE AVALANCHES.

FURTHER DETAILS OF THE DESTRUCTION OF LIFE AND PROPERTY.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—A special from Rome says: "Terrible accounts continue to be received from the region of the Piedmontese Alps of the casualties and destruction caused by snowstorms and avalanches. Twenty houses were destroyed and forty persons killed at Borgorivo. Fifty houses were demolished at Frassinierie, and the number of fatal casualties there was eleven. In the little Village of Frassino, which has a total population of less than 1,800, seventy persons were killed. Soldiers have been sent to all the places named to assist the villagers in digging out the dead and rescuing the wounded."

THE SNOWFALLS CONTINUE.

ROME, Jan. 21.—The snowfalls at Piedmont, Savoy, and other departments in the vicinity of the Alps are very serious. The avalanche which buried Frassino, Piedmont, yesterday caused great loss of life. Thirty bodies have been recovered. Forty persons are still missing.

RUSSIA.

POLES FORBIDDEN TO HOLD LANDED PROPERTY.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 21.—An imperial ukase has been published which forbids giving landed property in the Governments of Kief, Podolia, Volhynia, Wilna, Kowno, Gragno, Witipski, Mohilev, and Minsk to persons of Polish extraction, either by mortgage or right of tenancy. Furthermore, joint-stock companies and associations are not allowed to acquire more than 500 acres.

THE NATIONAL LEAGUE.

A Special Meeting of the Base-Ball Association to Settle the Lucas-Von Der Ahe Matter.

NEW YORK, Jan. 21.—[Special.]—A special meeting of the National Base-Ball League was held in the Fifth Avenue Hotel today. The delegates present were: J. B. Day and C. T. Dillingham, representing the New York Club; J. W. Spalding, representing the Chicago Club; A. H. Soden, of the Bostons; H. T. Root and J. E. Allen, of the Providences; N. E. Young, the President of the association, who represented the Buffaloes and Detroits; and A. J. Reach and J. I. Rogers, of the Philadelphias. The object of the meeting was to take some action in regard to the refusal of Christian von Der Ahe to allow Henry V. Lucas to have a league club in St. Louis. At a recent meeting of the league Mr. Lucas was given the place left vacant by the withdrawal of the Cleveland Club. Mr. Von Der Ahe is the proprietor of the St. Louis American Association Club, and according to a compact entered into by all the leading associations known as the national agreement he has the power to refuse to allow another club in St. Louis. He objected to Mr. Lucas' admission. The delegates present were determined to have the St. Louis League Club in their ranks, and sharp words were spoken. The action of Van der Ahe was denounced, and it was intimated that if necessary the National agreement would be broken. Early in the day Mr. Lucas and Congressman J. J. O'Neill, the latter representing Mr. Van der Ahe, were allowed to confer with the delegates. President McKnight of the American Association was in the corridor of the hotel, and when he heard rumors that the National agreement would be broken he immediately had a conference with C. H. Byrne of the Brooklyns. It was resolved to offer a proposition to the league delegates. At the suggestion of Mr. Byrne President McKnight asked that a committee of the league men be appointed to confer with a committee of the American Association in an endeavor to settle the question amicably. This was agreed upon. A. H. Soden of the Bostons, H. T. Root of the Providence, and John B. Day of the New Yorks were appointed such a committee. The conference will be held next week. The following resolution was passed:

Resolved, That A. H. Soden, H. T. Root, and John B. Day be, and they are hereby constituted, a special committee, with full power to fill any vacancy in the league prior to the spring meeting, the clubs of the league pledging themselves to ratify their action by formal election; that all applications for membership be referred to such committee, and that all questions arising under the National agreement growing out of the resignation of the Cleveland Club be referred to said committee for its action in behalf of the league.

THE DOMINION.

PORT ELGIN, Ont., Jan. 21.—[Special.]—A human body has been found between Big Pike Bay and Little Pike Bay on the Indian Peninsula, supposed to be that of the Captain of the tug Eclipse or that of Walter Crane, lost off the schooner Explorer. Both vessels were wrecked in that vicinity.

TORONTO, Ont., Jan. 21.—[Special.]—At the meeting of the Ontario branch of the Dominion Alliance this afternoon J. J. McLaren, Q. C., contended that the Scott act was constitutional. A lively discussion arose as to the question of prohibition at the next election, Prof. Foster speaking strongly in its favor, but it was voted down, a majority of the delegates holding that it would injuriously affect the Scott act contests in progress.

HALIFAX, N. S., Jan. 21.—President Grant of the Pictou Bank charges that Logan Tanner of Pictou secured advances to the extent of $125,000 on bogus drafts from the cashier of the bank unknown to the directors, and that the cashier, after making good $12,000 of the amount, was dismissed. The bank will lose, say, at least $90,000. It holds at present $125,000 of bogus paper, besides $200,000 of Logan's bona-fide commercial paper.

A GANG OF CAR-THIEVES BROKEN UP.

LEXINGTON, Mo., Jan. 21.—[Special.]—Detective Lewis Burr of Chicago, a member of the Chicago & Alton force, has broken up a band of thieves which has robbed the Chicago & Alton freight-cars of $16,000 worth of goods in a few months. Thirteen men have been arrested and are in jail in default of $1,000 each. The evidence against them is said to be conclusive. In one night the gang stole $900 worth of goods from one car.

THE TENNESSEE CAMPAIGN MONEY.

LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 21.—The Hon. Church Howe positively denies the charges that he received $25,000 as a member of the National Republican Committee for campaign purposes in Tennessee. Chairman Jones of the National Committee telegraped today that $1,000 was the amount furnished Howe by the National Committee for the Tennessee campaign. This flatly contradicts all recent reports concerning expenditures in Tennessee.

A MURDERER CONVICTED.

MANSFIELD, O., Jan. 21.—[Special.]—After ten hours' deliberation a jury found Robert Johnson, alias Stafford, alias Richard Burns, guilty of murder in the second degree this morning.

[Johnson killed John Longnecker at Shelby, O., in 1883 while trying to escape arrest. Johnson has served many terms at Sing Sing and other prisons for various crimes, and is known as a most desperate character.]

A LORD'S OPINION OF THE GARDEN CITY.

NEW YORK, Jan. 21.—[Special.]—Lord Garmoyle was asked today how he liked Chicago, to which he replied: "O, it's a beastly place, you know. I was there one day, but I got tired of it. There's no style there and no gallantry. The women crowd the streets, and everybody is in a hurry as if they had only one day to live. I don't like to be hurried."

INQUEST IN THE CASE OF ENGINEER ELLIS.

An inquest was held yesterday in the case of Engineer Ellis, who was killed at the collision of the fright-trains on the Nickel-Plate Road near Grand Crossing Tuesday morning. In the verdict the jury alleges that the death of Ellis was due to gross carelessness on the part of the railroad company.

ANOTHER VICTIM OF THE ASYLUM FIRE.

KANKAKEE, Ill., Jan. 21.—G. W. Davis, aged 60, of Champaign, one of the inmates rescued from the burning ward of the Kankakee Hospital, died today of the shock sustained by being carried into the night air.

THE NEW SENATORS.

Nomination of Col. Spooner by the Joint Republican Caucus in Wisconsin.

Secretary Teller Captures the Prize After a Bitter Fight in Colorado.

Kansas Democrats Divided Between Glick and Ingalls—Other Lucky Candidates.

THE WISCONSIN WINNER.

COL. JOHN C. SPOONER THE RECIPIENT OF MANY CONGRATULATIONS.

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 21.—[Special.]—The presence of forty-nine members of the Legislature in the Spooner caucus last night practically settled the Senatorial contest in favor of "the Little Giant," and put an end to all controversy on that subject. At the Spooner headquarters the day has been given up to congratulations of friends and the receipt of friendly telegrams from a distance. Both of the candidates have conducted themselves with great dignity and circumspection throughout the heated canvass, and now that it is over there is less ill-feeling among the Republicans who have been active in the contest than was ever known before. Gen. Fairchild and his immediate followers feel a keen disappointment at the result, which they do not attempt to conceal, but they all agree that they have been fairly beaten, and will eat their crow without making any wry faces.

THE JOINT CAUCUS.

The joint caucus of the Republican members of the Legislature convened this evening in the Senate Chamber. Assemblyman Adams of Dane, the chief manager of the Fairchild forces, was chosen Chairman, and opened the meeting with an address of a conciliatory character, stating that there was no fear that the result of the caucus, whatever it might be, would in the least disrupt the party in Wisconsin, and that all the contestants would come out of the fight in good spirits, and as friends. Chief-Clerk Bross of the Senate was chosen Secretary. Assemblyman Mills, the leader of the erstwhile Price faction, moved to proceed to vote for Senator viva voce. This was opposed by Assemblyman Hazen on the Fairchild side of the House, who demanded a ballot. Hazen was decisively voted down, and nominations followed. Col. Spooner's name was presented in an eloquent, ringing speech by Assemblyman Frank M. Nye of Polk County, brother of the humorist "Bill" Nye. The latter was one of the few visitors admitted to the lobby. Assemblyman Pliny Norcross of Janesville seconded the nomination of Spooner, calling attention among other things to the fact that that gentleman was the first graduate of the Wisconsin State University, the first veteran soldier, and the first man reared from boyhood within this State ever chosen as a United States Senator from Wisconsin. Assemblyman Kidd eloquently presented the name of Gen. Fairchild. The roll being called, the members responded as follows for Spooner:

SENATORS.

Comstock,	Lins,	Ring,
Erwin,	Lord,	Waddington,
Ginty,	Maxwell,	Ware,
Hoyt,	Minor,	Warner,
Hurlbut,	Nason,	Wiley.
James.		

ASSEMBLYMEN.

Bartholf,	Lemont,	Sanborn,
Blyton,	Lewis,	Sloggy,
Bouffleur,	McDonald,	Smiley,
Brayton,	Mason,	Stanchfield,
Challoner,	Mills,	Stephens,
Clark, S. R.	Nelson,	Taylor,
Clark, C. B.	Norcross,	Thayer,
Fairchild,	Nye,	Thomas,
Goddard,	Oddie,	Wallace,
Hart,	O'Neill,	Walvoord,
Hubbard,	Parish,	Wescott,
Isenring,	Porter,	Williams.
Johnson,	Reynolds.	

The total vote for Spooner was 54.

The following was the vote for Fairchild:

SENATORS.

Kidd,	Parry,	Wechselberg.

ASSEMBLYMEN.

Adams,	Hazen,	Morgan,
Buell,	Hobart,	Patterson,
Byers,	Hollman,	Perkins,
Cox,	Klein,	Pierce,
Day,	Lawton,	Rollis,
Dorwin,	Le Grand,	Schulze,
Elkert,	Linse,	Young,
Estabrook.		

Fairchild's total vote was 25.

Stanley, who would have voted for Spooner, was paired with Friend, a Fairchild man.

[John C. Spooner was born in Lawrenceburg, Ind., Jan. 6, 1843. He graduated at the University of Wisconsin in 1864, and is by profession a lawyer. He went to Wisconsin in 1859. He removed to Hudson in 1870. He was private secretary to Gov. Fairchild for a period, and Assistant Attorney-General under the Hon. S. S. Barlow until his removal to Hudson. He entered the military service during the Rebellion as a private in Company D, Fortieth Wisconsin Volunteers, and was breveted Major for faithful and meritorious services. He was on duty most of the time on the plains of Dakota. He is a man rather under medium hight, heavy build, smooth shaven, with keenly-cut features, prominent nose, and a shrewd, kindly expression. As an orator he is impulsive and often fervid in method and matter, and can hold an audience on the stump or a jury in the box longer and closer than any other man in Wisconsin.]

THE ACCEPTANCE.

The result of the ballot was received with cheers. Le Grand, a Fairchild man, moved to make Spooner's nomination unanimous. This was seconded by Kidd and carried. Committees were sent out for both Fairchild and Spooner and meanwhile the doors being opened the lobbies and galleries were soon packed by a miscellaneous crowd that had previously collected in the rotunda to gather the earliest news of the bloodless and featureless battle. Col. Spooner was the first to appear, and after the opening applause addressed the members of the caucus as follows:

"I am formally advised by your committee that in discharging the duty of selecting a candidate for United States Senator your choice has fallen upon me. From the standpoint of an American citizen the United States Senate is the highest legislative body in the world, and I should be either more or less than a man if I could come before you under such circumstances without some degree of trepidation. I am fully mindful, gentlemen, that to be named by a great party for such an office is a distinguished honor. But I know, also, that a public office is a public trust, and that a seat in the United States Senate is not to be coveted for the honor that belongs to the place merely, but rather for the opportunity which it affords, for faithful and efficient service to the people [applause], and for the honor which such service brings with it.

"The genius of Timothy O. Howe and Matthew H. Carpenter, by which they brought glory to Wisconsin in the Senate, and the ability and steadfastness by which Angus Cameron has won the respect of his colleagues and the confidence of the people, have made it difficult for those who come after them to meet the popular demand in the Senate. But if the choice of this caucus shall become the choice of the Legislature, I pledge you—and through you the people of Wisconsin—that I shall have no interest but your interest, and that I will give to the State of Wisconsin the highest effort of my life until I shall give back into your keeping the great trust with which you have clothed me.

"It has been suggested that my election to the United States Senate may bring disaster upon the party. If I could feel, gentlemen, that this suggestion is with warrant, I should beg you tonight to reverse your judgment and record my defeat, for the success of the Republican party and the advancement of its principles are dearer to my heart than any possible personal ambition. But how can I believe it to be with warrant, having the cordial and steadfast support of Rock, and Walworth, and Vernon, and Richland, and Waupaca, and the empire of splendid Republicanism stretching away to the north?

"I have a right to congratulate you tonight, and the Republicans of Wisconsin, and not only the Republicans of Wisconsin but the whole people of Wisconsin, that this contest which with me ends tonight, has been one altogether commendable from every standpoint. It has been what such contests within the party should be; a contest between friends. It has been dignified, courteous, and almost absolutely free from slander. And if the fortune of the fight had brought this honor to my distinguished competitor instead of to me there could have been in my disappointment no element of bitterness. For he would have won it as he won the splendid but mournful honor which he carries by his side in a manly way.

"Gentlemen, I would not in the least degree have begrudged it, and I dare to believe that this sentiment will find in his heart a ready response.

"As to me, gentlemen, I cannot if I would detain you longer. Let me say only this more—that if in the years to come I shall in any wise fail you it shall not be my fault. Gentlemen, I thank you." [Great applause.]

GEN. FAIRCHILD.

Gen. Fairchild, accompanied by the committee sent out to search for him, had put in an appearance while Col. Spooner was speaking. He was heartily applauded, and when the victor had descended from the rostrum and the enthusiasm over his remarks had subsided, Fairchild was escorted thither and introduced to the caucus. The General spoke as follows:

"For this courtesy and attention in notifying me to appear before this Republican caucus, I thank you from my heart. It is so entirely unexpected, and I do not know whether it is usual or not, that I have no word prepared to say on this occasion except such as my heart shall send to my tongue. As has been said by my distinguished friend, Col. Spooner, this campaign, or contest, or struggle, or competition, or whatever you may call it, has been up to this moment carried forward by all parties with entire good nature, with many exhibitions of good and firm friendship between the opposing parties, and with so little feeling and so little of zeal—or partisan anxiety for their chief—that you meet here tonight, and the friends of both parties meet here tonight, each ready to grasp the other by the hand in solid friendship.

"That I have been named by a portion of the people of Wisconsin as one possibly fit to take a seat in that great body known as the United States Senate is a compliment which I fully and entirely appreciate; that I have been suported by a portion of these Republican Representatives I appreciate still higher; that I have been opposed by another portion of these Republican Representatives, in so kindly and considerate a manner I also appreciate highly. I have no sores upon my body political. I have no enmities left in my mind. I have nobody to punish or try to punish, for I am without power to punish if I had the will. I leave the contest as I entered it, with entire and complete good nature.

"I entirely agree with my distinguished friend upon the character of the high place to which you are about to choose him. I think I may join with all Republicans of the State who know him in saying that I believe his promise made here tonight that he will give his best efforts to the service of the people will be firmly and faithfully kept. Whatever may have been the result, I earnestly hope and thoroughly believe that there will be no rents within the ranks of the Republican party caused by it."

"If there are any threatened, let all good Republicans join together to close them up. [Applause.] I thank you, gentlemen—I thank you all—and I bid you good night." [Prolonged applause.]

After three hearty cheers for both candidates the caucus adjourned amid the best of feeling.

BARON STANFORD.

PROBABLE EFFECT OF HIS SELECTION BY THE CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Jan. 21.—[Special.]—The caucus nomination of Stanford for the United States Senatorship is viewed here with mixed feelings. It is generally believed in Republican circles that the election of a man favorable to the interests of the Central Pacific monopoly was unavoidable, not because the people have abandoned their anti-monopoly sentiments, but simply because the anti-monopoly Republicans have not paid proper attention to the qualifications of the aspirants for legislative honors. Under the circumstances even the anti-monopoly Republicans are in a measure reconciled to the selection of Stanford, because they recognize it is better to be represented by a man belonging to a corporation than by a mere tool. The *Chronicle*, which above all other papers in California has proved the most steadfast opponent of monopoly, regards the matter in this light and says that "as between master and man it would sooner see the former honored for the very sufficient reasons that the tool of monopoly is more than likely to become the willing instrument of every disreputable set of schemers who may infest the lobbies of the Senate, while the principal, as a rule, has as much as he can do to attend to the interests of his own monopoly."

The Republicans, however, do not conceal from themselves the fact that their party will have a difficult row to hoe in 1886, unless in the meantime Stanford redeems some of the promises made freely by his friends. These are to the effect that he intends to expend vast sums for public improvements, and in such a way as to revel the hearts of the masses. Such a course on the part of Stanford would go far to disarm public hostility.

It is also given out that Stanford has declared unequivocally against high rates for east-bound freights on Pacific roads; that he will lend all his energy to secure for fruit-raisers such rates as will permit them to place their products in Eastern markets at a profit. These facts do much to elevate the spirits of Republican politicians, and are in a measure reassuring to the people at large.

It is hardly possible to conceive the relief felt by all classes at the permanent black eye given to Sargent in the beginning of the contest. Sargent had the backing of Huntington and Stanford. The latter four weeks ago had no idea of running for the position, and gave Sargent some sort of promise he would not antagonize him. The same promise was extended to Perkins. At the time Stanford gave these promises he was simply speaking in his capacity of President of the Central Pacific Railroad, and Sargent understood him to mean what has always been meant under ordinary circumstances—that the man not opposed by the railroad would be befriended. Perkins seemed to look on the promise as merely an assertion that the railroad would not come into the fight against him. As soon, therefore, as Stanford's name came to be mentioned as a candidate, Sargent became enraged and seized the first opportunity to rush to the railroad office in this city and give Stanford a piece of his mind. At this time Stanford had not decided to allow his name to be used, but the insolence of Sargent helped him to make up his mind to yield to the importunities of his friends to go to the Senate in person. From the moment it came to be understood that Stanford was willing to take the position, Sargent's chances dwindled away. On the first ballot he had twenty-six and on the second only sixteen votes. Of these sixteen he could have, perhaps, commanded on a third ballot about eight votes, which were obtained for him by Claus Spreckels, the sugar monopolist. Indeed, the latter seemed to be Sargent's only champion, and his son John D. openly worked and spent money to secure his election for the avowed purpose of beating the *Chronicle*. Spreckels evidently saw which way the cat was going to jump, and a few days ago left the city for the Sandwich Islands, to escape the ridicule of the club men, to whom he had foolishly promised a big banquet on the occasion of Sargent's election, which he declared should be achieved if he had to buy half of the Legislature to do it.

It is difficult to determine the exact feeling of the Democrats on the subject of the election. They profess to be elated, and declare that Stanford's elevation stamps the Republican party of California as the monopoly party, but they evidently are apprehensive that the affair will simply be the coup de grace to both of the old parties for awhile at least by calling into existence an anti-monopoly party pure and simple which will cut loose from the men who have been pulling strings for both Democratic and Republican conventions for several years past. There is no doubt but the advice given some time ago to the farmers of the State to start at once about organizing a party to secure a decent railroad commission will be acted upon, for it is believed on all hands now that in no other way can the transportation abuses in this State be remedied.

TELLER'S VICTORY.

CHOSEN BY THE COLORADO LEGISLATURE ON THE FIRST JOINT BALLOT.

DENVER, Colo., Jan. 21.—On the first joint ballot the Legislature at noon elected Secretary Henry M. Teller United States Senator to succeed N. P. Hill. The following was the vote:

Teller (Rep.)	50	Hallet (Rep.)	3
Sullivan (Dem.)	20	Hill	1

Hill's name was withdrawn before the balloting commenced.

[Secretary Teller was born in Allegany County, New York, the 23d of May, 1830. He studied law and was admitted to the New York bar, practicing in New York until 1858, when he went to Illinois. He remained there until 1861. At that time Colorado had great attractions for men of enterprise. Mr. Teller found himself seized with a longing to go there, and he went. He acquired wealth. He was elected to the United States Senate as a Republican from Colorado in 1876. His Senatorial term would have expired in March, 1883. His resignation as Senator and acceptance of a seat in Arthur's Cabinet extended his public services.]

A GENERAL FEELING OF RELIEF AT THE CLOSE OF THE FIGHT.

DENVER, Colo., Jan. 21.—[Special.]—"This fight is one of life and death between the factions," remarked a member of the Legislature, "and the losers will be wiped out. It will not do for them to lift their heads again in this State." Such appears to be the general feeling among Teller's supporters. Among the less heated partisans there are general expressions of relief that the contest has ended abruptly and no further animosities created.

The crumbling among the supporters of Senator Hill is viewed with suspicion. Dormer's explanation of his vote yesterday was interpreted as indicating that his second ballot would not be cast for Hill. Speaker Stuart of the House and Senator Howard also weakened in their support. Late last night it became morally certain that these three men would no longer be relied upon, and Senator Hill then decided to withdraw from the fight. This fact was an open secret this morning, and the multitude in attendance were prepared for the result.

Senator Hill is reported as saying that he is done with politics. Among Secretary Teller's friends there is a general feeling of exultation. They have succeeded in their efforts to beat Hill at any cost and they are correspondingly happy. The proceedings in the Legislature were exceedingly formal and nothing sensational occurred. After the result had been announced a committee was appointed to wait on Secretary Teller and bring him to the hall. His friends applauded his appearance. After thanking them at length he said: "I have realized that my success was not mine alone, but that of the State. I have realized that my failure was not my disgrace alone, but that of the State." He continued at length, promising to serve the State, but not as a partisan. A street demonstration occurred tonight in honor of his election at Central City, his home. Fifty guns were fired.

KANSAS DEMOCRATS.

SOME OF THEM ARE FOR GLICK, WHILE OTHERS ARE FOR INGALLS.

TOPEKA, Kas., Jan. 21.—[Special.]—A caucus of the Democratic members of the Legislature was held today at which the sentiment was developed that ex-Gov. Glick was the choice of a majority as the Democratic nominee for United States Senator. Some difference of opinion existed as to the advisability of presenting his name to the Legislature, and a resolution was finally adopted that the party would not make a nomination but leave each Democrat to vote for his individual choice. Several of the Democrats are personally in favor of Ingalls, and this action of the caucus will add considerably to his strength and make his election perfectly unanimous at the joint session next Wednesday.

THE ARKANSAS DEADLOCK.

THREE BALLOTS TAKEN WITHOUT A RESULT.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Jan. 21.—[Special.]—Three ballots for United States Senator were taken in a joint session of the General Assembly today. The first and third ballots resulted as follows:

Poindexter Dunn	41	B. T. Duvall	4
James K. Jones	33	Mansfield	1
Ex-Gov. Berry	36	Williams	1
Ferd Harris (colored)	10		

The ballots were taken in rapid succession, followed by a motion to dissolve the joint session until 12 o'clock tomorrow, which prevailed. The only change from yesterday's vote in each branch separately is that Berry gains 3 and Mansfield loses 3. It is predicted that the strength of the three leading candidates is now fixed and will not waver, and a bitter, prolonged contest will result. This will likely be averted from the fact that the Democrats are aware that should a few votes go to any one of the leading candidates the eighteen Republicans and Greenbackers would quickly support the leading man, thus compelling the Democrats to yield to the dictates of the Republicans. In choosing the Senator, the great aim of the 109 Democratic members is to select a Senator wholly by Democratic votes. The Republican strength is now divided between Berry and Harris. This situation of affairs will, it is thought, force the Democrats into a caucus as the only safe course to secure the desired result. The new Senator will be selected in that way. The three votes gained by Berry has had a tendency to promote his popularity, although it is circulated that he is the choice of the Republicans, and they would rally to him at the proper time. The Assembly consists of 127 members—109 are Democrats, fifteen Republicans, and three Greenbackers. Sixty-four votes will be required to elect.

FORMAL WORK.

DECLARATION OF THE RESULT IN THE VARIOUS LEGISLATURES.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 21.—The two Houses of the Legislature in joint session formally declared William M. Evarts elected United States Senator.

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 21.—The Legislature today formally declared Orville H. Platt elected United States Senator.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 21.—In the joint convention of the Legislature today the vote electing Daniel W. Voorhees Senator was announced. His majority on joint ballot is forty-three, unprecedented in the history of the State.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Jan. 21.—[Special.]—Both Houses of the General Assembly met in joint session at noon today for the purpose of electing a United States Senator to succeed George G. Vest, whose term of office expires the 4th of March next. The joint session was presided over by Lieut.-Gov. Morehouse. The balloting for United States Senator resulted as follows:

George G. Vest, Dem.	119	Nicholas Ford, Gb.	7
William Warner, Rep.	40		

Mr. Vest was formally declared elected to succeed himself.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Jan. 21.—In the legislative joint session today the Clerks of both Houses read the result of yesterday's ballot, by which it appeared that J. Donald Cameron had received a majority of all the votes, and he was declared elected United States Senator for six years from March 4 next. The vote as shown by the journal was declared to be as follows:

SENATE.

J. Donald Cameron	28	W. D. Kelly	1
William A. Wallace	18	A. W. Acheson	1

HOUSE.

J. Donald Cameron	135	C. N. Brumm	1
William A. Wallace	51	George Shiras Jr.	1
William D. Kelly	1		

TALLAHASSE, Fla., Jan. 21.—In the joint legislative session today Wilkinson Call was formally declared elected United States Senator. Several Republicans voted for him.

SUBURBAN.

Hyde Park.

The inquest on the body of Charles Ellis, the engineer killed in the collision of Tuesday morning near Grand Crossing, resulted in a verdict of death through the gross carelessness of the Nickel-Plate Company. It appeared that the freight and transfer trains ran without orders between Englewood and the freight-yards at Stony Island, a distance of about seven miles. At the time of the accident the engine of the inbound train bore a small hand-lamp placed inside the headlight instead of the usual lamp. The front engine of the outbound train had no headlight whatever. Trains had met on the tracks a number of times previous to the accident, but without harm. In such a case the outbound train had the right of way, and the inbound train was obliged to back up to the yards to let the other pass.

An elaborate and successful "Old Folks' Concert" was given last evening in Flood's Hall. It was in aid of the Ladies' Society of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Kenwood.

Evanston.

In yesterday's TRIBUNE there appeared a notice of the death of Carrie H. Clifford of Evanston, but the person who sent the notice in had made a mistake. The woman's father states that she is alive and well.

Englewood.

The Board of Education of District No. 10 met Tuesday evening. On account of the anxiety caused by the reports concerning the boilers in the basement of the High-School building the board instructed the engineer not to use the high-pressure boiler during school-hours. The board also adopted a plan for a fire-escape, and ordered it placed on the east side of the building. It is a stairway 2½ feet wide, with railings.

Lake.

The decision of Judge Tuley in the case brought by E. W. Adkinson against the Town Board, gives a fresh impetus to the desire of various persons whose eyes are turned toward the Supervisorship, and its tendency will be to still further increase the number of candidates for that position. The suit was instituted to restrain the Town Board from paying to the Supervisor the 2 per cent allowed by him on all public money coming into his hands. The case had been pending several months. Mr. Adkinson avows his intention of taking the case to the Supreme Court. Under the 2 per cent law the total compensation of the Town Supervisor ranges from $10,000 to $15,000 per annum.

A STEAMSHIP LINE DISCONTINUED.

GALVESTON, Tex., Jan. 21.—[Special.]—An order has been promulgated discontinuing the Morgan Line of steamers plying between this port and New York, and transferring them to the New Orleans & New York Line. Hereafter all freight by this line for Texas, California, and the Western Territories will be landed at New Orleans and from thence railed to their destination.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

First Case of the Kind.

Rocco Lewis, an Italian, keeps a saloon at No. 517 South Clark street. He has a beer license, but was convicted before Justice Prindiville yesterday of selling whisky and was fined $20. There is a clause in the Harper Liquor law to the effect that when a saloon-keeper takes out a license to sell beer and is convicted of selling alcoholic liquors under the same license the court shall declare his license forfeited. Justice Prindiville revoked the defendant's license. This is the first instance of the kind in Chicago.

Medical Students in Trouble.

J. A. Talbott and David McLain, students at the Chicago Medical College, were arrested last night on a charge of stealing books from the Public Library. Sixty-nine of the stolen volumes were found in their rooms at No. 1800 Wabash avenue. Talbott was formerly employed in the library. The thieving has been going on for several weeks, the missing books including some of the most valuable in the library.

A VERDICT FOR ONE CENT.

ATTICA, Ind., Jan. 21.—[Special.]—Mrs. Melissa Funk, plaintiff in the Funk-Beverly libel suit, has been given a verdict at Williamsport for one cent. The case grew out of the celebrated Funk-Funk case, which engaged the Illinois courts at Bloomington, Danville, and Springfield for seven years. It was based on an affidavit in that suit made by John Beverly of this city, whose testimony was the strongest on the side of the defense and practically decided the case in favor of George Funk of Bloomington. The trial just closed was the second one, the jury having disagreed in the first. Mrs. Funk, who resides here, announces her determination of reopening her suit against Funk.

IOWA MILLERS IN COUNCIL.

DES MOINES, Ia., Jan. 21.—The State Millers' Association has been in session in this city today. President J. J. Snouffer of Cedar Rapids delivered an address, in which he described the Iowa flour exhibit in the New Orleans Exposition. He also spoke of the other Iowa exhibits. But little business was transacted. The officers elected for the ensuing year are: J. J. Snouffer, President; D. B. Knight, Vice-President; J. S. Lord, Secretary and Treasurer.

A BANK OFFICER SAID TO BE MISSING.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Jan. 21.—The Jamestown Savings Bank closed its doors yesterday, and officers are making a thorough examination of the books of the concern to determine the exact amount of an alleged defalcation of over $40,000. One of the officers has been mysteriously missing for several days.

A PREACHER IN TROUBLE.

SHELBYVILLE, Ill., Jan. 21.—[Special.]—The Rev. C. W. Sherman of St. Louis, who is holding meetings at Cowden, has been arrested on a charge of using unseemly and scandalous language in regard to those who do not accept his version of theology. Excitement runs high there.

KNIGHTS TEMPLAR EXCURSION.

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 21.—Mary Commandery, Knights Templar, of Philadelphia, reached Atlanta today in a special train en route for New Orleans. They were driven over the city and entertained by the local Knights, citizens, and city officials. They left at 10 p. m.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Castoria.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.

When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.

When she was Miss, she clung to Castoria.

When she had Children, she gave them Castoria

Angostura Bitters, the world-renowned appetizer and invigorator. Used now over the whole civilized world. Try it, but beware of imitations. Ask your grocer or druggist for the genuine article, manufactured by Dr. J. B. Siegert & Sons.

Lundborg's Perfume, Edenia.
Lundborg's Perfume, Maréchal Niel Rose.
Lundborg's Perfume, Alpine Violet.
Lundborg's Perfume, Lily of the Valley.

"Brown's Bronchial Troches" will relieve Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, and Throat Diseases.

MANDEL BROTHERS.

Cloak Department.

EXTRAORDINARY OFFERING TODAY.

At $5

The Choice of a Lot of Cloaks, CONSISTING OF

Russian Circulars,
Cloth Ulsters,
Cloth Dolmans.

None worth less than $10.

The largest number are worth $12 and $15.

Plush Cloaks,
Plush Ulsters,
Plush Dolmans,
ALL
At Half Price.

NOTICE.

PLANS and proposals for building a pile bridge across Fox River at the Village of Algonquin, McHenry County, Ill., will be received until the 28th inst. Said bridge will be 278 feet in length, 16 feet wide, and consisting of seven spans.
Said plans and bids will be opened and examined by the Road Commissioners of said town at the Town Clerk's office in said Village of Algonquin at 10 o'clock a. m. on the above-mentioned date.
Dated Algonquin, Jan. 19, 1885.
G. S. FRARY,
E. PEASE,
E. MORTON,
Road Commissioners.

Chas. Gossage & Co.

State and Washington-sts.

CLOAKS.

Preparatory to receiving NEW GOODS,

We shall offer EXTRAORDINARY INDUCEMENTS in this department.

Shetland Seal Plush Sacques At $35.

Shetland Seal Plush Sacques At $40.

The best and cheapest goods ever offered in this market.

Jersey Walking Jackets At $5.00.

Cost from $10 to $15.

Winter Cloth Cloaks, Slightly out of season, At $5.00.

Cost to import $20 to $40.

Tailor-Made Cloth Newmarkets, From $10 to $15.

Cloth Dolmans and Russian Circulars Ranging in prices From $10 to $33.

Only half the cost of importation.

IN

Misses' Cloaks and Havelocks:

Velvet Trimmed Cloaks, 6 to 16 years, at $2.50.

Havelocks, four styles, 6 to 16 years, $2.75 to $5.25.

We quote these low prices to assure A SPEEDY SALE.

Chas. Gossage & Co.

State and Washington-sts.

Blankets AND Flannels.

We desire to call particular attention to our stock of

CALIFORNIA ALL-WOOL BLANKETS,

AND TO OUR FULL LINES OF

Fine Flannels

FROM THE BEST

American and Foreign Manufacturers,

Which we are offering at

Extremely Reasonable Prices.

IMPERIAL EGG FOOD
WILL MAKE YOUR HENS LAY.
Ask your Druggist for it.
IMPERIAL EGG FOOD
WILL MAKE YOUR HENS LAY.
Ask your Grocer for it.
IMPERIAL EGG FOOD
WILL MAKE YOUR HENS LAY.
Ask your Feedman.
IMPERIAL EGG FOOD
WILL MAKE YOUR HENS LAY.
Ask the Seedsman for it.
F. C. STURTEVANT, Sole Prop., Hartford, Ct.

GRANT'S SHILOH.

Some Local Comment on the Veteran's Paper on That Memorable Battle.

The Account Considered Unjust to Buell and Void of Anything New.

His Version of the Attack on Prentiss Not Supported by Some Who Were There.

Dr. Edmund Andrews, an ex-army surgeon who arrived at the battlefield of Shiloh two hours after the fighting had ceased, spoke of Gen. Grant's article in the February *Century*, very liberal extracts from which appear in the supplement of THE TRIBUNE this morning, as a systematic statement of well-known historical facts. "I think that 'The Battle of Shiloh,' will constitute a chapter in Grant's coming book," he said. "In his statement there is nothing new. All the materials have been floating about, and he, as the man best capable of estimating their value, has collected the most authentic of them. It is quite evident, however, from his style that he is more of a fighter than writer."

Grant's account of his delicate relations with Gen. Halleck, the censure which he expresses for Maj.-Gen. Lew Wallace's conduct during the battle, and the partial apology for Gen. Buell showed, Dr. Andrews thought, that the leading purpose of the article was to clear the author of blame which had sometimes been attached to his conduct on the occasion in question. To the same end Grant had explained the impossibility of throwing up earthworks since the raw recruits were constantly employed in drilling. "As regards his saying that he felt certain of victory from the first, I think he tells the truth," continued Dr. Andrews, "for I remember that Gen. Webster afterwards told me that he had considered the field won two hours after the Union line of battle was formed, or, in other words, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon of the first day. I have always thought that Grant was wrongfully blamed for not having intrenched his army, for the pick-ax and spade weren't used much as early in the War as that. I can distinctly remember how surprised we were some weeks later when a General sent word from Washington that McClellan was getting into Richmond with the pick-ax and spade. The defense of Gen. Buell is just, for nobody knows better than an army-surgeon how discouraging the rear of an army in battle always looks. The statement that the raw soldiers who ran at the first firing of the guns at Shiloh afterwards became our best fighters, is itself an explanation of the disadvantages to which Grant, as the commander of an inexperienced army, was subjected. The whole article is fair and poorly written."

FRANK MORGAN.

In the opinion of Frank Morgan, who took part in the battle as a Captain of artillery, Grant's estimate of the forces under his command at Shiloh was correct. "They were for the most part of the fire-in-the-air-and-run kind," was Mr. Morgan's expression. "The veterans of Fort Henry and Fort Donelson were for the most part with Buell and Wallace." Grant's denial of the complete surprise of the attack was contradicted by Mr. Morgan, who said that his own men were in swimming when the first rattle of musketry was heard, and were driven back before they had time to dress. The statements in regard to the conduct of Halleck, Wallace, and Buell Mr. Morgan regarded simply as the narrative of acknowledged and well-known facts. The wounding of Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston, Mr. Morgan seemed to think, had a much greater effect in turning the tide of battle than had been attributed to it by Gen. Grant.

JUDGE OTIS.

"After reading the paper over carefully," said Judge A. E. Otis, "I am of the impression that it was made in lieu of a report after all the information available had been collected. Graphic as it is, it leaves many points unsolved, and in several instances the reader will gain erroneous impressions. There is nothing new in the paper. I have derived no information from its perusal."

"What flaws do you detect in the article?"

"Well, in the first place, the excuse given for failing to fortify is not valid. It was a well-established and oft-demonstrated fact that green troops could fight better behind fortifications than on the field. There is no reason why the army should not have been intrenched there, as an attack might have been expected. In another place he says that ultimate victory was assured by the arrival of Gen. Lew Wallace and his 5,000 men; that those reinforcements were all sufficient, and that Gen. Buell's army was not necessary to win the fight. I differ from him; I think that the stand made the evening of the first day was due entirely to the moral effect wrought by Buell, who rode up and down the line urging the men to hold another half hour, as his army was crossing the Tennessee, and in half an hour would be on the ground. The grand soldier instilled new life and vigor into the men, they cheered him as he dashed up, and they held on as he asked. The effect was due entirely to his encouraging words. Then Gen. Grant gives the positions of the troops the morning of the second day, saying that Gens. Hurlbut, McClernand, and Sherman were in line of battle with their divisions. The impression to be gained is that the battle could have been won without Buell the second day. The truth is, those three divisions had been so badly shattered and decimated in the first day's fight that comparatively only a handful of the army was left. Fresh troops, Buell's Army of the Ohio, fought and won the second day's fight. I have always regarded," said Mr. Otis emphatically, "that the turning-point of the fight was when old Col. Jacob Ammers' Brigade of the Army of the Ohio moved into line of battle. The day was ours from that moment.

"The question as to whether or not the army was surprised by the Confederates is not cleared up by Gen. Grant's article," continued Mr. Otis. "He dismisses that point very summarily. I can only say that if it was not a genuine surprise the men were at least greatly astonished. Why, the Rebels had been drawn up in line of battle not two miles away for a whole day and our men didn't know it until they were attacked. I believe it to have been a surprise. To prove that a battle was not looked for, I will quote from Gen. Ammens' diary, as it appears in the official reports of both armies, on page 331 of Vol. X. Gen. Ammens was in Singleton's Division of Buell's army. On his arrival at Savannah he saw Grant and spoke of the march to Pittsburg Landing, up the river a few miles. Grant said: 'You cannot march through the swamps comfortably. I'll send boats for you Monday or Tuesday, or some time early in the week. There will be no fight at Pittsburg Landing. We will have to go to Corinth, where the Rebels are fortified. If they come to attack us we can whip them, as I have more than twice as many troops as I had at Fort Donelson.' If Grant had expected an attack he would never have uttered those words."

AN OFFICER'S OPINION.

An officer who was promoted for gallant services on the field of Shiloh spoke of the paper as "empty, and full of cheap clap-trap intended to harmonize things and please both sides." He could see no literary merit in it. "It is a bald, weak article," he said, "and contains nothing that is new. Besides, it is misleading. I believe as firmly as I sit here that if Buell's army had not arrived when it did Grant would have been driven into the river. I think, also, that he slurs over the surprise; the assertion that Prentiss was not captured by surprise is false. Only the other day I had a conversation with Col. Theobold Farstall, now of this city, but formerly of New Orleans, and a Confederate Colonel. He told me that the surprise was complete. His brigade lay all night within fifteen minutes' march of Prentiss' camp, which was guarded by not a single sentry. They walked in and took the camp without a shot, capturing even the breakfast of the men that had just been prepared. A ball had been given the night before, and the officers' wives and sisters rushed out only partly dressed and screaming from fright.

AN INCIDENT.

"By the way," continued the officer, "this reminds me of an incident. One day, several years ago, Gen. Grant was at the Chicago Club, talking to a number of men; I was seated next to him. An old soldier approached, with the remark: 'General, what's all this talk in the newspapers about that surprise at Pittsburg Landing?' Gen. Grant looked the man over for a moment and returned rather curtly: 'You had better ask Gen. McCook; he knows more about the battle of Pittsburg Landing than any man living, though I don't believe he or his entire division was under fire during the whole engagement.' An old officer who had been at the battle with McCook was very indignant when he heard of this remark. 'Gen. Grant had better let Badeau revise that biography,' he said hotly, 'for in it is a story of two Ohio regiments being led in a charge by Grant himself. One of those regiments belonged to McCook's brigade.'"

THE ARTICLE WELL RECEIVED BY THE CRITICS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 21.—[Special.]—The article of Gen. Grant on Shiloh has excited much attention and has been very well received. His treatment of Gen. Buell is in the main satisfactory to the friends of that officer. The point in the article which has made the most impression upon military men is the emphatic manner in which he indorses the official map of the field prepared by Gen. Thom of the engineers. While this has always been accepted here as the correct map of the positions, it has been constantly disputed by several who have assumed to write with the sanction of Gen. Grant. Badeau went so far as to insert in his military history of Gen. Grant a map, which he said had received the sanction of the latter, which disputed the official map in every point material to truthful history. At a later period Gen. Sherman caused a map to be prepared for the Society of the Army of the Tennessee as a correction of the official map. Gen. Grant now reproduces the official map, which in a note receives this most emphatic indorsement: "The original of this map was made immediately after the battle from surveys and information by Chief of Topographical Engineers George Thom (of Halleck's staff) and his assistants, while the troops were still encamped on and near the battlefield. The positions of the troops were indicated in accordance with information furnished at that time by Gens. Grant, Buell, and Sherman." The significance of this map and its indorsement is that it sweeps away the enormous map of Badeau and all others which have been concocted to support false theories of the battle, and gives the authority of Gen. Grant to a map which, in designating the positions of the troops on the field, reveals all the grave errors of the line, if line it could be called, as it existed at the opening of the battle. Gen. Grant is highly commended for his candor in this matter.

THE WEATHER.

Signal Service.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 22—1 a. m.—Indications: For the Upper Lake region, fair weather, followed in the northwest portion by local snows, southwesterly winds, shifting to southerly, falling barometer in western portion, rising followed by falling barometer in eastern portion, generally warmer weather.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Jan. 21—11 p. m.—The following observations are taken at the same moment of time at the stations named:

Place of observation.	Height of barometer	Thermometer.	Direction of wind	State of weather.	Rainfall in last 8 hours.
Mid. Atlantic States—					
Albany	30.01	10	N.	Fair.	....
Eastern Gulf States—					
Vicksburg	30.49	31	N.	Cloudy.	....
Western Gulf States—					
El Paso	30.16	40	E.	Fair.	....
Galveston	30.38	37	N. E.	Cloudy.	....
New Orleans	30.36	40	N. E.	Clear.	*—
Shreveport, La.	30.52	31	E.	Fair.	....
Ohio Valley & Tenn.—					
Cincinnati	30.57	—4	N. W.	Clear.	....
Indianapolis	30.57	—8	W.	Clear.	....
Louisville	30.58	—1	N. W.	Clear.	....
Memphis	30.43	23	N. E.	Clear.	....
Nashville	30.54	8	N. W.	Clear.	....
Pittsburg	30.28	9	N. W.	Clear.	*—
Lower Lake Region—					
Buffalo	30.21	6	W.	Clear.	....
Cleveland	30.35	6	W.	Clear.	.05
Detroit	30.29	4	W.	Clear.	*—
Erie	30.28	8	N. W.	Clear.	....
Oswego	30.10	4	N. W.	Clear.	....
Port Huron	30.32	—3	N. W.	Clear.	....
Rochester, N. Y.	30.15	4	N. W.	Lt. snow	.02
Sandusky	30.43	2	W.	Clear.	....
Toledo	30.44	1	W.	Clear.	....
Upper Lake Region—					
Alpena	30.29	—7	W.	Clear.	....
Chicago	30.55	—8	W.	Clear.	....
Duluth	30.55	—20	W.	Clear.	....
Escanaba	30.43	—9	W.	Clear.	....
Grand Haven	30.44	5	N. E.	Lt. snow	.08
Marquette	30.31	—8	W.	Clear.	....
Milwaukee	30.52	—15	W.	Clear.	....
Mackinaw	30.35	—4	W.	Clear.	....
Upper Miss. Valley—					
Cairo	30.68	2	N.	Clear.	....
Davenport	30.66	—4	W.	Clear.	....
Des Moines	30.64	—13	N.	Clear.	....
Keokuk	30.66	—10	N. W.	Clear.	....
La Crosse	30.62	—14	S. W.	Clear.	....
Moorhead	30.53	—8	S.	Clear.	....
St. Louis	30.68	—7	N. W.	Clear.	....
St. Paul	30.58	—20		Clear.	....
Springfield, Ill.	30.68	—8	N.	Clear.	....
Missouri Valley—					
Leavenworth	30.64	—5	N.	Clear.	....
Omaha	30.64	—8	S.	Clear.	....
Yankton	30.54	—11	S.	Cloudy.	....
Extreme Northwest—					
Bismarck	30.31	—13	S. E.	Cloudy.	....
Fort Buford	30.06	0	S. E.	H.snow.	.02
St. Vincent, Minn.	30.48	—23	S.	Clear.	....
Northern Slope—					
Cheyenne	30.10	33	S. W.	Clear.	....
Fort Assinaboine	30.39	6	S. W.	Clear.	....
Fort Custer	30.00	5	S. E.	Fair.	....
Middle Slope—					
Denver	30.09	23	S.	Clear.	....
Dodge City	30.39	0	E.	Clear.	....
North Platte	30.29	3	S. E.	Fair.	....
Canadian Stations—					
Battleford	....	—15	E.	H.snow.	....
Fort Garry	30.50	—25	S.	Clear.	....
P. A. Landing	30.50	—16	S. W.	Clear.	....
Kingston	30.13	—4	N. W.	Clear.	....
Medicine Hat	29.62	18	S.	Cloudy.	....
Parry Sound	30.32	—16	W.	Clear.	....
Quapelle	30.06	—18	S.	Clear.	....
Minnedosa	30.42	—31	W.	Clear.	....
Calgary	30.01	41	N.	Cloudy.	....
Toronto	30.27	—4	N.	Clear.	.01
Other Points—					
Elliott	30.31	18	S. E.	Clear.	....
Helena	29.99	17	....	Clear.	.01
Huron, Dak.	30.46	—12	S. E.	Cloudy.	....
Las Animas	30.16	4	N. W.	Clear.	....
Little Rock	30.50	28	N. E.	Clear.	....
Salt Lake	30.23	12	....	Clear.	....
Prince Albert	....	—25	....	Clear.	....

*Too small to measure.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	Hu	Dir.	Vel	Rain	Weather
6 a. m.	30.154	—1.7	80	W.	10	....	Clear.
10 a. m.	30.278	—1.5	68	N. W.	14	....	Clear.
2 p. m.	30.372	—0.3	72	N. W.	14	....	Clear.
6 p. m.	30.477	—2.6	73	W.	8	....	Clear.
10 p. m.	30.554	—8.2	76	W.	9	....	Clear.

Maximum temperature, 7.5.
Minimum temperature, 8.2.
Mean daily barometer, 30.360.
Mean daily thermometer, —3.4.
Mean daily humidity, 76.

The temperature as observed by Manasse, optician (TRIBUNE Building), was as follows: 8 a. m., 5° below zero; 9 a. m., 6° below; 10 a.m., 5° below; 11 a. m., 5° below; 12 m., 5° below; 1 p. m., 3° below; 3 p. m., 2° below; 6 p. m., 4° below. Barometer, 8 a. m., 29.52; 6 p. m., 29.80.

RAILROAD ACCIDENTS.

A Missouri Pacific Train Wrecked Near Gentry, Mo., and Nine Persons Hurt.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 21.—[Special.]—Passenger-train No. 43 on the Missouri Pacific, which left here last evening bound for Kansas City via Lexington, ran over a broken rail near Gentry, a station just west of Sedalia, at 5 o'clock this morning. The engine and forward coaches passed over the dangerous point, and it was not until the chair-car was reached that any damage was done. The car contained nine passengers, besides a portion of the train crew. The moment the wheels of the chair-car struck the broken track it jumped the track, and in a second was rolling down an embankment about fifteen feet high, landing at the bottom in a badly broken up condition. Excitement prevailed to a very high pitch, but before long the train hands removed everybody from the wreck, when it was found that six of the passengers and three of the train crew were injured. The names of those injured are: Mr. Cunningham of St. Louis, cut and bruised around the head and shoulders; Adolphus Long of St. Louis, left hand badly lacerated; Louis Schewanocke of St. Louis, left ankle sprained; M. Redmon of Green Ridge, Mo., arms painfully wrenched; Miss Ella Ennor of Armstrong, Kas., sprained wrist; Miss Lillie Bryan of Armstrong, Kas., face cut; Lyman Copeland, brakeman, hip hurt; Richard Wilkeson, porter, arms bruised; Conductor Jim Merryfield, hurt in the head.

As soon as all portable articles could be taken from the derailed car the train proceeded to Columbia, where a hasty examination of the wounded was made, after which those who desired to go were taken to Kansas City. Mr. Cunningham is badly injured. The train was only going sixteen miles an hour at the time of the accident, and to this is ascribed the narrow escape from death.

CINCINNATI, O., Jan. 21.—The officers of the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad say the report from Flora, Ill., that a passenger-coach on the Shawneetown branch of their road fell from a trestle with seventeen passengers is exaggerated. The train encountered a broken rail and a baggage-car and one passenger-car were thrown from the track. The passengers were shaken up, but none received serious injuries.

IMPORTANT TELEPHONE DECISION.

LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 21.—[Special.]—The Supreme Court has ordered a mandamus against the telephone company at Lincoln at the instance of J. R. Webster, a prominent lawyer. Mr. Webster had a telephone in his office, and for some time he did not have a directory. He refused to pay for the telephone while he lacked the directory, and the company took out the instrument. The court holds that the company must treat all persons alike and that Mr. Webster is within his bond, and so the mandamus.

Have tried Tongaline, and find it a safe, easy, and efficient neuralgic remedy. It is an invaluable remedial agent, long needed.
A. L. SCHUICK, M. D., Ashland, O.

CAPITAL AND LABOR.

Failure of E. S. Case's Bank at Wadena, Minn.—An Indiana Institution.

Sale of the Assets of the J. I. Case Plow Company for $175,000—Failures.

Important Meeting of the Potters' Association—General Industrial Notes.

FINANCIAL MATTERS.

THE BANKS.

E. S. CASE'S INSTITUTION AT WADENA, MINN., MAKES AN ASSIGNMENT.

WADENA, Minn., Jan. 21.—The Bank of Wadena, owned by E. S. Case, closed its doors this morning and made an assignment to A. Murray, cashier of the Merchants' Bank here. The assets are given as $28,000; liabilities, $38,000. The assets consist of $1,280 cash and notes and securities, and it is thought that not more than 20 cents on the dollar will be paid. The bank has not been considered in very good shape for some time, and the depositors have been quietly withdrawing their funds. The cause of the failure is attributed to outside speculation.

Later reports indicate that Case will be able to pay creditors in full if time is given.

HYATT, LEVINGS & CO.

VINCENNES, Ind., Jan. 21.—[Special.]—The Circuit Court of Daviess County has been flooded with claims and suits filed against the late Washington banking firm of Hyatt, Levings & Co., and almost the whole time is taken up with that kind of litigation. The judgments thus far rendered amount to $55,877. The affairs of this bank cannot be adjusted for years, and the assignees are of the opinion that it will take a long time to arrange matters satisfactorily, inasmuch as so many suits have been filed against them.

TAKING TRADE DOLLARS AT PAR.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 21.—[Special.]—Senator Sewell has written Receiver Hufty of the Gloucester Savings Institution that he will do all in his power to have the Senate act favorably upon the bill to redeem the trade dollars at par. A large proportion of the suspended bank's assets is locked up in trade dollars taken at par, and in good faith, but which if sold now will entail a serious loss upon the depositors.

CITY NATIONAL BANK, OF DIXON, ILL.

DIXON, Ill., Jan. 21.—[Special.]—The charter of the Lee County National Bank expired yesterday and the City National opened its doors in its stead this morning, with Joseph Crawford as President and Samuel C. Ellis as cashier. The capital is $100,000; authorized capital, $500,000.

J. I. CASE PLOW COMPANY.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF THE PROPERTY FOR $175,000.

RACINE, Wis., Jan. 21.—[Special.]—Charles H. Lee, assignee of the J. I. Case Plow Company, sold the property of that institution today at public auction. It was bid in by J. I. Case for $175,000, which amount will pay about 20 per cent of the indebtedness.

The sale was subject to the confirmation of the Circuit Court, and the same will come up for confirmation Wednesday next at 10 a. m.

FAILURES.

THE RECORD OF EMBARRASSED FIRMS.

OSHKOSH, Wis., Jan. 21.—[Special.]—C. S. Bellows, a commission merchant, was closed today by the Sheriff on an attachment in favor of a Berlin, Wis., firm. The claim amounted to $585. The liabilities are $1,400; assets, $1,200.

ISHPEMING, Mich., Jan. 21.—[Special.]—The clothing business of Morris Lusser is being closed out by a representative of J. S. Lusser of New York, who foreclosed a $2,900 mortgage Saturday. Three mortgages on the stock aggregate over $6,000. The value of the stock is about $3,000. Lusser & Co. failed in December, 1883, for $42,000, with assets of $10,000. Lusser at present is in Milwaukee or Chicago.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Jan. 21.—Joseph H. Zigler, an upholsterer, made a voluntary assignment to Joseph A. Kaylor today for the benefit of creditors.

VINCENNES, Ind., Jan. 21.—[Special.]—M. A. Hillion & Co., proprietors of a dry-goods and notion store at Princeton, have made an assignment for the benefit of the creditors. Assets, $3,500; liabilities, $2,000.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 21.—Worthley, Downs & Co., dealers in rubber goods, Milk and Hawley streets, are compromising with their creditors for 35 cents on the dollar. Liabilities, $101,000.

PAPER PROFITS.

GRANT & WARD'S AFFAIRS—FURTHER TESTIMONY IN THE CHAFFEE SUIT.

NEW YORK, Jan. 21.—The case of ex-Senator Chaffee against the firm of Grant & Ward, to recover $300,000 from the bankrupt firm, was continued today. U. S. Grant Jr. resumed his testimony in regard to loans made by Chaffee in 1883. A loan of $100,000 was paid in two checks of $70,000 and $30,000 respectively. The checks were dated May 21 and May 26, 1883; were drawn on the firm of Grant & Ward, and indorsed F. Ward. The loan was returned June 21, with $6,000 profit. July 26, $14,000 additional profit was paid. No receipt was given Mr. Chaffee. The agreement was verbal. It was arranged that $150,000 should be paid Chaffee for the loan of $140,000, in lieu of his share of $200,000 profits, and $27,000 in profits was placed to the credit of witness from time to time. Up to May 21 the witness had $25,000 in the firm, including the loan of $100,000 from Chaffee. This made the total profits on $225,000, $42,000. These profits were placed to the credit of the witness on the books. The witness never actually received any of the profits.

The cross-examination of Grant took up the greater part of the afternoon. Witness said as soon as he had heard of the failure of the firm of Grant & Ward he immediately set about making a transfer of all his property to Mr. Chaffee, as it was wholly through his (Grant's) influence that Chaffee was induced to invest money with the firm. Among this property was the tenement-house property and a stable in this city, and 20,000 shares of mining stocks. Part of this property was mortgaged.

DIVIDENDS DECLARED.

THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

NEW YORK, Jan. 21.—The Illinois Central directors have just declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent, payable March 1. A surplus of 1 per cent will be carried to their credit next year.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

The statement of the Pacific Mail Company for the last quarter shows: Gross earnings, $1,314,000; operating expenses, $770,000; net, $544,000; cash on hand, $568,895. The directors declared a dividend of 1¼ per cent, payable Feb. 2.

THE INDUSTRIAL OUTLOOK.

POTTERS' ASSOCIATION.

AN IMPORTANT MEETING AT BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 21.—[Special.]—The most interesting feature of the session of the United States Potters' Association today was the report of the Committee of Statistics, which showed that 239 kilns or ovens were in use by whiteware manufacturers during the year. The total production was $6,336,000. The value of imported goods during the last five years was $9,350,352. Figures showed that 40 per cent of the goods used in America were of home manufacture and English ware was sold as low as before the changes in tariff. Changes in public taste were coming about, and, whereas formerly white goods were almost solely made, now decorated goods are greatly in demand. This has necessitated extensive improvements on works and the employment of large numbers of young men and women. The number of employés who have learned their business in America is now about 75 per cent, whereas twenty-five years ago 75 per cent of the workmen were trained abroad.

The present officers were reëlected, and the association adjourned to meet at New York a year hence.

GOING TO WORK.

A GRATIFYING SHOWING BY A BALTIMORE TRADE JOURNAL.

BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 21.—The Baltimore *Manufacturers' Record*, in showing some of the signs of improvement in the manufacturing interests throughout the country, will publish tomorrow a long list of leading enterprises that have resumed work in the last few weeks. The number of hands employed by these concerns, ascertained by special reports, is about 90,000. The estimated number employed by smaller works lately started up and not given in this list is fully 10,000; a total of 100,000 men that have gone to work in manufacturing enterprises since Jan. 1. In addition, a large number of miners, 10,000 in one Pennsylvania County alone, have commenced work within the last few weeks.

THE SITUATION.

A PROSPECT FOR A COMPROMISE WITH THE NEW JERSEY POTTERS.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 21.—[Special.]—There is a fair prospect of an early settlement of the trouble between the operative potters and their employers. A committee of the Knights of Labor, General Master Workman Powderly, General Treasurer Tanner, Chairman Hayes of the Executive Board, and others, will meet them tomorrow at the latter's invitation. On the result of this meeting depends the order to strike. The Empire and Etruria potteries gave in today, all their employés returning to work. Seven potteries out of twenty are now paying the old list prices.

THE COKE SYNDICATE.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Jan. 21.—The Connellsville coke producers have decided to advance coke to $1.25 per ton after April 1. This is an advance of 15 cents, the present price being $1.10 per ton.

OBITUARY.

William Harvey Wells.

William Harvey Wells, once Superintendent of the Public Schools of Chicago, died at his home, No. 462 Washington boulevard, at 5 o'clock yesterday evening. For several months prior to his death the irregular action of his heart had given occasional intimations of danger, and for a week he had not left the house. The trouble gradually grew upon him, and though at the last moment his death came upon the family suddenly it occasioned no surprise.

Mr. Wells was born at Tolland, Conn., Feb. 27, 1812. His father's name was Harvey Wells. He remained in New England during the first 44 years of his life, and for many years held the Principalship of the State Normal School at Westfield, Mass. In 1856 he was called to Chicago to assume the Superintendency of the public schools, an office which he administered with distinguished ability for a period of eight years. While at the head of the public schools of this city Mr. Wells introduced many important changes in the system of instruction, and the graded-school system, which he caused to be adopted in Chicago, may be said to have wrought a total revolution in the methods of teaching. For many years Mr. Wells was a frequent contributor to the leading educational periodicals of the country, and his name is everywhere known as the author of several text-books, among them a "Grammar of the English Language for Schools" and an "Elementary English Grammar." He was also one of the original editors of the "Massachusetts Teacher."

Resigning the duties of Superintendent in 1864 Mr. Wells engaged in the business of insurance, but he by no means lost his interest in popular education. He was for some time President of the Board of Education, and took an active part in all current discussions upon the topics with which he was most familiar. His first position in the insurance business was that of General Agent of the Charter Oak Life-Insurance Company. In 1877, when that company became embarrassed, he severed his connection with it, and pursued the business of insurance under other auspices until within two or three years of his death. During the remainder of his life he was largely occupied with a new edition of his grammar, which he was preparing for the press.

Such was the integrity and energy of Mr. Wells' character that positions of trust and honor were continually crowding upon him, and there are few public, educational, or charitable institutions in Chicago which have not at some time or other numbered him among their directors. At the time of his death he was a member of the Union Park Congregational Church. His wife and five children survive him, and he has a brother living in California.

Death of Mr. Blaine's Niece.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Jan. 21.—[Special.]—Mother Theresa, niece of James G. Blaine, died in the convent of the Sisters of Mercy today, after a lingering illness with tubercular meningitis:

[Mother Theresa's secular name was Annie Walker. She was a daughter of Maj. R. C. Walker and Eliza Blaine. She was born in Brownsville, Pa., and finished her course of studies at St. Xavier's Academy in Westmoreland County, Pa., at the age of 18, and under charge of the Sisters of Mercy. She entered the religious life in 1866 at St. Xavier's, and made her religious profession at St. Mary's Convent in the City of Pittsburg April 7, 1869. She taught at St. Xavier's Academy before going to Wilkesbarre in July, 1876, since which time she has been at the convent where she died. Her age at the time of her death was 36 years and 4 months. Her mother is lying dangerously ill in Baltimore, and her father is living at Helena, Mont. She has two sisters, Mrs. Saulsbury of Salt Lake City Utah, and Mrs. Daniel Fisk, wife of the editor of the Helena (Mont.) *Herald*. Mrs. Fisk is at present with her mother at Baltimore. Mother Theresa was greatly beloved for her gentle manners and her fund of information. She was the teacher of music in the convent. The funeral will be held Friday morning with a requiem high mass.]

James A. Raynor.

NEW YORK, Jan. 21.—[Special.]—James A. Raynor, one of the most active members of the New York, Lake Erie & Western Board of Directors, died here today.

[In 1851 Mr. Raynor was General Manager of the Michigan Southern, and in 1859 Vice-President of the Terre Haute & Alton. In 1861 he established the New York Mail Steamship Company, running to New Orleans by way of Havana. In 1865 he organized the New Orleans, Mobile & Chattanooga Railroad, and for five years was its President. Subsequently he and the late Gov. Morgan became receivers of the road, rebuilt it, and ran it until 1880, when it was sold to the Louisville & Nashville. Last September Mr. Raynor was elected a director of the Erie Road, and was an active member of the Finance Committee.]

Deaths in the Northwest.

The deaths of these citizens of Northwestern cities were reported yesterday: Mr. Richard Metcalf, at Baraboo, Wis.: Judge Hiram W. Hubbard, prominent in Masonry, at Centralia, Ill.; Mr. E. P. Everest, at Galesburg, Ill., of pneumonia. Andrew Wampter, one of the pioneers of Central Indiana, was buried at Martinsville, Ind., today.

Bob Mack, the Minstrel.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Jan. 21.—[Special.]—Bob Mack, the noted colored minstrel, died today, at his home in this city, of consumption. He was 35 years old, and had a world-wide reputation, having traveled with Haverly's and Callender's minstrels. A wife and son survive him.

Theresa F. Maskell.

Mrs. Theresa F. Maskell, wife of William J. Maskell, died after an illness of only twelve hours at the family residence, No. 2120 State street, yesterday. The funeral will take place Friday morning at 11 o'clock.

A SLIGHT MISTAKE.

Pete McGeoch Is Not Half a Million but $25,000 Ahead of the Game.

Sensational reports have appeared lately in some of the papers regarding Peter McGeoch, and asserting that he had made half a million dollars in one week. They also referred to the fabulous profits of other operators. These reports fascinated many people who never think of anything beyond the figures mentioned. The story originated through a joke played upon a Milwaukee reporter who was anxious to startle his readers with a sensation. He inquired of Mr. Ed Wall for a topic to write on, and Mr. Wall ironically suggested to him to write up the fortune made by McGeoch, which was done. Those who are capable of estimating Mr. McGeoch's winnings estimate them at $25,000.

THE OKLAHOMA WAR.

CALDWELL, Kas., Jan. 21.—The last courier from Oklahoma reported Col. Hatch's command in camp thirty miles from Stillwater, awaiting the arrival of troops from Fort Reno. It was anticipated that no decided action would be taken for several days, owing to high water and stormy weather.

WICHITA, Kas., Jan. 21.—A special from the Cheyenne agency says that five companies of troops left there Sunday under Maj. Dewees of the Ninth Cavalry to join Col. Hatch's forces at Stillwater. The last courier arrived at 3 p. m. from the field reports the settlers defiant, but that the army officers do not anticipate bloodshed. There are now 800 mounted men in Hatch's command.

The worry of a constant cough and the soreness of lungs which generally accompanies it are both remedied by Dr. Jayne's Expectorant.

NEW DEAL.

A Western Embassy to Press Springer Upon Cleveland for Secretary of the Interior.

Cleveland Says He Knows Nothing of It—The Chances of Vilas of Wisconsin.

THE CABINET.

CLEVELAND KNOWS NOTHING OF IT.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 21.—[Special.]—"I know nothing about it," said President-elect Cleveland this evening to THE TRIBUNE correspondent when asked about the truth of the report that Congressman Moulton and other Illinois Democrats were coming to Albany to urge Congressman Springer for a Cabinet place, his selection having already been recommended to Mr. Cleveland by the Democratic Territorial Delegates. "The matter has never been even hinted to me before. I have no appointment to meet any Illinois delegation and have received no paper recommending the appointment of Mr. Springer. I rather discourage these visiting delegations; they really accomplish nothing. I expect to go to New York early in February for five or six days; then I shall place myself entirely at the disposal of the politicians who may wish to confer with me. New York is more convenient to Washington than Albany. There are, I understand, a number of Democrats who desire to talk with me and there are some that I should like to meet. My trip to New York will be principally for that purpose. After my return here I shall hope to enjoy the remaining weeks before the inauguration in quiet."

SPRINGER'S BACKERS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 21.—[Special.]—The report that Representative Moulton of Illinois is to visit Albany as the mouthpiece of a considerable number of Democrats, including the Congressional delegation from his own State and the Territorial Delegates, to urge the appointment of Congressman Springer as Secretary of the Interior, has this foundation: For some time the Illinois Democrats in Congress have been considering the probability of securing a Cabinet position for Mr. Springer. They have started with the knowledge that Mr. Springer would not be likely to decline a nomination. As one step in the program a conference was held on the floor of the House the other day with the Territorial Delegates, on the ground that the administration of local affairs of the Territories is largely in the hands of the Interior Department, and that it is quite proper that their views should be consulted in the selection of a Secretary of the Interior. The Territorial Delegates were unanimously in favor of the selection of a Western man. They insisted that the Secretary of the Interior should be a person who is not only a Westerner himself and in sympathy with Western institutions, but that he should have knowledge of the land-laws, of the timber-laws, of the mining-laws, and of the Indian question. At a small dinner which was held at Welckner's last night the Territorial Delegates agreed that they would join with the Illinois Democrats in suggesting to Mr. Cleveland that a Western man should be selected and that Mr. Springer would be acceptable to them. It was agreed that Representative Moulton should visit Cleveland on behalf of Springer and Delegate Maginnis of Montana was requested to go as representing the Territories. Mr. Maginnis felt delicate about entering on a mission of that sort, and declined, so Delegate Manzenares of New Mexico was chosen. It had been the intention of Mr. Moulton and Mr. Manzenares to start for Albany the last of this week.

A REPORT THAT "COAL-OIL JOHNNY" WILL NOT HAVE A FINGER IN THE PIE.

Mr. Cleveland's Cabinet-making is going on apparently without large drafts upon the wisdom and experience of Democratic statesmen here who would like to be consulted. Some of the Senators are growing uneasy over it and fear some ill-advised step may be taken by the President-elect in his inexperience. Mr. Cleveland is not likely to run out of advice very soon, however, nor is there any danger that he will overlook the claims of anybody. The Hon. Beverly Tucker has just returned from Albany, whither he went to make known Virginia's willingness to supply the country with men for various responsible positions. The *Critic* says: "Mr. Tucker is reported to have said that Mr. Cleveland does not feel kindly toward the McLean element of the Ohio Democracy, but, on the contrary, expressed himself in very emphatic language concerning the attitude of the Cincinnati *Enquirer* in the early stages of the campaign. If this is true it would seem to explode the idea that Editor McLean is going to have much to do with the formation of the Cabinet."

VILAS FOR SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 21.—The *Star* finds that latterly there is a good deal of talk of Mr. Vilas of Wisconsin for Secretary of the Interior. The prevailing idea with Democrats seems to be that they can with little effort make Wisconsin a Democratic State, and that nothing would have more influence in that direction than the elevation of a prominent citizen of that State to the Cabinet. Mr. Vilas, who presided over the National Democratic Convention, seems to have no rival in this connection. He is a comparatively young man, and is described by those who know him well as "just the sort of man Cleveland likes." The general expression of Democratic sentiment is adverse to giving Ohio representation in the Cabinet. The factional quarrels there are so bitter that a row is sure to follow the selection of any man of the State. Besides, Wisconsin is regarded as a much more promising field for Democratic work than Ohio. The Whitney stock appears to have declined recently.

ARTHUR'S APPOINTMENTS.

THE DEMOCRATS LAUGHING IN THEIR SLEEVES AT THEM.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 21.—[Special.]—There is an evident disposition in Administration circles to anticipate in every possible way the action of the coming Administration. It is said that there will be a number of resignations between now and March 4, so that the President can put in more of his friends. The President's lack of delicacy in seeking to secure all the possible favors between the present time and March 4 is a subject of comment in Democratic circles. The Democrats regard the whole policy outlined in the treaties as simply an attempt to embarrass them. The scandalous appointment of "Little" John Davis to the bench of the Court of Claims, it is said, will be followed soon by others of a similar character. The President, upon the verge of private life, with no possible future in politics, has given up all pretense and is indifferent to what is said. The Democrats in the Senate did not care to oppose the Davis nomination, because they have long made it a rule to oppose none of the President's nominations where no scandalous charges are preferred. The nomination was reported by Senator Edmunds, and as he was willing to assume the responsibility of putting a briefless youngster in the position of a Judge, it was no concern of theirs. It was not hard to foresee what Senator Edmunds' course would be. He is the unswerving supporter of the Administration. No cringer in humble life is more abject in kissing the hand that feeds him. He is at present one of the warm friends of the State Department's foreign policy. He is a supporter of the Nicaraguan Canal scheme, scenting with his keen corporation instinct the possibility of fees from the future companies who will be interested in the development of the Nicaraguan country. There may also be a good thing in the collection of the claims provided for in this treaty. So it was too much to expect that the Chairman of the Judiciary Committee should have any scruples in approving the selection of any of the Frelinghuysen connection for any office within the gift of the Government. A number of the Washington flunkies are considerably exercised at the criticism of the President's recent actions in these dispatches. The Arthur flunkies credit every criticism to Blaine or his influences, not recognizing the fact that all of the Democrats are laughing in their sleeves at the President's course, and that the nomination of "Little Johnnie" Davis is one of the standing jokes of the clubs and up-town hotels.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL MISSIONS.

BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 21.—Two meetings of the Protestant Episcopal ministers were held today, and the subject of colored missions was fully discussed. Bishop Elliott of Western Texas preached today, and tonight Bishops Dudley of Kentucky and Lyman of North Carolina made addresses. Bishop Paret in the afternoon held a long conference with his clergy. The Woman's Auxiliary Society also held a meeting today. Bishop Paret proposes not only to increase the efficiency of the mission work among the colored people in his diocese, but to adopt some means of making all commissions independent of board missions.

A MYSTERIOUS SHOT.

Charles Kopp, a North Side Barber, Fatally Wounded—An Arrest.

Charles Kopp, a German barber, 55 years of age, lies at the point of death with a bullet in his head, and the police are trying to solve the mystery as to how he was shot. Kopp left his home, No. 216 Fremont street, at 4 o'clock last Sunday afternoon. He returned shortly before midnight in company with a stranger, but did not enter the house. His wife saw him in the yard and overheard a conversation about the sale of a dog. Both men left again, taking Kopp's dog with them. The next time Mrs. Kopp saw her husband was about 10 o'clock Monday morning, when he arrived home with a painful wound in the back of his head. That night he became delirious and his brother, Dr. Kopp, was called. Dr. Parkes was then sent for and the wound probed to a depth of three and one-half inches without finding the bullet. The ball entered the back of the head and ranged slightly upward towards the left eye. The doctors say he can not live. When a reporter called at the house at a late hour last evening Kopp was still alive but unconscious. His wife said that at times he is perfectly rational but stubbornly refuses to talk about the shooting.

Although the police were the first to learn of the shooting, they kept silent until yesterday afternoon. Shortly after 1 o'clock Monday morning Officer Hughes of the Webster Avenue Station heard a pistol-shot and found Kopp lying on the street-car tracks on Racine avenue, between Centre street and Garfield avenue. Kopp was drunk and was sent to the Larrabee Street Station in the patrol-wagon. He denied having any knowledge about the shot, and the station-keeper thought that the wound on the back of his head was the result of a fall. After sending Kopp to the station Officer Hughes returned to the spot where he had picked him up and found a 38-calibre self-acting revolver lying on the ground. Near it was a soft felt hat with two holes in the crown. The revolver was loaded, but two cartridges had been exploded. The police found that Kopp had been at several saloons Sunday night in company with Otto Drewes, and that they were together until a few minutes before the shot was heard. Drewes was locked up Tuesday noon and a report sent to the Central Station, but Lieut. Shea suppressed the report until yesterday.

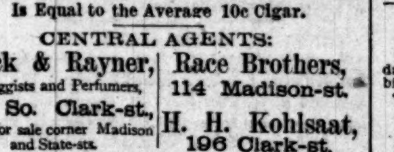
Drewes' statement was to the effect that he met Kopp Sunday night and remained at a saloon until 11 o'clock, when Kopp asked him to go home with him. Kopp wanted to get his dog, which he was going to trade with the saloonkeeper for a bird and cage, and they went to the house and got the dog. Kopp was drunk. Drewes tried to have Kopp stay at home, but he refused, and they returned together to the saloon, which was closed. Then went to Gray's saloon at No. 530 Clybourn avenue and sat down by the fire. About a quarter to 1 Gray told Drewes to get the old man out as he wanted to close up. Kopp wanted him to go home with him, but Drewes said he wouldn't, and left him there. The prisoner claims that he did not see Kopp after that. He says that Kopp had a revolver in his overcoat pocket, and there are several witnesses who can testify to it. Kopp and he had had no trouble or angry words, and the first that he knew about the shooting was when he was arrested.

HARRIGAN & HART.

NEW YORK, Jan. 21.—[Special.]—Harrigan & Hart, now at the new Park Theatre, will move further down-town in a few weeks. Their lease of the new Park was for six weeks, with the privilege of a renewal for two weeks. This will bring them to March 2, when they will begin a thirteen-weeks' engagement with their entire company and Braham's orchestra at the Fourteenth Street Theatre under the management of Mr. Colville. It is the intention to signalize the opening in Fourteenth street by the production of a new play. At the conclusion of this engagement, June 1, the Fourteenth Street Theatre will pass under the management of Harrigan & Hart, they having secured a lease for four years and a half, and the house will become the permanent home of the Theatre Comique company.

B. H. Douglass & Sons' Capsicum Cough Drops are manufactured by themselves and are the result of over forty years' experience in compounding cough mixtures.

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Is Equal to the Average 10c Cigar.
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H. H. Kohlsaat, 196 Clark-st.
One or two agents wanted in every city and town.
I. GOLDSMITH & BROS., Manufrs., 59 & 61 Lake-st., 31, 33, 35 & 37 State-st.

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FANS!!!
AT $1.00 APIECE,
Reduced from $5.00, $4.00, $3.00, and $2.50.
All at $1.00 Apiece.
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STATE-ST., S. W. corner Washington.

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Genuine only with the fac-simile of Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across the Label. The title "Baron Liebig" and photograph having been largely used by dealers with no connection with Baron Liebig, the public are informed that the Liebig Company alone can offer the article with Baron Liebig's guarantee of genuineness.
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Easiest riding Vehicle made. Rides as easy with one person as with two. The Springs lengthen and shorten according to the weight they carry. Equally well adapted to rough country roads and fine drives of cities. Manufactured and sold by all the leading Carriage Builders and Dealers. Henry Timken, Patentee, St. Louis.
Used exclusively by ABBOTT BUGGY CO. CHICAGO, ILL.

RUPTURE CURED.
Dr. Parker—Dear Sir: I have been ruptured some 8 years on my left side. About two years ago you adjusted a Parker Truss, which cured the rupture. I am confident of the cure, have not worn the truss for months, and yet became ruptured on my right side, the left remaining sound and well. My age is 55 years.
H. WOODRUFF, Residence 358 West Jackson-st.
Chicago, Oct. 23, 1883.
DR. A. H. PARKER,
President of Truss Co., Manufacturers of Trusses, Elastic Stockings, etc.
Office and factory, 58 State-st., Chicago, Ill.

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BROWN, VOWELL & CO., successors to Jno. M. Fairfield, Sole Agents for N. W.

HAVERLY THEATRE.
BRILLIANT SUCCESS.
FAREWELL ENGAGEMENT and LAST NINE NIGHTS IN CHICAGO OF
MR. HENRY IRVING,
MISS ELLEN TERRY,
And the LYCEUM COMPANY.
This Thursday Evening, Jan. 22, W. G. Wills' Poetic Play, CHARLES I. (last time).
Charles I. .... Mr. Henry Irving
Queen Henrietta Maria .... Miss Ellen Terry
Friday and Saturday Evenings, Jan. 23 and 24, W. G. Wills' Poetic Drama, EUGENE ARAM.
Eugene Aram .... Mr. Henry Irving
Ruth Meadows .... Miss Ellen Terry
Preceded by the Comedietta, THE KING AND THE MILLER; or, CRAMOND BRIG.
Matinee Saturday at 2, RICHELIEU.
Cardinal Richelieu .... Mr. Henry Irving
LAST WEEK OF ENGAGEMENT.
Monday Evening, Jan. 26, THE MERCHANT OF VENICE (last time).
Tuesday evening, Jan. 27—RICHELIEU (last time).
Wednesday, Jan. 28—MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.
Thursday, Jan. 29—LOUIS XI. (only time).
Friday evening, Jan. 30—EUGENE ARAM (last time).
Matinee Saturday, Jan. 31—MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.
Saturday night, Jan. 31—Farewell performance of Mr. HENRY IRVING, Miss ELLEN TERRY, and the LYCEUM COMPANY. Due notice will be given of programme in daily papers. Seats for the fourth week ready at Box Office 8 a. m. today.
Scale of Prices—Reserved Seats, according to location, $1, $1.50, $2, $2.50. Gallery, 50c. Sale of seats for any performance now in progress at the Box Office.

THEATRE TICKET AGENCY.
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The best seats can be secured through GERALD PIERCE & CO.'S Periodical Agency, 122 Dearborn-st., a resort for all Literary and Dramatic People.

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THE FAMOUS
HANLON BROTHERS'
GREAT SPECTACULAR PANTOMIME,
FANTASMA;
OR, FUNNY FROLICS IN FAIRY LAND.
A delightful entertainment, replete with Fun, Mystery, Astonishing Mechanical Surprises, and Beautiful Tableaux.
SECOND MATINEE SATURDAY.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.
"THE SEQUEL OF SUCCESS."
Every Evening and Saturday Matinee, Mr.
M. B. CURTIS
In his unrivaled character-creation of SAM'L PLASTRICK, in the new Comedy-Creation,
SPOT CASH;
OR, SAM'L OF POSEN ON THE ROAD.
Sunday, Jan. 25—Joseph Murphy in "Shaun Rhue." Popular Prices (for this night only).
Monday, Jan. 26—The Madison-Square Theatre Co., C. W. Couldock, &c., &c., in HAZEL KIRKE.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
Thursday, Jan. 22, last night but two of the successful production of J. K. Tillotson's Great American Drama,
LYNWOOD, with MAUDE GRANGER
And her Splendid Company in the cast.
LAST MATINEE NEXT SATURDAY.
Next week—MINNIE PALMER, "My Sweetheart."

NEW DIME MUSEUM,
111 to 117 Randolph-st.
Open from 10 to 10. Sundays 1 to 10.
Stanhope & Epstean, Sole Proprietors and Managers.
Week of Jan. 19:
THE HUMAN PARADOX, OR WHITE NEGRO,
And Seven other Wonderful People. Ten Specialty Artists in a Superb Stage performance given hourly. Admission to all 10c. No charge for reserved seats.
Convenient to every street-car line in the city.

PEOPLE'S THEATRE,
State-st., near Harrison.
A Good Reserved Seat for 35 Cents. Every night and Matinees Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday, and Sunday, 2 p. m., M. W. HANLEY'S CO., presenting Edward Harrigan's masterpiece,
SQUATTER SOVEREIGNTY.
All the Original Scenery and Songs. Next week—Amy Gordon Opera Co.—Giroflé-Girofla.

OLYMPIC THEATRE,
Clark-st., opposite Sherman House.
Monday, Jan. 19—One Week.
HALLEN & HART'S FIRST PRIZE IDEALS
SPECIALTY AND COMEDY CO.
Prices—15, 25, 35, 50, and 75c. Matinees Wednesday, Saturday, and Sunday.

STANDARD THEATRE.
Tonight! Tonight! Matinees Wednesday and Saturday. Last Performance, Sunday Matinee.
BOSTON THEATRE COMPANY IN "YOUTH."
Military Co., Military Band, the Embarkation, the Battlefield, the Intrenchment. Co. B, 2d Infantry I. N. G., Capt. Frank Lasher, Jr., appear in the great embarkation and battle scene.
Sunday night, Jan. 25—Dan Sully's Corner Grocery.

KOHL & MIDDLETON'S
DIME MUSEUM PALACES.
For Week Commencing Jan. 19.
SOUTH SIDE MUSEUM, Clark near Madison-st. First appearance of TWIN DWARFS of CHILI Lava Bed Dwellers.
WEST SIDE MUSEUM, Madison, near Halsted-st. First appearance of SMOKING MONKEY.
With New Stage Shows at Both Houses.

UNION CATHOLIC LIBRARY HALL.
Rev. Father Lambert, S. J.,
Will lecture at Union Catholic Library Hall, 94 Dearborn-st., on FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 23. Subject, "HOME." Admission, 50 cts.

CRITERION THEATRE,
Sedgwick-st., corner Division.
Every evening during the week, Saturday and Sunday Matinees, Shook & Collier's Union-Square Combination in the
"LIGHTS O' LONDON."
New Scenery and Mechanical Effects. Strong cast. Popular Prices—50c, 35c, 25c, and 15c.
Next week—"SILVER KING."

SHELBY'S ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
Halsted-st., near Madison—West Side.
Warmest and most comfortable Theatre in the city.
JOS. J. DOWLING and MISS SADIE HASSON
In "NOBODY'S CLAIM."
Next week, the great English melodrama, In the Ranks.

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Battle of Gettysburg.
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This line has never lost a passenger, and is the oldest in existence. Rates as low as by any first-class line.
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Devonia, Jan. 24, 11 a m | Circassia, Feb. 7, 11 a m
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Cabin passage, $60 to $80. Second class, $35.
Steerage passage, to or from Glasgow, Liverpool, Belfast, or Londonderry, $15.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, 48 South Clark-st.

STATE LINE
To Glasgow, Liverpool, Dublin, Belfast, and Londonderry from New York every Thursday. First Cabin, $60 to $75, according to accommodation. Second, $40. Steerage to and from Europe at lowest rates.
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Cook's Excursion Parties sail from New York in April, May, June, and July by first-class steamships.
Special Tourist Tickets for Individual Travelers at reduced rates, by the best routes for pleasure travel.
Cook's Excursionist, with maps, contains full particulars; by mail for ten cents.
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105 Dearborn-st., Chicago, Ill.

United States Engineer Office,
QUINCY, Ill., Jan. 19, 1885.
Bids will be received until 2 p. m. February 19th, 1885, and opened immediately thereafter, for furnishing new Boilers to the U. S. Tow-Boat No. 8, Steamer "Coal Bluff," at Quincy.
The bids will include the removal of the old and the placing in position of the new Boilers, together with other parts mentioned in the printed specifications.
For copies of all blanks and for blank proposals apply to undersigned at this office, 512 Vermont-st., Quincy, Ill. It is intended that the new Boilers shall be in place and the contract completed by April 15th, 1885.
E. H. RUFFNER,
Capt. of Engineers.

Kindergarten Instruction.
A new Kindergarten Normal Training-Class will be organized under the auspices of the Chicago Free Kindergarten Association on the second Monday in February, 1885.
TUITION FREE.
Address for particulars MISS EVA B. WHITMORE, Principal and Superintendent, 175 Twenty-second-st., Chicago, Ill.

IN GOULD'S CLUTCH.

The Silent Man of Wall Street Preparing Mines to Be Sprung in Washington.

Burial of the Inter-State Commerce Bill in the Pigeon-Hole of a Senatorial Committee.

Points on Union Pacific Being Freely Given to Official Lambs—The Railroad Lobby's Work.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 21.—[Special.]—Jay Gould has been quite busy at Washington within the last month. He has unloaded in this town a very large amount of Union Pacific stock. This has been accomplished through the mysterious distribution of points. The Senate Judiciary Committee has had under consideration for some time a bill for the funding of the debt of the Union Pacific Railroad to the Government. It was proposed to put this fund in the form of a sixty-year bond bearing a low rate of interest. It has been generally understood in Washington that the action of the committee would be favorable to the bill. At any rate, so-called points about the committee's action have been secretly distributed throughout all the official ranks of Washington life. Senators, members, department officials, and even clerks have been buying Union Pacific in anticipation of the great rise that is to follow when the Senate committee makes its report in favor of the bill. Most all of the speculative members of the House are loaded up with the Union Pacific stock. Mr. Gould kindly lets them have all they want. He does not himself seem to care about holding on for the rise which is promised after the Senate Judiciary Committee has reported. The chances are that all of these official speculators will lose their money. Members and Senators are continually being caught in the traps of New York speculators. It has been the fate of members and Senators who speculate to be misled by the action of committees. It is very rare that a favorable report from a committee advances the market value of securities. The reason of this is that the information of what is to be done is always discounted. Sharp manipulators of stocks in New York never have any trouble in finding out through their numerous agents here what is going to be done. They then go ahead and distribute their points in Washington and unload all the stock they can upon their victims. The result is that when the committee comes to make its report in nine cases out of ten the stock goes down as if it had been struck by a pile-driver.

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The New York stock men, too, do not pay a very great price for their advance information. There is no need of it. There is such a craze for speculation running through Congress that a broker is generally overrun with official applicants who are anxious to form connections with him to furnish legislative points. The broker finds no trouble in paying these speculative legislators in calls upon certain stocks. He gives them the assurance that they shall have all the profits on that stock when it goes above a certain point. The leading brokers, however, see that it never gets beyond that point, although it may go tantalizingly near it. There are some official now who are having Union Pacific stock carried for them with the assurance that they are to have all the profits above fifty-two. This stock was artfully manipulated last week until it reached forty-nine. This so excited the Washington lambs that large purchases were made as it went up towards this last-mentioned figure. If the most favorable report in the world were to be made by the Senate committee tomorrow it is probable that the stock would go right down, as in the opinion of the best judges it is now being held up by manipulation for the purpose of taking in the officials here.

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The railroad influence was never stronger here than it is now. It is proceeding in a different way than usual. It is not operated through the old and well-known agents of the lobby. It employs rather the ex-members who have remained here in Washington for the purpose of practicing law. Jay Gould himself has three strong objective points here. In the first place he desires to secure as favorable action as possible from the Senate Judiciary Committee upon the Union Pacific bill now pending before it, so as to use advance news of its action as a means to unload his present holdings. An one who will stop to think ought to know that no report of any Senate committee, however favorable it may be to the Union Pacific Railroad, can be of the slighest advantage to that road. The House has clearly affirmed its opinion for an adverse policy to the Union Pacific by its approval of the Thompson bill, which favors a more rigid enforcement of the Thurman act. No bill favorable to the road will even be considered by the House.

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Mr. Gould's second point is to secure the defeat of the Inter-State Commerce bill. The present indications in the Senate are that he will be successful. The Senate continues to discuss its own bill, which merely provides for a commission to inquire into inter-State commerce. The appointment of a high-salaried commission for the purpose of investigating a subject already well understood is such a transparent evasion of the object of the Reagan bill as to deceive no one who examines it. There is an impression out, however, that the Senate at present is going ahead in good faith to discuss the House bill. Each day the Senate discusses inter-State commerce. It is not generally understood, however, that the Senate is discussing its own bill and has not yet taken up the House bill. Each day that the Senate gives to its own measure is only another nail in the coffin of the House measure. Jay Gould has given orders to have the House bill referred to the Railroad Committee of the Senate, with the understanding that when it once reaches there it will not be reported back again this session. I have the evidence of his having notified one Senator of his wishes in this regard, and I have good moral evidence of his having issued peremptory orders to at least five other Senators.

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His third objective point is to defeat the forfeiture of the land-grants. In this he may be successful. The railroad interest of the Senate is devoted to the idea of sending the cases to the courts. This is all that the railroads ask. They know that if their claims go there they will be able to hold their present titles to the end of time. If the cases should go to court it will be seen that the great corporations will have the enormous advantage of possession, with no one particularly interested in ousting them. The officers of the Government would not prosecute the cases, if the history of the past record of the Attorney-General's office can be taken as indications. The much-lauded Thurman act has never been enforced. There has been no Attorney-General in office since its passage who has sought to enforce it.

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The railroad lobby is incidentally interested in the House's providing means for carrying out the provisions of the Mexican treaty. The railroad people do not appear to be especially interested in the other treaties. Beverly Tucker, a brother of Randolph Tucker, is one of the active lieutenants of the railroad around the House. The railroad people are confident that the House will provide means for carrying out this treaty, and are distributing points lavishly in its interest.

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I heard yesterday who is carrying the bag in the interest of the Spanish treaty. This is Gen. Barlow of New York. He has been over here now for several weeks. He is the head cashier for the people interested in this treaty. As there are over thirty possible millions a year to be divided out of this treaty there ought to be great opportunities in it for statesmen. The treaty, however, is such a transparent surrender of this enormous slice of our revenue, without any return, that it would take a very bold statesman, indeed, to openly advocate it. Those who are opposing the treaty in the Senate will have no difficulty in talking it to death. It is certain to never be heard of again after this session. It forms a very brilliant chapter in the closing history of the State Department's present management. Mr. Frelinghuysen is either a knave or a fool in advocating a treaty which is simply and purely in the interests of foreign speculators, without a single American interest in it beyond the money that would go to the agents of these foreigners in this country.

THE IOWA PROHIBITORY LAW.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., Jan. 21.—Vigorous efforts at the enforcement of the Prohibitory law have been made here of late. Several saloonists were bound over for maintaining a nuisance. There were also two or three convictions for violating the law. William Ostrander was convicted this afternoon and fined $50 on each of seventeen counts, or $850. Other prosecutions are pending.

LOST AND FOUND.

$10 REWARD—IF THE PERSON WHO picked up alligator-skin purse in the ladies' toilet-room at Mandel Bros.' store yesterday will return same, with contents, to Mandel Bros. they will receive above reward and no questions asked.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

SOUTH SIDE.

281 AND 282 MICHIGAN-AV.—PLEASANT rooms, en suite or single, with or without board.

310 MICHIGAN-AV.—PLEASANT FRONT rooms with first-class board: reception-room; use of piano; terms reasonable.

1243 MICHIGAN-AV.—PLEASANT FRONT and back rooms, with board.

NORTH SIDE.

68 RUSH-ST.—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED second-story alcove front room and board.

222 OHIO-ST.—WARM, COMFORTABLE rooms with good board.

265 INDIANA-ST., CORNER STATE—Gentleman room-mate wanted; two beds. References. First-class table board.

266 ONTARIO-ST.—WELL FURNISHED south front suite with board.

363 OHIO-ST.—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED rooms with first-class board.

WEST SIDE.

12 NORTH THROOP-ST., BETWEEN WASHington and Madison—Back parlor, handsomely furnished, with or without board.

489 WEST ADAMS-ST.—TO RENT, WITH board, one of the finest south-front parlors on the West Side, 18x20 feet, with bay-window; heated by hot air and candle-coal grate; has "Princess" folding-bed and otherwise handsomely furnished; bath-room, hot and cold water, gas, and every other modern convenience; very best of table-board; not a boarding-house; owner is a commercial traveler with more room than money; price $20 a week for two.

HOTELS.

ST. JAMES HOTEL, 118 FIFTH-AV.—$2 PER day. Good accommodations for boarders at low rates. Those seeking winter quarters in the business centre of the city will do well to call here before locating elsewhere. B. M. DAVENPORT, Manager.

WINDSOR EUROPEAN HOTEL, TRIBUNE Block—Is the largest and best European hotel in the city, having 162 rooms, ranging from 75 cents to $2 per day, according to location. Thomson's restaurant underneath. SAMUEL GREGSTEN, Prop.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—AND ROOM FOR THREE YOUNG men, South or North Side; state terms; answer early. Address L 85, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND ROOM BY TWO GENTLEmen in private family on South Side; American preferred. Address, stating terms, L 37, Tribune.

FINANCIAL.

ANY AMOUNT OF MONEY TO LOAN ON watches, diamonds, jewelry, etc. TOM N. DONNELLY & CO., Money Loan Office, 124 Dearborn-st., between Madison and Washington.

AT FIFTH RATIONAL LOAN OFFICE, 186 Clark-st., south of Monroe, highest advances at most reasonable rates on all goods of value. Established 1870.

ANY AMOUNTS TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, pianos, etc., without removal, at lowest rates; also on all good securities. 15 Dearborn-st., Room 29.

A PRIVATE PARTY WILL LOAN AT LOW rates on approved collaterals, chattels, or any good security. 73 Calumet Building, 189 La Salle-st.

ADVANCES ON DIAMONDS, BONDS, watches, etc., at low rates. D. LAUNDER, 120 Randolph-st., Rooms 5 and 6. Established 1854.

ANY AMOUNT LOANED ON FURNITURE, pianos, etc., without removal or publicity, at low rates. 152 Dearborn-st., Room 4.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED REAL estate in Chicago at lowest rate of interest. A. LOEB & BRO., 129 and 131 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT CURRENT RATES on improved real estate in Cook County. R. W. HYMAN JR. & CO., Room 9 Howland Block, Monroe and Dearborn-sts.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CITY real estate at lowest rates. H. J. CHRISTOPH, 157 Randolph-st.

MONEY TO LOAN WITHOUT COMMISsions at lowest current rates of interest on improved real estate in sums of $1,000 and upward. R. PRINDIVILLE, Room 21, 79 Dearborn-st.

MONEY LOANED ON COMMERCIAL PAper, merchandise, warehouse receipts, chattel mortgages, or other security. Room 2, 108 Washington.

MONEY TO LOAN—$5,000 TO $30,000 ON improved city property at 6 per cent. B. S. HAWLEY & CO., 190 Dearborn-st.

NOTICE—ALL ARE CAUTIONED HEREBY to avoid a certain promissory note due Dec. 29, 1884, for $750, bearing my signature, in favor of J. J. Dau, settlement showing an offset having been found. C. N. HOLDEN JR.

WANTED—$30,000 IN 6 LOANS OF $5,000 each on new brick building well located. Address K 93, Tribune office.

$6,000 IN ONE OR MORE AMOUNTS to loan at 6 per cent interest for a term of years on city improved real estate. L 57, Tribune.

$50,000 TO LOAN IN SUMS TO SUIT in Chicago; market rates. CHARLES GARDNER, 77 Clark-st., Room 2.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL DILUVIUM, or End of the World, 1892. Sound, sensible, scientific; intensely interesting; sells wherever shown; 175 pages, illustrated; $1.25. Address publisher, G. S. PIDGEON, Cairo, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL THE FOLDing lap-board: $5 per dozen, net. C. McCONNELL, 153 Wabash-av.

PARTNERS WANTED.

A THOROUGH SALESMAN AND GOOD business-man having a positive trade in woolen piece goods amounting to $200,000 a year wants a working interest in some live clothing or cloth house; can show more than ordinary push, judgment, and energy; or would start a new house with a man having about $30,000. Address L 23, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $10,000 TO JOIN advertiser in banking, real estate, and insurance. Address L 33, Tribune office.

WANTED—PARTNER—TO INVEST SMALL amount in well-established Chicago family paper and take business management; rare chance; investigation desired. Address L 53, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—24 LOTS IN SOUTH Englewood for city improved property; will assume or pay cash difference. B. F. JACOBS, 99 Washington-st.

TO EXCHANGE—A 40-ROOM HOTEL FOR city real estate or mortgage. Address K 95, Tribune office.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

ELECTRIC AND MAGNETIC REMEDIES—Attention—Consultation on business, law-suits, enemies, absent friends, love, and marriage. Ladies special attention. Mrs. FRANKS, 184 West Madison.

PROFESSIONAL.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY AT LAW, 124 Dearborn-st., Chicago. Advice free; 18 years experience. Business quietly and legally transacted.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—25 SECOND-HAND CUTTERS and two-seated sleighs from $10 to $40. A lot of new Portland and swell-body cutters, very cheap. A few fine speeding cutters. H. C. WALKER, 249 State-st.

STORE & OFFICE FIXTURES.

SAFES—BOTH FIRE AND BURGLAR, NEW and second hand, for sale for cash and on monthly payments at J. GREENHOOD & CO.'S, 84 Dearborn-st.

MACHINERY.

MANUFACTURERS ATTENTION—NOW IS your time to buy hand and foot power circular saws, foot lathes, and drill presses at receiver's sale. 154 Lake-st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—3 PIECES CONTINENTAL money well preserved; pieces $2, 5 pounds, and ¾ of a dollar; make an offer. Address L 3, Tribune.

Suitable advt's received for this page every day (except Sunday) for 10 cents a line each insertion.

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR numerous patrons throughout the city and suburbs, we have established Branch Offices, as designated below, where advertisements will be taken for the same price as charged at the Main Office, and will be received until 9 o'clock p. m.

SOUTH DIVISION.

3100 WENTWORTH-AV., southwest corner Thirty-first-st.—J. A. Braun, Druggist.
3501 COTTAGE GROVE-AV., corner Thirty-fifth-st.—F. Le B. Monroe, Druggist.
123 TWENTY-SECOND-ST.—J. & R. Simms, Booksellers and Stationers.
3037 INDIANA-AV., corner Thirty-first-st.—Judson S. Jacobus, Druggist.
3901 COTTAGE GROVE-AV., corner Thirty-ninth-st.—Hubbard & Gore, Druggists.
358 STATE-ST.—Hugo W. C. Martin, Druggist.

WEST DIVISION.

186 WEST MADISON-ST., southwest corner Halsted—Ebert's Pharmacy.
276 WEST MADISON-ST., corner Morgan—Doll & Co., Druggists.
483 WEST LAKE-ST., cor. Sheldon } L. Shreiber & Co., 491 WEST MADISON, cor. Sheldon } Druggists.
572 WEST MADISON-ST., corner of Ogden-av.—Max Behrens, Druggist.
641 WEST MADISON-ST., corner of Paulina—H. F. Kraft, Druggist.
806 WEST MADISON-ST., corner Hoyne-av.—Chas. J. True, Druggist.
1002 WEST MADISON-ST., corner Western-av.—John Myers, Druggist.
802 SOUTH HALSTED-ST. } F. A. Druehl, Druggist. 422 WEST TWELFTH-ST. }
134 SOUTH HALSTED-ST., corner of Adams—James M. Kirkley & Co., Druggists.
581 OGDEN-AV.—Th. Sonnechsen, Druggist.
720 WEST LAKE-ST., corner of Lincoln—H. C. Herrick, Jeweler, Newsdealer, and Fancy Goods.
182 NORTH HALSTED-ST., corner Indiana—August Jacobson, Druggist.
628 WEST LAKE-ST., northwest corner Paulina—R. T. Sill, Druggist.
709 MILWAUKEE-AV.—Herman Ehlich (successor to C. H. Plautz), German Pharmacy.
535 WEST VAN BUREN-ST., corner Laflin—C. L. Clancy, Druggist.
744 WEST VAN BUREN-ST., corner Robey—Charles E. Britton, Druggist.
373 WEST INDIANA-ST., near Noble—John Ritter, Druggist.

NORTH DIVISION.

126 NORTH CLARK-ST., corner of Ohio—Gale & Blocki, Druggists.
445 NORTH CLARK-ST., corner Division—A. S. Cowan, Druggist.
675 LARRABEE-ST., corner Garfield-av.—F. M. Williams & Co., Druggists.
974 NORTH CLARK-ST., corner Webster-av.—Frank Schrage, Druggist.

SUBURBAN.

ENGLEWOOD.

CORNER WENTWORTH-AV. AND CHESTNUT-ST.—Englewood Eye Office.

EVANSTON.

GEORGE W. MUIR, Bookseller, Stationer, and Newsdealer.

LAKE VIEW.

EVANSTON-AV., near Diversy-st.—C. S. Wells, Post-Office and Druggist.

RAVENSWOOD.

W. H. BRYAN, Real Estate, Insurance, and General Merchant.

SITUATIONS—MALE.

BOOKKEEPERS AND CLERKS.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER or business manager by a young man of seventeen years' experience in manufacturing business; a No. 1 bookkeeper and rapid and accurate accountant. Good reference. Address L 2, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—STENOGRAPHER and operator on typewriter; able, and experienced in law pleadings and mercantile correspondence; about Feb. 1. L 37, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN to work afternoons, and until late at night if necessary; good bookkeeper and general office-man; have had experience as manager of a branch manufacturing business. Address L 1, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — FREE TRIAL—Bookkeeper, office man; fine rapid penman; dictation amanuensis; correct habits. City references. Address L 52, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SETTLEMENT clerk on the Board of Trade by Feb. 1. L 41, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER or assistant by young man of 24; a permanent position desired. Best city reference. Address L 39, Tribune office.

SALESMEN.

SITUATION WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS traveling salesman with highest Chicago references wishes to handle goods on commission and expenses for some reliable house. Address for three days, L 84, Tribune office.

BOYS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A BOY OF 17, in store; good education. Address L 75, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A FIRST-CLASS law office. Best of references given and required. Lawyer without partner preferred. L 48, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—TO TRAVEL IN NEbraska, by a young man well acquainted with the hardware and implement dealers in that State. Address L 50, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — BY A CAPABLE young man with excellent references, who will give up a good office position for more active employment. E 19, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS—FEMALE.

DOMESTICS.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO COMPEtent girls to do general housework in private boarding-house or family, together or separate. Call at 3033 South State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COOK AND laundress in private family. Please call at the convent corner Elm and Market-sts.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS German cook in a small private family. References. Call at 2933 South State-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY 2 COMPETENT girls as cook and second girl, or would do general housework in small family; 4 years in last place. Call at 2 Pierson-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A CANADIAN girl to do chamber work or take care of children and do plain sewing; reliable. Call at 2333 Michigan-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT cook in boarding-house or hotel. Call for two days at 2256 Cottage Grove-av.

HOUSEKEEPERS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY ACcustomed to her own house and care of children, as housekeeper or governess to young children, or as correspondent for some firm; would not object to leaving the city or traveling. Address L 54, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-aged American lady of experience as housekeeper; is a good worker; give me a chance and I will give satisfaction. References given and required. Address for one week H X 25, Tribune office.

NURSES.

SITUATION WANTED—FOR ENTIRE CARE of bottle baby and sewing. References. Low terms for pleasant home. 415 Washington-boulevard.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES NEEDing good Scandinavian and German family help supplied at G. DUSKE'S, 158 Halsted-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED — GOOD SCANDInavian and German girls can always be found at MRS. HANSEN'S Intelligence office, 318 Noble-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY, AS bookkeeper or cashier. Good city references. Address L 45, Tribune office.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

BOOKKEEPERS AND CLERKS.

WANTED—YOUTH OF ABOUT 18 TO DO office work who writes a good hand. Address, stating salary expected, L 77, Tribune office.

TRADES.

WANTED — TWO WELL-EXPERIENCED men to attend a printing press and folding-machine; steady work and good wages; only experts need apply. 12 Fifth-av. from 9 to 10 a. m., 2 to 3 p. m., and 5 to 6 p. m.

WANTED—A BOOKBINDER TO RUN CUTting machine. J. S. McDONALD & CO., 140 Monroe-st.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS ELECTROTYPE-molder for Canada; good wages and steady employment to good man. Apply to OSTRANDER & HUKE, 81 Jackson-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—GENTLEMEN TO CANVASS in Chicago and all cities and towns in the Union. Want smart canvassers in all the capitals of the Union where the Legislators are now in session, to sell Blaine and Logan Campaign Books, the easiest book to sell ever offered; got up in first-class style. Price, $1 per book. From $3 to $5 per day can be made. Want a good agent in Springfield, Ill. T. B. BOYD, Room 1, 79 Madison-st.

WANTED—MEN—ANY MAN OR WOMAN making less than $40 per week should investigate our easy money-making business. We offer energetic men an unusually fine business opportunity. Our $4 trial outfits free to those who mean business. MERRILL & CO., Room 2, 27 North Clark-st., Chicago.

WANTED—ALL THOSE WANTING HELP or situation as watchmen, bookkeepers, collectors, porters, engineers, firemen, shipping, bill, and entry clerks, coachmen, teamsters, bartenders, butlers, janitors, etc., young men for wholesale and retail firms. Apply at 182 East Washington-st., second floor, Room 3.

WANTED—IN A REAL-ESTATE OFFICE—A man of good address who can furnish satisfactory references. Address L 42, Tribune office.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED BUSINESS MEN to represent the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association, the most successful life organization in the world. Call on or address CRAWFORD & PARR, Managers, 113 Adams-st., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—A CASHIER—YOUNG MAN, single, not over 20, good penman; must live with parents. Address L 38, Tribune office.

WANTED—AGENCY OR MANAGEMENT of a responsible wholesale, mercantile, real estate, or manufacturing business in Chicago by a young man. References and bonds given. Address K 68, Tribune office.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

DOMESTICS.

WANTED—COMPETENT GERMAN OR Scandinavian girl for general housework. References required. 633 Washington-boulevard.

WANTED—AT 334 CHICAGO-AV., IN PRIvate family, second girl with reference who understands waiting on table.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

DOMESTICS.

WANTED—COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENeral housework in small family. References required. 36 Bellevue-place, first street north of Oak, near Lake-Shore drive.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO COOK, wash, and iron in small family where two girls are kept; must understand something of German cooking. Reference required. Call at 3214 Michigan-av.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; good wages; Swede preferred. T. B. JAMES, 5317 Jefferson-av., Hyde Park.

NURSES.

WANTED—A NICE, QUIET PERSON TO help take care of an infant; one with experience. Good reference required. Apply at 147 Pine.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—LADIES TO CANVASS CHIcago and suburban towns for Blaine and Logan campaign book; it is a book that sells easily; handsomely bound in cloth; large type and nice paper; price $1. Agents can make from $1.50 to $5 per day. Call and see for yourself. T. B. BOYD, Room 1, 79 Madison-st.

WANTED—LADIES OR GENTLEMEN, IN city or country, to take nice, light, and pleasant work at their own homes; $2 to $5 a day easily and quietly made; work sent by mail; no canvassing; no stamp for reply. Please address Reliable Manufacturing Company, Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED — LADIES AND MISSES TO crochet and make fine laces at home; pleasant and profitable; work sent out of city. Western Lace Manufacturing Company, 218 State-st.

WANTED—SMART, CAPABLE LADY TO canvass city on salary. Call at once. Western Lace Mfg. Co., 218 State-st.

WANTED—FOUR LADIES OF BUSINESS ability in accident insurance; steady employment; position worth from $600 upwards per annum. Room 520 First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL — MRS. B. I. DAVID AND daughter Clara having arrived from San Francisco are at home to their friends at No. 2900 South Dearborn-st.

PERSONAL—INFORMATION WANTED OF Edward Muldry, who in 1881 or 1882 boarded at No. 90 West Jackson-st., and who at the time was employed in a Chicago shipyard, where subsequently he met with an accident (a broken limb) which confined him in a hospital for three months. Please address Mrs. ANN MULDRY, No. 71 Jefferson-st., Poughkeepsie, New York.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—

Having thirteen agents throughout the country

BUYING UP MISFITS,

the season being so very unfavorable, we are

OVERSTOCKED WITH CUSTOM-MADE OVERCOATS,

on which we will allow a discount of 25 per cent on our marked price.

Call and convince yourself.

ORIGINAL MISFIT CLOTHING PARLOR,

111 Monroe-st.,

Opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—EXTRA SIZE CUSTOM-MADE suits in sack or frock, at reduced figures, at the Original Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly Theatre. Take iron stairs.

PERSONAL—$14.25 BUYS A FOUR-BUTTON cutaway frock suit, custom made, ordered for $29, at the Original Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly Theatre. Take iron stairs.

PERSONAL—REEFER COATS AND VESTS in fur beavers and chinchillas, custom made, at very low prices at the Original Misfit Clothing Parlor, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly Theatre; take iron stairs.

PERSONAL—$17.50 FOR A SATIN-LINED Prince Albert coat and vest, custom made, ordered for $35, at the Original Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly Theatre. Take iron stairs.

PERSONAL—DRESS SUITS IN THE FINEST imported fabrics, custom-made, for sale or to rent at the Original Misfit Clothing Parlor, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly Theatre. Take iron stairs.

PERSONAL—$13.25 BUYS A CUSTOM-MADE Manchester cheviot suit, made for $27, at the Original Misfit Clothing Parlor, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly Theatre; take iron stairs.

PERSONAL—$10.50 BUYS A YORKSHIRE worsted suit, custom-made, ordered for $22, at the Original Misfit Clothing Parlor, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly Theatre. Take iron stairs.

PERSONAL—$16.25 BUYS A CLAY WORSTed suit, custom-made, ordered for $33, at the Original Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly Theatre. Take iron stairs.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—HOWE-ST., NEAR GARFIELD av., a 2-story 7-room brick dwelling; furnace, gas-fixtures; furnished except parlors if wanted, $40. Six-room flat, second floor, $18. CHAS. N. HALE, 153 Randolph-st.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED 14-room house, Michigan-av., near Twelfth-st., to May, to first-class tenant only. BURBANK & CO., 3 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—FINE DWELLING 1230 WAbash-av.; rent low. SNOW & DICKINSON, 97 Washington-st.

TO RENT—FLATS.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—CORNER FLAT IN THE ALBANY apartment building, corner Clark and Indiana-sts., containing all modern conveniences, including steam heat and hot water, furnished or unfurnished. Apply to JAMES M. GAMBLE & CO., 40 Dearborn-st., Rooms 3 to 1.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED FLAT IN MOST desirable location of North Side; possession given immediately or Feb. 1. Address L 46, Tribune.

TO RENT—FLAT CORNER OF OHIO AND State-sts.; 7 rooms, all front; range and all conveniences. Room 75, 159 La Salle-st.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—TWO NICE FLATS IN NEW building; would make favorable terms with desirable parties who would like to pay rent in board. Apply at 544 Austin-av.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—FINEST FLAT IN CITY, $20; 4 rooms, second floor, brick. 2 East Twelfth-st.

TO RENT—ON WABASH-AV., NEAR HARrison-st., furnished flat 3 to 5 rooms; to genteel people housekeeping allowed. BURBANK & CO., 3 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—SIX-ROOM FLATS AT 1548 AND 1550 Wabash-av. Apply at Room 4, 94 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—IN THE MASURY BUILDING, No. 192 Michigan-av., Lake Front, elegantly-furnished rooms, with all modern improvements. Apply at Flat D.

TO RENT — 350 MICHIGAN-AV. — TWO fine rooms; low to permanent gents.

TO RENT—1301 MICHIGAN-AV., A FURnished front sleeping or light housekeeping rooms.

TO RENT—WARM SINGLE AND DOUBLE rooms; moderate prices. 367 Wabash-av. Flat 9.

TO RENT—A GOOD FURNISHED ROOM AT 164 Madison-st., near La Salle, $1.75 to $3 per week; 50 cents and 75 cents per day.

TO RENT—TO ROOMMATES (GENTLEMEN) nicely furnished front room, 472 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—ARE YOU DISSATISFIED WITH your present rooms, price, or location? If so, call at 74 and 76 Adams-st. Prices right, rooms clean.

TO RENT—A HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED room, neat and cozy, to one or two gentlemen desirous of a pleasant home. 264 Michigan-av.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—210 DEARBORN-AV., A FURnished front room suitable for two gentlemen. Ring second bell.

TO RENT—NICE, WELL-WARMED SINGLE room; hot water, gas, bath; very moderate; gents only. References. 49 Pine-st.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—PLEASANT ROOM TO GENT and wife or one or two ladies, without board; bath, heat, light. 43 South Morgan-st.

TO RENT—SUITE OF 3 FRONT ROOMS, with bath, etc., in brick building, 541 West Madison-st. A. GOODRICH, 124 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

STORES.

TO RENT—STORE, 20X75, 200 THIRTY-first-st., facing Prairie-av.; best store on street for any business. 167 Dearborn-st., Room 1.

TO RENT—FROM NOW OR MAY 1, ON Lake-st., store and basement or two lofts, with separate entrance. Address F 53, Tribune office.

TO RENT—STORE AND BASEMENT 1548 Wabash-av. Apply at Room 4, 94 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—STORE AND BASEMENT 1552 Wabash-av. Apply at Room 4, 94 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—HALF OF A FIRST-CLASS store on South Water-st., south side of street. Address L 74, Tribune office.

TO RENT—STORE, NO. 541 WEST MADIson-st. A. GOODRICH, 124 Dearborn-st.

OFFICES.

TO RENT—OFFICES FOR PHYSICIANS over E. H. Sargent's drug-store, 1558 Wabash-av. Apply at Room 4, 94 Dearborn-st.

LOFTS.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE LOFT, 20X165 FT., on second story. SEAVEY, 177 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—SECOND FLOOR (40X160) 75 AND 77 Randolph-st. Apply at Room 4, 94 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—BEIDER'S NEW BLOCK, CORner Union and Washington-sts., five stories and basement, 42x150; a fine location for any heavy business; has steam elevators, is heated by steam, and can furnish any amount of power required. Possession can be had at once. We have also the southeast corner of Canal and Washington-sts.; stores and lofts to rent from May 1, and other business locations all over the West Side. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

TO RENT—120 FEET ON WEST WASHINGton-boulevard, near Green-st., with substantial stone building 20x50 feet (old First Congregational Church), fronting on boulevard and 20-foot alley, thus furnishing splendid light; very desirable for carriage repository, bakery, museum, theatre, or any light manufactory. Or would sell 40, 80, or the 120 feet cheap. Address F. H. or H. G. POWERS, Evanston, Ill.

TO RENT—271 AND 273 SOUTH CLARK-ST., second and third floors, 40 rooms; $300 per month. SNOW & DICKINSON, 97 Washington-st.

WANTED TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—A WARM, PLEASant, furnished room in the vicinity of Clark and Wisconsin-sts. State particulars and terms. Address L 28, Tribune office.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OUR JANUARY LIST OF CITY property mailed on application. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

WEST SIDE.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL TWO-STORY BRICK houses on Fulton and Walnut-sts., east of Garfield Park; nice location, convenient to street and steam cars; $2,500 to $3,500 each; terms, $300 cash, balance $150 every 6 months, interest at 6 per cent; perfect title; full abstract given. DANIEL H. HALE & CO., 89 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—A NICE MODERN BRICK 11-room south-front dwelling on West Side; central; $6,500; terms very easy; been asking $8,000; it is worth the attention of any one wanting a home. K 65, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—307 SOUTH HOYNE-ST.—TWO-story and cellar brick; lot 18x110; a very complete house for small family; price $3,750. MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—231 LINCOLN-ST., BETWEEN Jackson and Van Buren—New first-class house, 24 feet wide, nine rooms; price $8,000. MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—FINE 2-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house with barn, 50 foot lot, North Hoyne-av., near Wicker Park, paved street, sewer, etc. E. D. COXE, 84 Washington-st.

SOUTH SIDE.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, ROOM 1 Grannis Block, No. 115 Dearborn-st.: INDIANA-AV.—Brick house, No. 2342; 26 feet wide and heated by steam; dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor. The house is in first-rate order. It has cost the present owner over $22,000; he has moved out of the city and will sell for $15,000; no less. No incumbrance. Will take one-third cash and balance on or before 5 years, 6 per cent, or all cash. Call at my office for permit to see the house.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, ROOM 1 Grannis Block, No. 115 Dearborn-st.: PRAIRIE-AV.—Stone-front house near Twenty-eighth-st., three rooms deep, with brick barn. I will submit an offer of $13,500. It cost $15,000.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, ROOM 1 Grannis Block, No. 115 Dearborn-st.: MICHIGAN-AV.—50x170 feet, finely located, on the boulevard, south of Twenty-second-st.; price $19,000; will take $6,000 cash and balance on or before 5 years at 6 per cent, and will loan the purchaser $10,000 toward building if desired.

FOR SALE—I WILL SELL HOUSE AND lot on Indiana-av., north of Thirty-fifth-st.; one of the finest locations on the avenue; 2-story and basement brick, newly built, cheap. K 65, Tribune.

FOR SALE—LAKE-AV. AND MYRTLE-AV., southeast corner; 50-ft. front lot, for $1,500; is worth $2,000, but must be sold; it's cheap; but 2 blocks from Ill. Cent. trains. J. S. CLARK, 20 Metropolitan Block.

NORTH SIDE.

FOR SALE — ALL THE DESIRABLE houses and lots on the North Side. SNOW & DICKINSON, 97 Washington-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—I WILL SELL IF TAKEN within the next ten (10) days two lots fronting east on Oglesby-av., between Sixty-fifth and Sixty-sixth-sts., Woodlawn, at $21 per foot, cash and time; also one lot 25x133, fronting east on Madison-av., near Sixty-fifth-st., at $450. L. A. GILBERT, 63 Reaper Block.

FOR SALE—BY R. W. HYMAN, JR. & CO., 184 Dearborn-st., Room 9: 50x160 feet on Prairie-av., near Forty-first-st., the finest lot in that locality, sewer, gas, water, and only 14 minutes from city by Michigan Southern cross town line, first-class neighborhood.

FOR SALE—ON EASY PAYMENTS, THREE 6-room frame cottages at Maplewood. J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—I HAVE HOUSES FROM $2,000 to $6,000 in the best locality in Englewood; water, gas, sewerage, and modern improvements; also lots in the most desirable locations in the town at reasonable prices and terms; will show parties at any time. JOHN A. BARTLETT, No. 21 Otis Block, No. 158 La Salle-st., or 6731 Perry-av., Englewood.

FOR SALE—OR TO LEASE—SUBURBAN residence with modern conveniences, barn, etc.; first-class home for first-class party; immediate possession or May 1, as preferred. Full particulars by addressing OWNER, Box 111, Winnetka, Ill.

FOR SALE—MAPLEWOOD—LOTS OUTSIDE city and fire limits, 4 miles from Court-House; accessible by horse and steam cars; $350 to $450 per lot. J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—IN EVANSTON—A LARGE list of houses and vacant lots in Evanston Township. CHAS. J. GILBERT, Real Estate Agent, Evanston, Ill.

FOR SALE—AND RENT—EVANSTON AND South Evanston property of all grades a specialty. KIMBALL, VOSE & CO., 19 Tribune Building.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, AT ROGERS PARK, 6-room cottage, part cash and long time. Box 972, Evanston, Ill.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD—LOTS ON Fifty-eighth-st., near School; water-pipes and sidewalks have been laid; $400 per lot. J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE — SUBURBAN HOMES — ANY price, any terms, 50 foot lots with cottages to fine houses, with several acres of fine grounds. E. D. COXE, 84 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—FOR CHOICE LOTS AT WOODlawn at the lowest possible price and easy terms call on L. A. GILBERT, Room 63, Reaper Block.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID STOCK AND grain farm situate on the Southern Kansas Railroad, two miles from Thayer, Kansas.

The farm is in the garden of the State and comprises 640 acres, all under first-class fences; 185 acres in cultivation, of which 35 acres are in orchard in full bearing; 200 acres in heavy timber, consisting of walnut, elm, mulberry, oak, hickory, etc., with a fine blue-grass and clover sod; balance in prairie; all underlaid with coal and easily mined. There are erected two frame dwelling-houses, large corn-crib, cattle sheds, stables, and other frame buildings, with good cattle corral and hog lot fenced with six boards; also six good wells and two spring creeks.

Soil a rich black loam, rolling land.
Good schools and churches; splendid roads.
Good clear title, free from incumbrances.
Immediate possession. Price $30 per acre.

Also, a first-class grain farm, containing 160 acres of rich prairie bottom land, within four miles of Thayer.

There are 90 acres in cultivation and 60 acres in grass; also a good frame dwelling-house, stables, and corn-crib, with good cattle corral and hog lot; also a well near the house and a never-failing stream running through the farm skirted with timber affording good shelter for stock.

All the farm is well fenced with wire and hedges.
Good schools and churches within easy distance.
This farm has never failed in producing heavy crops since it was first brought under cultivation, and is considered one of the best grain farms in Southern Kansas. Good title. Price $30 per acre.

Apply to T. EDE, Thayer, Kansas.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—A STOCK farm, 3,600 acres, 75 miles from Chicago; all fenced, fair buildings, abundance of water; price low and easy terms; would exchange for Chicago property. J. W. HEDENBERG, 89 Randolph-st., Room 5.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN to sale of North Side residences and vacant lots; satisfactory results assured. SNOW & DICKINSON, 97 Washington-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—THE ONE-HALF INTEREST IN a valuable patent on a machine for manufacturing articles used very largely by all railroad companies; to parties with means and who can influence trade in railroad circles their attention is particularly invited to this. Address L 55, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—FOR GOOD LAND AND CASH, choice of two good stocks of goods; one in the city of $15,000, and one in good outside town of $30,000; would divide to suit. Address F 70, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—FEED MILL—A BARGAIN—Worth $5,000, for $3,500 cash; three roads; good reasons for wanting to sell. Address F 14, Tribune.

FOR SALE—SALOON—NO. 123 MONROE-st., near Clark; can be purchased at a bargain; look at it, and call for particulars on J. S. CLARK, 20 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—ART AND PICTURE FRAME store, doing large business and best location for retail trade in the city. Address L 44, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—DRUG STORE—A RARE chance, one of the finest retail drug stores in the City of Milwaukee at a bargain; going into other business and must sell at once. Address Lock Box 445, Milwaukee, Wis.

FOR SALE—RESTAURANT FOR $500. NO. 211 West Madison-st.

INVESTMENTS IN SUMS TO SUIT IN REsponsible business interests, dividend-paying stocks, or first mortages on improved real estate. Send for our list.

The American Financial Exchange, (Incorporated), 75 and 76 Commercial National Bank Building.

PATENT LOCK AND SASH FASTENER FOR sale; something new; cannot be excelled in the history of patents. Call and investigate for yourself. 71 South Canal-st., Room 6.

$1,500 WILL SECURE HALF INTEREST in an established lucrative office business now paying from $3,500 to $4,000 annually. Address L 5, Tribune office.

STORAGE.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, BUGGIES, etc.; cheapest and best in city; advances at low rates. GEORGE PARRY, 158 and 160 West Monroe-st.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

A LIST OF SECOND-HAND PIANOS AT prices to suit the times.

SQUARE PIANOS.

1 Chickering	$175
1 Billings & Co.	100
1 Linderman & Sons	140
1 Hale	150
1 Kimball	160
2 Kimball	115
1 Bauer	175
1 Emerson	175
1 Emerson	200
1 Hallet & Davis	200
1 Hallet & Davis	225

UPRIGHT PIANOS.

1 J. Ballingall	$125
1 Kimball	150
1 Kimball	175
1 Emerson	200
1 Kranich & Bach	225
1 Kranich & Bach	250
1 Emerson	225
1 J. & C. Fischer (nearly new)	250
1 Hallet & Davis	250

W. W. KIMBALL CO., Corner State and Adams-sts.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND PIANOS FOR rent at 188 and 190 State-st. ESTEY & CAMP.

STEINWAY'S MATCHLESS PIANOS. LYON & HEALY, State and Monroe-sts. Beware of bogus instruments, both new and second-hand, represented as genuine Steinway pianos.

INSTRUCTION.

GRAHAM SHORTHAND SCHOOL—PUPILS thoroughly taught; private lessons given if desired. A. W. DOW, Central Music-Hall.

PRIVATE INSTRUCTION BY AN EXPERIenced teacher. L 38, Tribune office.

THE MUNSON SHORTHAND SCHOOL—Pitman's system greatly improved by Munson. Twenty lessons in shorthand by mail, $12. First National Bank Building. Mr. & MRS. HANNA.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FOR SALE—ON REASONABLE TERMS, THE furniture, carpets, etc., of a 6-room flat in good location on South Side; near steam and cable cars; everything nearly new. Call at 175 Wabash-av.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ANY LADY WISHING CARE AND TREATment during sickness, in strictly private home, address S. R. TREAT, Room 12, 117 Clark-st.

ALL KINDS OF TAR AND GRAVEL roofing done and old roofs repaired by J. WILKES FORD & CO., 91 and 93 West Washington-st.

ALL PORTLAND CEMENT PAVING DONE—sidewalks, basement floors, etc. J. B. HURLBUT, Manager, Room 57, 79 Dearborn-st.

DRY CEDAR BLOCK KINDLING—LARGE crate-load, delivered, $3. Send postal-card to dock, corner Larrabee-st. and Chicago-av. WATSON & PERKINS, 48 Reaper Block.

FINE OIL PAINTING FOR SALE AT A bargain; taken for debt. Address L 76, Tribune office.

GOOD HOME FOR LADIES DURING CONfinement; pleasant and reasonable terms; by MRS. MUELLER, doctress, 653 West Monroe-st.

HAVE YOUR CARPENTER JOBBING work and furniture repairing done before the rush. BAST, 277 North Clark-st.

TYPEWRITER—WANT TO RENT TYPEwriter for one or two months, with privilege of purchasing. Address, with terms and price, L 40, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE FOR CASH, A few good cabinetmaker's benches. CLARK BROS. & CO., 274 Wabash-av.

$2.50 CUSTOM-MADE PANTS, WORTH $6, at GENUINE Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., under First National Bank.

$4.25 FOR A PANTS MADE FOR $10, at the GENUINE Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., under First National Bank.

$7.50 FOR A CUSTOM-MADE OVERCOAT (all-wool goods), made for $20, at Genuine Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., under First National Bank.

$8.75 FOR A CUSTOM-MADE ALL-wool suit, single or double breasted, worth $22 to $25, at the GENUINE Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., under First National Bank.

$10.25 BUYS A FINE CHINCHILLA custom-made overcoat worth $28, at Genuine Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., under First National Bank.

$11.75 FOR A CUSTOM-MADE SURTOUT or Newmarket overcoat worth $32, at Genuine Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., under First National Bank.

$12.25 BUYS A FINE CORKSCREW suit in sack or 4-button cutaway, custom made for $35, at GENUINE Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., under First National Bank.

$13.50 FOR A CUSTOM-MADE OVERcoat, imported Melton or Kersey, full silk roll, worth $35, at Genuine Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., under First National Bank.

$17.50 FOR AN IMPORTED CHINchilla custom-made overcoat, satin-lined, silk sleeves, made for $50, at Genuine Misfit Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., under First National Bank.



ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS—

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS—†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

WESTERN.

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

For Maps, Time-Cards, Sleeping-Car Accommodations apply at 62 Clark-st., Grand Pacific, Palmer House, and depot corner Wells and Kinzie-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cedar Rapids & Marshalltown	* 8:30 a m	* 6:15 p m
Cedar Rapids, Marshalltown, Des Moines, C'l Bluffs & Omaha	*12:00 m	* 2:15 p m
	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Algona, Webster City and Hawarden	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Sioux City & Northeastern Nebraska	*12:00 m	* 2:15 p m
	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Dixon & Sterling	* 3:45 p m	*11:00 a m
Aurora	* 8:30 a m	* 6:15 p m
	*12:00 m	* 2:15 p m
	* 5:15 p m	* 8:45 a m
Elgin, Rockford & Freeport	* 9:15 a m	* 2:40 p m
	* 4:15 p m	*10:30 a m
	*11:30 p m	*11:00 p m
Elgin & Rockford Special	* 7:15 a m	* 6:50 p m
Janesville, Watertown & Fond du Lac	* 9:20 a m	* 6:45 p m
	* 4:45 p m	*10:40 a m
Janesville, Beloit, Madison, St. Paul & Minneapolis	§11:30 a m	§ 2:00 p m
	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:00 a m
Ashland, Bayfield & Duluth	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:00 a m
Madison, Platteville & Galena	* 8:00 a m	* 7:15 p m
	* 9:00 a m	* 7:00 p m
Janesville, Beloit, Madison, La Crosse, Winona, Huron, Aberdeen & Pierre	* 9:00 a m	* 7:00 p m
	† 7:30 p m	‡ 6:00 a m
	§ 9:00 p m	‡ 6:00 a m
Kenosha, Racine & Milwaukee	* 8:00 a m	* 4:00 p m
	x 8:30 a m	x 4:00 p m
	*11:30 a m	* 7:15 p m
	* 3:00 p m	*10:30 a m
	* 5:00 p m	* 2:00 p m
	§ 9:05 p m	§ 6:30 a m
Milwaukee, Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Green Bay, Menominee	*11:30 a m	....
	§ 9:05 p m	§ 6:30 a m
Green Bay & Marquette	§ 9:05 p m	§ 6:30 a m
Fond du Lac, Ripon, & Princeton	*11:30 a m	* 2:00 p m
Sheboygan & Manitowoc	*11:30 a m	* 7:15 p m
	* 5:00 p m	* 2:00 p m
	* 8:00 a m	* 2:00 p m
Milwaukee, Waukesha & Madison	x 8:30 a m	....
	*11:30 a m	* 7:15 p m
	* 3:00 p m	* 2:00 p m

Reference marks: * Ex. Sunday. † Ex. Saturday. ‡ Ex. Monday. § Daily. x Sunday only.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway.

Union Passenger Station: Corner Madison, Canal, and Adams-sts. For Maps, Time-Tables, Sleeping-Car Berths, Through Tickets, apply at City Offices, 61 and 63 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at depot.

Reference Marks: a, Daily; b, Daily except Sunday; c, Daily except Saturday; d, Daily except Monday.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee	b 8:00 a m	b10:30 a m
	a11:30 a m	a 2:00 p m
	b 3:00 p m	b 4:00 p m
	b 5:00 p m	b 7:00 p m
	a 9:00 p m	a 7:00 a m
Racine, Freeport and Waukesha	b 8:00 a m	b10:30 a m
	b 5:00 p m	b 7:00 p m
Racine and Waukesha	a11:30 a m	a 2:00 p m
	b 3:00 p m	b 4:00 p m
Elgin and Rockford	b 7:30 a m	b10:25 a m
	b12:05 p m	b 2:15 p m
	b 4:00 p m	b 6:00 p m
	c 9:10 p m	d 7:10 a m
Elgin	b 5:15 p m	b 8:45 a m
Elgin (Sunday only)	4:00 p m	10:25 a m
La Crosse local	b 8:00 a m	b 7:00 p m
La Crosse, Winona, Stillwater, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Ortonville, and Aberdeen	a11:30 a m	a 3:00 p m
	a 9:00 p m	a 7:00 a m
Dubuque, Cedar Rapids, Council Bluffs, Omaha, Denver, and San Francisco	b12:05 p m	b 2:15 p m
	c 9:10 p m	d 7:10 a m
Des Moines & Ottumwa	c 9:10 p m	d 7:10 a m
Beloit, Janesville, and Mineral Point	b11:30 a m	b 4:00 p m
	b12:05 p m	b 2:15 p m
Janesville	b 5:00 p m	b 7:00 p m
Madison	b11:30 a m	b 7:00 p m
	b12:05 p m	b 2:15 p m
	c 9:00 p m	d 7:00 a m
Green Bay	b 8:00 a m	b 4:00 p m
	b11:30 a m	b 2:00 p m
Fond du Lac, Neenah, Oshkosh	b11:30 a m	b 2:00 p m
	c 9:00 p m	d 7:00 a m
Mason City, Algona, Mitchell, Owatonna, Faribault, St. Paul, and Minneapolis	b11:30 a m	....
	b12:05 p m	d 7:00 a m
	c 9:00 p m	d 7:10 a m
	c 9:10 p m	b 7:00 p m
Sioux City, Sioux Falls, Yankton, Chamberlain, Redfield, and Aberdeen	b11:30 a m	b 7:00 p m
	b12:05 p m	

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

For Maps, Time-Tables, Sleeping-Car Accommodations, apply at 59 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, Palmer House, Canal and Sixteenth-sts., and the Union Passenger Station on Canal-st., between Madison and Adams-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 7:20 a m	b 9:45 a m
Aurora Sunday Passenger	8:30 a m	6:30 p m
Galesburg, Ottawa & Streator Ex	b 8:45 a m	b 7:10 p m
Freeport, Dubuque & S'x City Ex	b10:00 a m	b 2:50 p m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b11:05 a m	b 1:45 p m
Council Bluffs Passenger	b11:50 a m	b 3:30 p m
Omaha Express	a12:30 p m	a 2:15 p m
Denver Fast Express	a12:30 p m	a 2:15 p m
Montana & Pacific Express	a12:30 p m	a 2:15 p m
Kansas City & South. Pacific Ex	a12:30 p m	a 2:15 p m
St. Joseph, Atchison & Topeka Ex	a12:30 p m	a 2:15 p m
Aurora Sunday Passenger	1:20 p m	10:15 a m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 1:30 p m	b 4:45 p m
Aurora Passenger	b 3:30 p m	b 7:45 a m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 4:30 p m	b 7:30 p m
Mendota & Ottawa Express	b 4:45 p m	b10:30 a m
Rockford & Forreston Express	b 4:45 p m	b11:20 a m
Amboy, Rock Falls & Sterling Ex	b 4:45 p m	b11:20 a m
Aurora Passenger	b 5:15 p m	b 8:45 a m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 5:30 p m	b 8:15 a m
Aurora Passenger	b 6:20 p m	b 8:45 a m
St. Louis Fast Owl Express	a 8:15 p m	a 7:55 a m
Freeport & Dubuque Express	c 9:30 p m	d 6:35 a m
Des Moines, Omaha, Lincoln, Denver & California Express	a10:00 p m	a 6:55 a m
Texas Express	a10:00 p m	a 5:45 a m
Kan. City & St. Joseph Night Ex	a10:00 p m	a 5:45 a m
*Downer's Grove Theatre Train	b11:30 p m	

aDaily. bDaily, except Sunday. cDaily, except Saturday. dDaily, except Monday. *Saturdays to Aurora.

Freeport, Dubuque, and Sioux City trains leave and arrive from Central Depot, foot of Lake-st.



ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS

—EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS—†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

WESTERN.

(Continued.)

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

Depot corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket offices, 56 Clark-st., Sherman House, Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Davenport Express	* 9:10 a m	* 5:45 p m
Council Bluffs & Peoria Fast Ex.	*12:10 p m	* 2:30 p m
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Express	*12:10 p m	* 2:30 p m
Minneapolis & St. Paul Express	*11:00 a m	* 3:00 p m
Kans's City, Leavenworth & Atchison Express (Sunday)	‖11:00 a m	‖ 3:00 p m
Peru Accommodation	* 4:45 p m	*10:15 a m
Council Bluffs Night Express	† 9:15 p m	‡ 6:50 a m
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Night Express	†10:00 p m	‡ 6:20 a m
Peoria Night Express	†10:00 p m	‡ 6:20 a m
Minneapolis & St. Paul Fast Ex.	† 9:15 p m	‡ 6:50 a m

§Daily. *Daily except Sundays. †Daily except Saturdays. ‡Daily except Mondays. ‖Sundays only.

Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway.

Union Depot, Fourth-av., near Polk-st. Cable-cars run to the depot, and Wentworth-av. and Hanover-st. cars pass within one block. Ticket-offices, 109 South Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis, Kansas City & Colorado Express	* 8:45 a m	* 7:30 p m
St. Louis, Texas & New Mexico Ex	§ 8:30 p m	§ 7:00 a m
Peoria & Pekin Special	* 8:35 p m	* 7:00 a m
Peoria, Jacks'nville & Kan. City Ex	§12:30 p m	§ [illegible]
Custer Park Accommodation	* 4:30 p m	* 9:30 a m

§Daily. *Daily, except Sundays.

NOTE—Palace Sleeping-Cars from Chicago to St. Louis, Kansas City, and Peoria. Parlor Day Coaches with Revolving Chairs, Chicago to St. Louis and Reclining-Chair Sleeping-Cars, Chicago to St. Louis and Kansas City. No change of Day Coaches, Chicago to St. Louis or Kansas City. Day Coaches, Palace-Chair and Sleeping Cars Chicago to Peoria, Jacksonville, and Kansas City without change. Meals in elegant Dining-Cars.

Chicago & Alton.

Union Depot, West Side, corner Madison and Canal-sts., between Madison and Adams-st. bridges, and Twenty-third-st. Ticket Offices, at Depots, 39 South Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City, Denver, Col., N. M., Mexico, Ariz. & Cal. Fast Ex.	§12:30 p m	§ 3:30 p m
K. City, Col., N.M., Ariz. & Cal. Ex.	‖11:30 p m	‖ 7:00 a m
St. Louis, Springfield, Texas, New Orleans & Southern Ex.	* 8:45 a m	* 7:30 p m
St. Louis, Springfield, Texas, New Orleans & Southern Ex.	§ 8:30 p m	§ 7:30 a m
St. Louis & Springfield Night Ex.	‖11:30 p m	‖ 7:00 a m
Peoria, Keokuk & Burlington Fast Express via Chenoa	* 8:45 a m	* 7:30 p m
	‖11:30 p m	‖ 7:30 a m
Streator, Lacon, Washington Ex.	*12:30 p m	* 3:30 p m
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 5:00 p m	* 9:10 a m

*Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depots foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Texas Express	* 8:40 a m	* 8:00 p m
St. Louis & Texas Fast Line	§ 8:30 p m	§ 7:20 a m
Cairo & New Orleans Express	* 8:40 a m	* 8:00 p m
New Orleans Limited Express	§ 8:30 p m	§ 8:20 a m
Kankakee Passenger	*11:00 a m	* 8:20 p m
Springfield Express	* 8:40 a m	* 8:00 p m
Springfield Night Express	§ 8:30 p m	§ 7:20 a m
Chatsworth & Bloomington Ex.	* 4:25 p m	* 10:30 a m
Pontiac Express	* 8:40 a m	* 8:00 p m
Gilman Passenger	* 4:25 p m	*10:00 a m
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	*10:00 a m	* 6:35 p m
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 2:50 p m

Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad.

Ticket Offices, 161 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel. Depot, Polk-st. and Fourth-av.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Danville & Terre Haute Mail	* 9:00 a m	* 4:15 p m
Evansville & Indianapolis Line	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:45 a m
Evansville & Chicago Day Line	* 9:00 a m	* 9:45 p m
Watseka Special	*11:30 p m	
Momence Accommodation	* 5:45 p m	* 8:55 a m

EASTERN.

Chicago & Atlantic Railway.

Ticket offices, 105 South Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Depot, Polk-st. and Fourth-av.

	Leave.	Arrive.
New York, Rochester, Waverly, Elmira, Philadelphia, B'ffalo & Pittsb'g Ex	† 8:40 a m	† 8:55 p m
	5:05 p m	8:21 a m
New York, Albany, Saratoga, Rutland, Boston, Portland & New England Express	* 5:05 p m	* 8:21 a m
C'lumbus, Mansfi'd, Ak'n, Kent, Warren, Meadville, Corry & Jamestown Express	* 8:40 a m	* 8:55 p m
	* 5:05 p m	* 8:21 a m

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

The only line running entire Pullman trains through without change of cars for all classes of travel between Chicago and New York, and Pullman Hotel Cars to Boston via Albany. Trains lighted by Pintsch Gas.

Michigan Central Railroad.

Depots foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House. Central Standard Time.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main and Air Line)	* 6:45 a m	* 5:25 p m
New York and Boston Express	* 8:45 a m	* 6:50 p m
Fast New York Express	‡ 4:15 p m	....
Grand Rapids and Kalamazoo Accommodation	* 4:20 p m	*10:35 a m
Atlantic Express (daily)	§ 8:40 p m	§ 7:55 a m
Night Express	†10:20 p m	7:30 a m
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Mail	* 8:55 a m	* 6:50 p m
aGrand Rapids & Muskegon Ex.	†10:50 p m	* 7:30 a m

*Sunday excepted. §Daily. †Saturday excepted. aSaturdays leave at 3:40 p. m.

Baltimore & Ohio.

Depots Lake-Front, foot of Monroe-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. City offices, 83 Clark-st., 151 Twenty-second-st., and corner Madison and Canal.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pittsburg Express	* 8:10 a m	* 7:20 p m
Pittsburg—Limited	§ 5:10 p m	§ 9:00 a m
New York—Limited	§ 8:45 p m	§ 7:35 a m
Baltimore & Washington Limit'd	§ 5:10 p m	§ 9:00 a m
Pittsburg & Baltimore Express	§11:10 p m	§ 5:40 a m

§Daily. *Sundays excepted.

The 5:10 p. m. train is a Limited Express, running through in twenty-five hours. No extra fare required on this train.

Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railway—"Monon Route."

City Ticket-Office, 122 Randolph-st. Depot, Polk and Dearborn-sts. Ticket Offices, Palmer House, Grand Pacific hotel, and Tremont House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Louisville & Florida Express	* 7:40 a m	* 8:30 p m
Indianapolis Mail & Express	† 7:40 a m	† 8:30 p m
Cincinnati Fast Express	* 8:40 p m	* 7:55 a m
Louisville, New Orleans & Florida Fast Express	* 7:50 p m	* 7:55 a m

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

NOTE—Solid trains and Pullman Sleepers to Lafayette, Louisville, Indianapolis, and Cincinnati.

Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburg Railroad. (PAN-HANDLE ROUTE.)

Ticket Offices: 49 Clark-st., 65 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, Palmer House, and at Union Passenger Station, Madison and Canal-sts.

(Central Standard Time.)	Leave.	Arrive.
Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Louisville, Columbus, Pittsburg, Philadelphia & New York Express	* 7:50 a m	§ 7:30 a m
Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Louisville, Columbus, Pittsburg, Philadelphia & New York Express	§ 8:30 p m	* 6:55 p m
Crown Point Accommodation	* 5:20 p m	* 8:45 a m
Logansport Accommodation	* 2:50 p m	*10:50 a m

*Except Sunday. §Daily.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad.

Ticket offices at depots, Van Buren-st., head of La Salle, Twenty-second-st., and Forty-third-st. Ticket and freight office under Sherman House, and ticket offices in the Grand Pacific Hotel and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main Line)	* 7:25 a m	* 7:40 p m
Special New York & Boston Ex.	* 8:30 a m	* 7:40 p m
New York Fast Express (daily)	§ 3:30 p m	§10:10 a m
Atlantic N. Y. Express (daily)	§ 5:05 p m	§ 8:00 a m
aNight Express	*10:30 p m	* 6:40 a m
Michigan Express (daily)	....	§ 6:30 p m

aSaturdays leave at 11:30 p. m. §Daily. *Sundays excepted.

Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railroad.

Trains depart from and arrive at Union Passenger Station, corner of Canal and Madison-sts., West Side. Ticket offices at 65 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and in the Station. Chicago Trains run by Central Standard Time.

	Leave.	Arrive
Express	* 8:30 a m	* 6:45 pm
Limited Express	§ 5:00 p m	§10:30 am
Atlantic Express	§ 5:30 p m	§ 7:50 am
Express	§11:30 p m	§ 5:30 am

*Except Sunday. §Daily.

Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway.

Depot Fourth-av., between Polk and Taylor-sts. Ticket office 103 South Clark. Grand Pacific Hotel, Tremont Hotel, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail & Chicago Passenger	* 9:10 a m	*11:20 am
Limited & Day Express	§ 3:20 p m	§ 7:45 pm
Atlantic & Pacific Express	§ 8:30 p m	§ 8:10 am
Valparaiso Accommodation	* 5:20 p m	* 8:40 am
Sunday Passenger (Sunday only)	1:15 p m	10:00 am

§Daily. *Except Sunday. Central Standard Time.

Kankakee Line.

Depots foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket offices at Depots and 121 Randolph-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Louisville Day Express	* 9:10 a m	* 6:40 p m
Do Night Express	§ 8:00 p m	§ 6:55 a m
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Lafayette Accommodation	*11:00 a m	* 2:20 p m

Chicago, Detroit & Niagara Falls Short-Line.

Trains leave from and arrive at B. & O. Depot, Lake-Front, foot of Monroe-st., as below. Ticket offices 109 and 83 Clark-st. General Office, 97 Randolph-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Niagara Falls N.Y. & Boston Ex.	* 8:10 a m	* 7:30 p m
New York Fast Line	§ 8:45 p m	§ 7:05 a m

§Daily. *Daily except Sunday.

"The Nickel-Plate"—New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railway.

Trains depart from and arrive at Union Depot, Van Buren-st., as follows:

Leave Chicago 7:20 a. m., Central Standard Time.
Arrive Chicago 7:30 p. m., Central Standard Time.

For rates or information call on nearest agent of the company, or address N. A. SKINNER, Commercial Agent, or CHAS. H. WALKER, Agent, Passenger Department, 81 Clark-st., Chicago.

THE CITY.

PERSONAL.

The Rev. Dr. J. H. Vincent of New York is at the Palmer.

Alden Spence, Boston; Gen. Smith D. Atkins, Freeport, Ill.; Judge R. E. Williams, Bloomington, Ill.; and C. Crane, Toledo, O., are at the Pacific.

IN GENERAL.

Carrie Hersey, a convict, was brought yesterday from the State Penitentiary on a writ of habeas corpus to the County Jail, where she will be kept to testify on behalf of the State against Sergt. Patton, the policeman charged with criminal assault.

Peter L. Bettzell, the cattle-dealer from Tama City, Ia., who blew out the gas in his room at the Transit House, Stock-Yards, Monday night, died last evening. He had remained in an unconscious condition since he was discovered Tuesday morning.

The Goodrich Line passenger propeller Depere left Chicago for Milwaukee at 3 o'clock yesterday morning, but got caught in the ice near the entrance to the river and was not released until nearly 4 o'clock in the afternoon. She proceeded on her course.

R. C. Gunning, the Marine Insurance Agent who was arrested at Buffalo, N. Y., for voting in that city at the November election without having acquired a residence there, telegraphs that he has been honorably discharged by the grand jury without a dissenting vote.

At the annual meeting of the Union Stock-Yards Transit Company the following directors were elected: N. Thayer, Boston; John Newell, J. B. Sherman, Marvin Hughitt, T. C. Potter, J. C. McMullin, R. R. Cable, and E. J. Jeffrey, Chicago; and J. M. McCullough, Pittsburg. Officers will be chosen by the directors at their next regular meeting.

The State Grand Lodge of the order of the Sons of Hermann was in annual session yesterday. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: John Gimbel, Grand President; Henry Knoof, Grand Vice-President; Henry Dietz, Grand Secretary; Jacob Fieck, Grand Treasurer; C. W. Walther, Joseph Sante, and John Wachter, Grand Trustees.

The trial of William R. Lyle, the reporter who cut Henry Gregg, a railroad engineer, about four months ago, was commenced before Judge Gary yesterday. The charge is assault to kill. Gregg, who has fully recovered from his wounds, rehearsed the story of the affray, which took place at the fair-grounds, and the other witnesses for the prosecution were examined. The witnesses for the defense will be heard today.

Almost every man who asks assistance from pedestrians is an impostor, and nine times out of ten a thief. Tuesday night Richard Barrett, a vicious-looking tramp, accosted a man on Fifth avenue, and asked for the price of a lodging. The man put his hand in his pocket for some change when Barrett attempted to garrote him. Barrett was arrested and fined $100 by Justice Foote yesterday, after pleading guilty.

At the meeting of the New England Congregational Church Society the following officers were elected: Sunday-school Superintendent, R. W. Patton; Superintendent of Sedgwick Street Mission School, L. H. Holmes; Advisory Committee, W. R. Dickinson, C. J. Richardson; Committee on Sedgwick Street Chapel, C. J. Richardson, N. H. Blatchford, C. J. Hurlburt. The average attendance of scholars at the Sunday-school last year was 298; at the Mission-school, 353.

The Western Chair-Manufacturers' Association concluded its sixth annual session yesterday morning at the Tremont House by confirming the schedule of prices adopted by the Executive Committee last August, and which has since been in force. In the reports from the factories business is said to have been slack for the last six months. Collections, on the contrary, have been remarkably good, and on this account it was predicted that an improvement in trade was likely to take place in a few months.

Joseph Russo, an Italian saloonkeeper at No. 385 South Clark street, was locked up at the armory yesterday charged with having assisted James Birdy in assaulting and robbing Patrick Moran of $1,500. He got drunk, went into Russo's saloon, exhibited his money, and, as he claims, was badly beaten and robbed. When asked how he came to have so much money on his person he said that he had once lost his savings by the failing of the bank in which they were deposited, and again by the absconding of a prominent railroad official. He has worked at the Rock Island Depot for twenty-nine years.

A committee of workmen from the idle rolling-mills at South Chicago visited the offices of the North Chicago Rolling-Mill Company yesterday to confer with the managers with reference to the rate of wages to be paid upon the reopening of the mills. No conclusion was reached, but the officers express confidence that when they deem it otherwise advisable to open the mills a satisfactory rate of wages can be agreed upon without serious difficulty. Even if all differences with the employés were settled, the managers say they would not open the mills in South Chicago for some time to come. When it will be expedient to begin work they are at present unable to say.

The members who seceded from the Chicago Yacht Club say that they did so because there was very little rivalry in yachting, and they thought it best to organize a new club to spur on the interest and be able to get up more races and regattas. Last night they appointed Oscar Krouse, James Wilson, William Barnum, J. McCarthy, and J. T. Hennessy a Committee on Permanent Organization and to recommend a suitable club name to the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws. This latter committee is composed of Ike Canney, T. M. Bradley, J. T. Hennessy, C. E. Brown, and O. Krouse. These committees will report Wednesday, when several new members will be enrolled.

Mayor Harrison expressed himself yesterday on the question of heating street-cars as satisfied that it was impracticable to put stoves into the cars. What might be done, however, was to have some arrangement to fit the floors of the cars with hot-water pans which could be refilled for each trip, and which would make the feet of the passengers comfortable, without raising the temperature of a car to a degree necessitating the opening of doors and windows to get rid of the stifling air. He said he had never talked with railway officials about the matter, and did not know what they thought about his plan, but the introduction of stoves into Chicago horse-cars he would always consider a mistake.

George F. Spining, a bell-boy 19 years old, employed in the Sherman House, waived examination yesterday before Justice Kersten on the charge of stealing $40 from the pockets of "Long" John Wentworth while that millionaire was asleep in bed last Friday night. The boy had previously confessed his crime to a detective, and he was held to the Criminal Court in bonds of $600, Mr. Wentworth not appearing in court. The money was taken from a roll of bills containing $600, which Mr. Wentworth had received for rent, keeping it in his pockets because he arrived in the city Friday after banking hours. Several other guests at the Sherman complain of having lost a bill or two each out of their pockets while asleep. Spining's parents live at Highland Park and are respectable. He was asked why he did not take all the money, and said that it was so big a roll that he knew there would be a fuss if it disappeared. He only took $40, for he thought the "old man" would never miss it. Spining ought to have known better.

SCHOOLS IN THE FAR WEST.

"Schools in New Mexico" was the topic of a report by the Rev. E. R. Bliss to the New West Education Committee yesterday at the Sherman House. Wherever the railroads have penetrated, he said, the native Mexicans seem to be anxious to adopt new agricultural implements, such as plows and wagons. To learn the English language becomes an absorbing ambition with them. There are several hundred of their children in the schools of the commission and they seem to be bright and learn rapidly. Away from the railroads the people do not progress. The country as a whole, he said, is the darkest spot of the American continent, but the schools of the commission, together with the denominational and the few Territorial schools, aided by the influx of American ideas, are doing much to start the native population on the up-grade of civilization. The twenty-eight schools of the commission in Utah, the Secretary reported, are being well attended, the Mormons generally being disposed to patronize them. In all the commission has sixty-three teachers now employed in New Mexico, Utah, and Arizona.

THE BUILDERS' BANQUET.

The annual banquet of the Builders' Association took place at the Palmer last night, and was a success in every way. About 150 members of the association and several prominent city architects sat down to the tables. The address of welcome was delivered by Mr. George H. Fox, President of the association. The toasts were responded to as follows: "The Oldest Chicago Architect Among Us," Edward Burling; "Building in the Early '50s," W. W. Boyington; "The Builders & Traders' Exchange," George C. Prussing; "The Master-Masons of Olden Times," W. L. B. Jenney; "Our Relations with the Architectural Profession," D. Burnham; "Master-Masons of To-day," George Tapper; "Stones," J. W. McGenness; "Bricks," D. V. Purington; "Lumber," C. C. Thompson; "Fire-Proof Buildings and Fire-Proof Cities," P. B. Wight; "Solder," Alex. W. Murray.

A SALARY AND THEATRE TICKETS TOO.

WHAT MR. SINCLAIR IS WILLING TO PAY A FEMALE EMPLOYE—A BIG BROTHER APPEARS ON THE SCENE.

The following letter was received by a young woman in response to an advertisement for employment:

"*Dear Miss K.:* I want a young lady to take charge of my office when I am away. There will be nothing except a little copying to do and to write me if any mail of importance should come. My office is very pleasant, and if you can be companionable, etc., I will give you a steady position with a good salary. If this should suit you please meet me in ladies' waiting-room, Palmer House, Tuesday, at 4:15 p. m., or Monday, same hour, if you get this in time. The entrance is on Monroe street, near State. Please keep this letter in sight that I may know you. Yours very truly,

"JOHN SINCLAIR."

In response to "Mr. Sinclair's" request a young woman seated herself in the waiting-room of the Palmer House and awaited developments. At about 4:20 a man of about 35, with a mustache, wearing a heavy chinchilla overcoat and soft hat, entered the room. The letter was carelessly twirled in the woman's hand, and "Mr. Sinclair" approached her with a radiant smile. "Ah, Miss K., I believe," said he.

"Mr. Sinclair, I presume?"

"Yes, I am the man. I suppose you were glad to receive a reply to your advertisement so promptly," and he glanced at the attire of his auditor and closely scrutinized her figure.

"I was very much pleased, sir. The ambiguity of your letter somewhat puzzles me. What is the nature of the work?"

"Well," leaning over and dropping his voice to a low, significant tone, "it will consist of making yourself comfortable and talking to me."

"What salary will you give?"

"Twelve dollars a week."

"Do you think that my comfort and conversation will be worth so much?"

"Indeed it would, and I'll give you tickets to the theatre two or three times a week also."

"O, that will be nice!" said 'Miss K.,' and she beamed on him with her sweetest smile. "When do you wish me to go to work?"

"I forgot to tell you that my office is more of a private room than a public business office, and is quite secluded."

"Well?"

"Would you like to go now?"

"I think so—but wait until my big brother talks to you about——" "Mr. Sinclair" started to his feet and made for the door.

"What is the matter, 'Mr. Sinclair'?" asked 'Miss K.'

"Nothing at all. I had nearly forgotten an engagement of great importance—see you later," and he vanished through the door.

"Miss K." was soon joined by an athletic man, who said, "I'm sorry I got here too late to catch him."

The scoundrel who figures in this case seems to make a practice of answering these advertisements, for another letter, as insulting as the one printed above, was addressed to another advertiser. If some one can get hold of Mr. Sinclair and break his neck he would be doing an inestimable service to the respectable portion of the public.

TO SHUT DOWN.

THE SASH, DOOR, AND BLIND FACTORIES WILL RUN ON HALF TIME FOR THIRTY DAYS.

The sixth annual meeting of the "Wholesale Sash, Door, and Blind Manufacturers' Association of the Northwest" met yesterday forenoon at the Tremont and, after appointing committees, adjourned until 3 o'clock. There were present the representatives of seven large concerns in Minneapolis, seven from Oshkosh, six from Chicago, and others. A committee recommended that as trade was very dull, the closing of all the factories half time during the next thirty days. This was adopted. It will affect the workmen employed by the following firms:

Bardwell, Robinson & Co., Wheaton, Reynolds & Co., Smith & Wyman, Fraser & Shepherd, Johnson & Hurd, Church & Graves, Jensen Gilbranson & Co. of Minneapolis, Minn.; Williamson, Libbey & Co., R. McMillen & Co., Radford Bros., Conley Lumber Company, J. P. Gould, C. Foster & Co., Paine Lumber Company of Oshkosh, Wis.; C. J. L. Meyer & Sons Co., Palmer, Fuller & Co., Goss & Phillips Manufacturing Company, S. A. Brown & Co., Chicago Lumber Company, of Chicago; Farley & Loetscher Manufacturing Company, Carr, Rider & Wheeler, Dubuque, Ia.; Fond du Lac Sash & Door Company, O. C. Steenberg, Fond du Lac, Wis.; Conway Manufacturing Company, Sanger, Rockwell & Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; Briggs, Wharton & Beveridge, Appleton, Wis.; Nairn, Gills & Co., Burlington, Ia.; Curtis Bros. & Co., Clinton, Ia.; E. W. Persons, De Pere, Wis.; R. I. Lumber & Manufacturing Company, Rock Island, Ill.; Scroth & Ahrens, Winona, Minn.

Should business improve by Feb. 21 full time will be resumed.

After adopting a new discount sheet which will raise prices slightly, the convention elected officers, as follows: William B. Phillips, President; G. M. Paine, Vice-President; O. C. Steenberg, Secretary and Treasurer. Executive Committee—Julius P. Meyer, Chicago; George M. Curtis, Clinton, Ia.; W. J. Conway, Milwaukee, Wis.; J. P. Gould, Oshkosh, Wis.; W. W. Carr, Dubuque, Ia.; J. A. Wyman, Minneapolis, Minn.; J. H. Wharton, Appleton, Wis.

CHOWDER AND SCHOONERS.

HOW THE FORMER IS MADE AND HOW THE LATTER ARE SOLD.

"Clam-Chowder Free," was the sign that hung in front of a saloon on the North Side and attracted the attention of more than one pedestrian. The opinion reached by a few who read the sign was that the proprietor had discarded the lager-beer business and started a soup-house. There were not many high-livers in the place when the reporter entered. The chowder was steaming in a caldron at one end of the bar. Several salted codfish were close by the cook, and more than once he utilized the fish instead of clams in filling the caldron. The reporter irrigated and subsequently inspected a bowl of the "chowder." It was pungent and powerful.

"Is this chowder?" queried the reporter of the cook.

"Yes, but it's kind o' strong. You see salt codfish don't cost much now, nor does fresh fish that has been peddled from Bridgeport to Lincoln Park, and the peddler sells it at a dead loss. I cut it up into round balls, throw some swill-milk and river water into the boiler along with the codfish, and label the mixture 'Rockaway Clam Chowder.' When a man drinks a bowl o' that chowder he'll want fifty beers to quench his thirst."

THREE-CENT SCHOONERS.

"Schooners Three Cents Each," was the sign that hung from a saloon door on Wentworth avenue. A schooner for such a trifling outlay was sufficient to tempt a horde of thirsty men. A reporter entered the place. A saloonkeeper, it may be observed, who sells lager beer below the uniform price of five cents a glass is outlawed by the fraternity. He is looked upon as a "scab" by his contemporaries.

"Is this a paying business?" was asked of the bartender.

"I should smile. I sold eight eighths this morning. There are about eighty schooners in an eighth of a barrel of beer. At three cents a schooner the amount received is $2.40. The eighth costs about $1. This leaves a profit of $1.40."

FROM PIT TO GALLERY.

SUSPENDED MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF TRADE HAVE SOME FUN—OFFICERS TO THE FRONT.

The lively scenes in the wheat-pit on 'Change Tuesday afternoon led to a wholesale series of suspensions yesterday. The new Board of Directors seems determined to put down the rough horse-play that has characterized the conduct of a number of the more exuberant young members, and the officers took the names of ten who made themselves prominent by jostling the crowd, knocking off hats, and displaying various other little civilities towards their fellow-traders. A large number undoubtedly escaped, but the following were summoned before Vice-President Smith at 1 p. m. yesterday: F. A. Crittenden, Ernest F. Smith, C. B. Van Kirk, E. H. Phelps, William Lane, Charles Carhart, E. McQuistion, W. G. Twitty, E. C. Ward, and James C. Cochrane. After hearing the evidence of Officers Harris and Fyfe, the Vice-President suspended the members named for the afternoon session. The suspended members then withdrew to refresh themselves and consider the situation. Their names were promptly posted on the suspension board, and during the afternoon the feelings of the friends of the "victims" could be judged by the following posters pinned to the blackboard: "Discriminated," "Progressive Euchre Club," "For memberships apply to John Harris, Recruiting Sergeant."

The suspended members concluded to keep the board aware of their existence, and shortly before the opening of the afternoon session Billy Lane, Jim Cochrane, McQuistion, Van Kirk, Carhart, Twitty, and Ward filed into the gallery. Taking their seats well in front, they planted their feet on the gallery rail, waved their hats to the crowd in the pits, and emitted small clouds of tobacco smoke. Their presence was the signal for a general volley of jeers from the crowd in the pits, and indiscriminate howls of derision and banter were exchanged between the "gods" and the pit. It having become impossible to do any business, Vice-President Smith resolved to put on the screw, and dispatched Secretary Stone, supported by Officer Harris, to clear the gallery. The delinquents promptly yielded to the Secretary's persuasion and left the gallery, accompanied by the general public. Women and other visitors were then allowed to return, and the play ended.

On all hands the general feeling is in favor of putting down the rough jostling so characteristic of the pits, and outside a small circle of intimates little sympathy is felt for the offenders.

Leopold Bloom, who was suspended last week for illegal trading, felt some little satisfaction in learning that some of the boys had got into the same box, and thinks that the board is now being run too much on a Sunday-school pattern.

WISHES HE HAD STAID HOME.

A DAKOTA MAN COMES TO CHICAGO AND FALLS INTO THE HANDS OF THE PHILISTINES.

"I have fallen into the hands of the Philistines, and am a badly used-up man," said Mr. J. W. Tinsdale, a little, muscular, short-haired Englishman, to a TRIBUNE reporter yesterday. "Yes," he continued, "after a residence of three months in Chicago I have arrived at the conclusion that I am the tenderest kind of a tenderfoot—that's what they call the green ones out in Dakota, where I came from. I came here with jewelry and sealskin garments worth $1,300. With an idea of going into business, I answered an advertisement of a Dearborn street man who said that he could get me a partnership in a restaurant for $350. I looked at the restaurant, which was managed by one of the swindling gang, and then, with another confidence man, went to the office of a lying lawyer, where a man with a big diamond pin said he could let me have $200 on the jewelry and a $500 sealskin sack. I gave up the goods and then they asked me to sign a chattel mortgage on my half of the restaurant. They offered me checks instead of money. I wouldn't accept the checks because I didn't know whether they were good, and I wouldn't sign the mortgage because I considered that the jewelry and sack were security enough. In fact, it entered my head that I was being swindled, and when I protested one man said to the lawyer: 'He's making too much noise; shall I kick him out?' The lawyer nodded, and the other man grasped me by the shoulders and kicked me out of the office and down-stairs. Well, there I was in the street, robbed of my goods and without a penny. I went to a lawyer and he instituted a replevin suit, finding all the goods in the possession of Constable Farley of Justice Woodman's court, and he said we couldn't get them unless we paid the gang $200 for the trouble and inconvenience I had caused them. Did you ever hear the like? We took a change of venue to Justice White, and beat them badly, and the Justice said the whole thing was a diabolical outrage. I thought that settled it, but it didn't. I'm in a worse fix than before. The rascals sued me for $200 in the Superior Court, and my attorney gave bond for my goods, and he has them in his possession now. The suit has been in court three months, and it's cost me $50 and a $35 watch-chain. It's a clear case of blackmail. The swindlers want to frighten me into paying $200 for fear of losing my goods; that's all there is about it. Between the thieves and the lawyers I guess I won't have much left. I wish I had remained in Dakota, where confidence men don't grow on every bush, but dangle from lamp-posts here and there."

THE FOUNDLINGS' HOME.

AN ADVERTISING SCHEME WHICH MAY GIVE IT SOME MONEY.

The little red boxes with a hole in the top and bearing the words: "Help the Poor! Drop a Penny in the Minnie Palmer Box. All the Money Will Go to the Foundlings' Home," have attracted attention wherever they have been displayed. All of them contain coppers and, perhaps, silver dimes. There are just 500 of them, and they were distributed about the city by the business manager of the Palmer company. Each box is numbered, and a directory has been compiled showing where each box can be found.

"I'd like to find the man who started the rumor that there is something crooked about these boxes," said Mr. McKenzie last evening. "Every penny put into the boxes will go to the Chicago Foundlings' Home. If you go out there the matron will show you an order given her by Mr. Rogers today by which she and her assistants are authorized to collect the boxes. Every person calling for the boxes will be furnished with the proper credentials so that no mistake can occur. The matter is now entirely out of our hands. We distributed the boxes and the managers of the institution will collect them. The home will be the better off by $1,000."

Dr. Shipman of the Foundlings' Home expressed himself as rather suspicious at this new method of soliciting aid, but said that he would have the boxes collected next Monday morning. "It is no benevolence on the part of the Minnie Palmer company, though," he said. "C. C. Rogers called on me last Monday and told me where the boxes could be found, and said that they were at my disposal. He acknowledged that this plan had been adopted merely as an advertising scheme, which had already been practiced successfully in St. Louis. I have an idea that we will get precious little money from the whole 499 boxes, though Mr. Rogers professed to think that we would be dealt with very generously."

NO FAVORITS.

WEST SIDE SALOONKEEPERS TREATED WITH IMPARTIALITY BY THE POLICE.

An anonymous correspondent called the attention of THE TRIBUNE to the fact that Congressman Lawler was permitted by "his friend" Capt. Bonfield, to run a saloon at No. 239 South Halsted street without a license, while his competitors in that neighborhood had been forced to renew their licenses promptly. The letter was shown to Chief of Police Doyle, who was very much amused that anybody should suspect Capt. Bonfield of friendship for Frank Lawler, and stated that general orders had been issued to the several Captains to look after delinquent saloonists and to make them pay up without regard to person. Capt. Bonfield also denied that Lawler was being favored by him, and promised to look after the matter at once.

As it has also been stated that "Billy" Gallagher runs his "Ballot-Box" in Paddy Ryan's old place on State street on the latter's expired license, Capt. Ebersold was notified yesterday by his Chief to look after the case.

"BELGIAN" GUNS.

PEOPLE WHO HAVE ORDERED THEM WONDER WHY THEY DON'T GET THEM.

John Cospersan of Arlington, Tex., wrote to Superintendent Doyle some time ago saying that he had sent some money to G. M. Averill of No. 218 State street in response to an advertisement offering to send a "Belgian" gun, worth $50, on receipt of $5 or $10, and that he had heard nothing from his investment. Mr. Averill is the manager of the Magnetic Appliance Company at the above address, and a reporter called to see him. The newspaper man represented that he had sent some money to him for guns and had received no reply.

"You see," said Mr. Averill, "Mr. Fellows is advertising the business in my name. I am not thoroughly conversant with the business, and just as soon as Mr. Fellows comes in I'll inform him of your case, and it will be attended to forthwith."

"Who is Mr. Fellows, eh?"

"O, he's the Belgian agent; he handles the guns."

"I believe I'll wait and have a talk with him."

"He'll not be in for some time. You see our mail has been stolen from the Post-Office for the last two weeks and I believe that may account for the loss of your letter.'

This statement about the stealing of the company's mail is correct, a boy having been arrested by Inspector Stuart just after New Year's.

To another reporter Mr. Averill said that he had had nothing to do with the guns, but that he had permitted W. H. Fellows to advertise in his name. All advertising and sales had ceased three months ago and he did not know where Fellows now was.

To a young man who called to see him about the same matter, Mr. Averill said that he would see Mr. Fellows at once and try and have the missing order looked up.

"Mr. Fellows," said Mr. Averill, "is at our gun-factory, and I will notify him at once."

"Where is your gun-factory?"

"At No. 71 Randolph street."

The young man called at the address given, but such a man as Fellows was unknown.

It might be a good scheme for Mr. Averill to fix upon one story and tell it to those inquiring about unfilled gun orders. It is said that the advertisement to which Mr. Cospersan refers is extensively circulated in Iowa, Missouri, and Texas.

HUSBAND AND WIFE

HELD TO THE CRIMINAL COURT CHARGED WITH FIRING THEIR OWN HOME.

When William and Margaret Saunders were called before Justice C. J. White yesterday to answer the charge of arson, several large bundles of hay, straw, and rags, smelling slightly of kerosense, were carried into the court-room. This stuff, some three or four bushels in all, had been found, the Fire-Marshal and Fire-Inspector stated, in the ceilings and walls and between the rafters of the roof in the Saunders house. The prosecution also showed that Saunders was in arrears for rent, and that Mrs. Saunders had said before the fire that she and her husband had no money. Nevertheless, both husband and wife swore that they had lost a purse containing $85 in the flames. Mrs. Saunders testified that she knew nothing concerning the inflammable materials which had been found about the house. She was awakened the night of Jan. 17 by the cry of fire, she said, and at once took her children and ran outdoors. She was unable to tell why kindling-wood had been placed near the parlor doors.

Mr. Saunders testified that he was returning home about midnight, when he saw the flames break out. He burst in the back-door and, not finding his wife or children, began throwing bedding and furniture out the window.

Fire-Inspector Shay stated that the window in question was only one foot square.

When George Ackerman was called by the defense he swore that he knew nothing about the hay, straw, etc., found in Saunders' house, and that he, while a tenant there, had only put a few papers in the window-casing, and had not put a lot of stuff into holes in the plastering.

Saunders and his wife were held to the Criminal Court in bonds of $3,000 each.

USURY.

A MONEY-LOANER WHO WANTS 140 PER CENT INTEREST.

A story of want and extortion was told yesterday by a dressmaker named Flora M. Wood in her bill filed in the Superior Court against Henry F. Scheuremann. She says that Jan. 21, 1884, she borrowed $120 for a year from Scheuremann, he charging her $80 interest and compelling her to give a note secured by a mortgage on her household furniture. The note matured yesterday, and a custodian at once took possession and threatened to foreclose the mortgage unless she paid him $292.11, or the amount of the loan with 140 per cent interest. She is willing to pay the principal and legal interest, but protests against such extortion as this, and asks for an injunction to prevent Scheuremann carrying out his threats. A temporary injunction was granted by Judge Shepard without bond, and the complainant was permitted to prosecute without costs on her representing herself to be too poor to pay them.

"DENISE."

Production of Alexandre Dumas' Play at the Theatre Francais—A Distinguished Audience and a Brilliant Success.

By Mackay-Bennett Commercial Cable to New York *Herald:*

Brissot	M. Got
Thouvenin	M. Coquelin
Le Comte de Bardanne	M. Worms
M. de Sontterrand	M. Coquelin Cadet
Fernand de Thauzette	M. Baillet
Denise Brissot	Mlle. Bartet
Marthe de Bardanne	Mlle. Reichemberg
Mme. Brissot	Mlle. Granger
Mme. de Thauzette	Mlle. Pierson
Mme. de Sontterrand	Mlle. Amel
Mlle. de Sontterrand	Mlle. Frémaux

PARIS, Jan. 19.—Midnight—"Denise," the latest drama by Alexandre Dumas, was produced tonight at the Théâtre Français in the presence of President Grévy and a distinguished audience. It was a brilliant success.

The first act was a triumph for Mlle. Pierson, who in a dark blue riding-habit seemed to justify M. Dumas' recent glowing description of exquisit acting.

M. Coquelin had few opportunities, but he made the most of his part. M. Got was superb.

The plot relates the history of Mlle. Denise Brissot, daughter of M. Brissot, steward and secretary in the household of the Count of Bardanne. Fernand de Thauzette, a fast young man, is paying attentions to Marthe de Bardanne, the Count's sister. There are rumors in the neighborhood that Fernand and Denise have been on terms of the closest intimacy.

Fernand asks the hand of Martha of her brother, promising to render her happy, to cease to lead a gay life—in fact, to be one of the best of husbands.

The brother agrees, but says: "Now, since you have become my brother-in-law, tell me frankly, yes or no, have you been the lover of Denise?" "Why, no; never! There never was anything between us but a tender sentiment such as that, for example, of one cousin for another." "Do you mean it, upon your honor?" "Upon my honor."

Then the Count remains alone with Denise and expresses to her his love. He will be the happiest of men if she will consent to marry him and respond to his passion. Then follows a long story in which Denise recounts how she has succumbed to and been abandoned by Fernand. She has had a child. Her mother has been able to hide her disgrace by carrying off the child on the pretext of its being ill. Her father has known nothing. Now her child is dead and her life is desolate. This scene between the Count and Denise is the best scene in the piece.

At the close of the last act the situation is explained to Marthe. She declares that she has seen enough of the world to be disgusted with it; she will retire to a convent, but she does not wish to go there alone. She will bring Denise with her, for she sees that they want to compel her to marry Fernand. Denise throws herself into the arms of her mother, and bids adieu to M. Bardanne.

M. de Bardanne, with love burning in his heart, calls her back. Denise returns and throws herself into his arms. They hear the bell. "Come," said Marthe, "let us dry our eyes; let us go and tell everybody that Denise is to marry my brother."

FEARFUL FLAGELLATION.

A Cleveland Masher Unmercifully Striped by an Indignant Woman for Toying with Her Affections.

CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 19.—Mr. Seth Franklin, a prominent citizen, was terribly horsewhipped on Broadway at noon today by Mrs. Knight, a handsome widow. At the time mentioned citizens passing along Broadway were surprised to hear loud cries for assistance. A crowd soon collected and were further astonished at seeing a woman using a blacksnake whip over the face and shoulders of a man. No effort was made by the bystanders to interfere. The man, stung to madness by the blows, would try to dash through the crowd, but was pushed back, and the blows rained on his head and shoulders. At last he sank upon his knees and asked for mercy, which was granted him through sheer exhaustion.

The lady, who was recognized as a handsome and respected widow, made a statement to the bystanders. She said that the man whom she has just whipped had been paying her attention for several months past, had proposed marriage, been accepted, and the day set for the ceremony. When the day arrived he refused to marry her, and has ever since been paying his addresses to a handsome young lady, whom he has asked to marry him. She had heard that the wedding-day had been set, and, burning with indignation, had left her home with a whip under her cloak, and had been tracing Franklin over a greater part of the day.

During the recital Franklin stood in the midst of the crowd trying to adjust his clothing. His face was streaked with red welts where the whip had struck, and he was badly used up. After the speech the crowd opened up and allowed him to depart. He is a bachelor and a great favorit with the ladies. He declares he will have the woman arrested.

ELECTION FRAUDS.

The Cases Against Mackin, Gallagher, et Al. Almost Ready for Trial.

The Special Grand Jury Finishes the Count—The Appropriation Probably Beaten.

Biehl Unfortunate in the Matter of Bondsmen—A Queer Story About Gallagher.

APPROACHING THE BEGINNING.

GETTING READY FOR TRIAL BEFORE JUDGE BLODGETT—ADDITIONAL COUNSEL FOR THE GOVERNMENT.

The information filed by District-Attorney Tuthill states that Joseph C. Mackin, William J. Gallagher, Arthur Gleason, and Henry Biehl conspired with others to break open the package containing the returns of the Eighteenth Ward, destroy the tally-list and substitute a false one. The second count charges that they caused to be printed a number of spurious ballots, which they substituted for the originals. The third count charges them with interfering with the officers of election, and the fourth with interference with the County Clerk. The fifth, sixth, and seventh counts charge them with intent to steal and destroy a public record and forging the poll-book and certificate.

Mr. Tuthill asked that the parties be required to plead to the information yesterday or that a time be fixed for their doing so. After some consultation between the attorneys it was decided that the time for pleading should be fixed for this morning. Charles J. Stromburg gave bail for Gleason to the amount of $10,000, and William Skakel and Dennis Kavanaugh signed papers for the same amount for Gallagher.

District-Attorney Tuthill said that the defendants would be tried in the United States Court, and that the trial would probably take place some time in February. The Hon. James A. Doolittle was retained for the prosecution and Gen. Stiles and Gen. Hawley will also take part.

SLIGHTLY IMPROBABLE.

An improbable story about the celebrated spring election of 1883 has just come to the surface. It is said that three Canadians who had just reached the city were accosted on Clark street election-day by Gallagher, who asked them if they had voted. They, of course, answered "No." He told them, it is said, they could do so in the First Ward if they wanted to, took them to the "Store," treated them, and then escorted them to the polls, where their ballots were received. One of the men, now in the city, claims that he voted as Orange Noble, the name given him by Gallagher.

FINISHING THE COUNT.

THE SPECIAL GRAND JURY GETS THROUGH WITH THE BALLOTS AND TAKES A LUNCH—ANOTHER INDICTMENT.

When the special grand jury came together at 10 o'clock yesterday morning Messrs. Kirby and Mahoney were on hand with the ballot-envelopes and tally-sheets of all the precincts of the wards from the Thirteenth to the Eighteenth, both inclusive, and the ballot-envelopes and tally-sheets of the first six wards not already examined. They brought the poll-books of all the wards in a large box, which it took six men to carry up-stairs to the grand-jury room; also the returns from the Norwood Park precinct. The jurors continued their labors as the previous day, except that two sets began the examination, one commencing with the missing precincts of the First Ward and continuing up to and through the Sixth Ward, and the other beginning at the Eighteenth Ward and working back through the returns to the First Precinct of the Thirteenth. The counting of the ballots was completed at half-past 3. The jury remained in session from 10 till about 4:45. A lunch, which was paid for by Mr. George L. Dunlap, was furnished about 1 o'clock. The reporters heard the popping of opening bottles—not champagne—only every-day five-cent beer, and nothing more.

The result of yesterday's count did not differ much from the counts of the two preceding days. It was found that most of the judges in the Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, and Eighteenth Wards had done their duty fairly well. The vote for the police appropriation corresponded nearly with the Democratic vote. In some of the strongly German precincts the vote for extra police was less than the vote cast for Cleveland. The result of the investigation beginning with the Thirteenth Ward in the precincts where there were large discrepancies is given below:

Precinct.	Total vote.	Official police vote.	Actual vote.
THIRTEENTH WARD.			
First	346	332	225
Second	441	333	335
Third	790	742	425
Fifth	335	325	200
Seventh	448	446	250
Eighth	415	343	170
Ninth	518	413	190
FOURTEENTH WARD.			
Second	387	386	150
Fifth	576	561	340
Twelfth	286	286	150
Fifteenth	350	...	140
Sixteenth	430	329	270
Eighteenth	525	514	390
Nineteenth	373	369	240
Twentieth	282	279	200
Twenty-first	437	437	150
FIFTEENTH WARD.			
First	636	478	289
Second	335	226	208
Seventh	842	821	315
SIXTEENTH WARD.			
Third	601	...	334
Sixth	770	730	400
SEVENTEENTH WARD.			
First	780	...	407
Second	775	710	357
EIGHTEENTH WARD.			
First	764	740	400
Seventh	898	855	476

The returns of the Second Precinct of this ward—the celebrated Turner Hall precinct—were not examined yesterday, as they are sealed up in a box kept at County-Clerk Ryan's office. However, the grand jurors are well acquainted with their contents, the total vote having been returned for the appropriation.

In the precincts of the first four wards examined it was found that the judges had acted in accordance with the law and that the count was substantially correct.

The canvass of the vote of the Norwood Park (Insane Asylum) precinct was found to tally with the record of the vote. If there was fraud it must have been in permitting persons who were not voters in the precinct to cast their ballots, or in allowing them to vote more than once. Witnesses will be subpœnaed in reference to this branch of the case. Subpœnas were issued yesterday for two reporters to give evidence concerning the alleged frauds.

USEFUL FORMS.

A great part of the afternoon of yesterday was spent in filling out the following form for the precincts:

Ward........ Precinct........

Judges: { .... } Clerks: { .... }

	Total vote.	POLICE APPROPRIATION. For.	Against.	Blank.
Poll-book....				
Tally-sheet.......				
Canvassing Board				
Ballots show.....				

Remarks....

Where there are great discrepancies between the vote returned and that actually cast for the police appropriation, these forms will be useful to embody in indictments. No vote has yet been taken on the subject, however, but the jurors have no hesitancy in saying that at least 200 of the judges will be indicted. What action will be taken as to the clerks is uncertain, as the impression prevails that they are not required to certify to the vote; if not, they will not be treated like the derelict judges.

TWO INDICTMENTS.

After adjournment at 4:45 the grand jurors, headed by Foreman McVicker, filed down into Judge Rogers' court-room. Mr. McVicker carried two bulky documents. The Judge suspended the hearing of a case and asked: "Gentlemen, what is your pleasure?"

Mr. McVicker replied: "Your honor, we have here two indictments," and he handed up the documents.

"Is that all?" inquired the Judge.

"That is, all, your honor," replied Mr. McVicker.

"Then, gentlemen, you can retire."

The grand jurors departed for their homes and will assemble again tomorrow at 10 o'clock to further investigate the Norwood Park fraud, and perhaps to examine some of the election judges as to who instructed them to count the whole vote for the police appropriation. The jury means to finish its work this week.

The two indictments returned into court are against Joseph Chesterfield Mackin. Both accuse him of perjury. Stripped of their legal verbiage they charge that Mackin, when before the grand jury Jan. 12, was guilty of perjury—(1) In swearing that he had not handed a Republican ticket of the Eighteenth Ward to S. B. Wright with the name of Henry W. Leman scratched and the name of Rudolph Brand written over the scratch and in the place where the name of the candidate for Senator was printed; (2) in swearing that he had not ordered tickets similar to the Republican tickets bearing the name of Brand found in the ballot-envelope of the Eighteenth Ward; (3) in swearing that S. B. Wright did not deliver him the counterfeit tickets at the Palmer House the night of Nov. 21; and (4) in swearing that he never had a conversation with S. B. Wright at Mike McDonald's about the time that the investigations by the Federal grand jury into the Turner-Hall precinct frauds were progressing.

The two indictments practically cover the same offense. The only difference relates to Mr. Mackin's conversations with the two Wrights. There are some technical differences which, however, are of a trivial nature. The Judge fixed the amount of bail for each indictment at $1,500, marking the figures in the corner of the indictment. The names of the witnesses on the back of the indictment are, besides the twenty-three grand jurors, W. H. Wright, S. B. Wright, Jerry Thompson, J. M. Purcell (Mr. Grinnell's stenographer), John Sullivan, M. E. Dickson, and Thomas McNally.

The filling up of the blank forms, a copy of which is given above, will be furnished at this morning's session and then the jury will discuss the matter of indictments against the judges. If they decide to return true bills against the offenders it will take a day or two to prepare the documents. The jury expect to finish their labors by Friday afternoon.

THE RESULT.

The total vote cast in the city was in round numbers 100,000. To carry, therefore, the appropriation had to get a little over 50,000. It was credited by the official returns with 64,801. The recount shows that the judges gave the appropriation 16,625 votes too many, so that it actually got only 48,176, or less than the necessary number. This is even worse than was expected. Probably it got even fewer votes than it is here credited with, for no account was kept of the petty errors in its favor.

THE NORTHERN DEANERY OF CHICAGO.

DIXON, Ill., Jan. 21.—[Special.]—The Northern Deanery of the Diocese of Chicago met in St. Luke's Church this morning. There were present the Bishop, the Rev. A. W. Snyder, Dean, and the Revs. W. H. Knowlton, A. A. Joss, J. H. Edwards, and John Wilkinson. The Rev. Mr. Knowlton preached a sermon on the subject of "The Mother of the Lord as the Type of True Womanhood." At the afternoon session the Rev. Mr. Joss read an essay on "The Tendencies of Modern Thought." In the evening, after addresses by the Revs. Snyder and Edwards, the Bishop confirmed ten persons and addressed them.

CALIFORNIA TOURISTS.

Attention of California tourists is drawn to the fact that the Illinois Central Railroad is now issuing one-way and round-trip tickets to single parties to San Francisco and return, *via New Orleans*, with stop-over at that point to visit the World's Exposition.

Those contemplating a trip to California should bear in mind that this route via the Illinois Central (with its through Pullman buffet sleepers, Chicago to New Orleans) and the Southern Pacific *is the true winter route.* No snow, no ice, no troublesome delays.

For further information address A. H. Hanson, General Passenger Agent, Chicago, or call at city ticket-office Illinois Central Railroad, 121 Randolph street, Chicago.

Using the advantages which ready cash affords in buying, John Morris Company, 118 Monroe street, sell stationery cheaper than elsewhere.

To make a salad that is certain to please all tastes, you need only use DURKEE'S SALAD DRESSING. Nothing equal to it was ever offered, and none so popular. It is a superb table sauce.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

The County Clerk issued marriage licenses to the following couples yesterday:

Name and residence.	*Age.*
Dennis Murphy, Chicago	36
Nancy Lardner, Chicago	26
John M. Weidner, Buffalo Grove	26
Annie Hertel, Buffalo Grove	21
Frank Stasch, Chicago	23
Julia Csaprewska, Chicago	20
James B. Thompson, Chicago	28
Laura Olds, Englewood	20
Paul Trogg, Chicago	23
Jennie Everts, Chicago	19
Ludvig Janson, South Chicago	22
Carrie Olson, Hyde Park	22
William Maier, Chicago	25
Caroline Hoppstock, Chicago	20
John Klepac, Chicago	26
Katie Fojt, Chicago	20
Robert P. Walker, Sun River, Mont	27
Gertrude Derby, Chicago	25
Anthony Quinlan, Chicago	26
Delia Cormick, Chicago	26
William Langhorst, Palatine	25
Sophie Linnemann, Elk Grove	23
J. Frank Butler, Belvidere	23
Maggie Downing, Belvidere	23
Ole Sampson, Chicago	22
Mattie Olson, Chicago	20
Fred J. Walton, Chillicothe	23
Theodosia Chaplin, Cortland	20
William P. Conger, Chicago	33
Emily Lyon, Chicago	24
Jacob H. Livingston, Chicago	37
Elenora Shier, Chicago	30
Silas G. Adams, Dwight	47
Susan Goedert, Dwight	44
Ellis G. Humphrey, Ixonia, Wis	32
Lizzie Jones, Chicago	26
George S. Durham, Mount Carroll	28
Mary Eacker, Mount Carroll	28
Mathias Meyer, Chicago	30
Magdalena Schummer, Chicago	23
Lowrenz Symansky, South Chicago	24
Frances Dobrowska, South Chicago	18
John H. Young, Chicago	28
Catherine Dollinger, Chicago	30
Albert Heyliger, New York	30
Annie Henderson, Knoxville, Tenn	26
Timothy Seery, Chicago	24
Mary Sheehan, Chicago	21
Charles Mead, Chicago	23
Mathilda Paschen, Chicago	21

MARRIAGES.

MUNN—SHERWIN—Jan. 21, at the residence of J. P. Sherwin, 1224 Michigan-av., by the Rev. W. H. Ryder, D. D., Maj. S. W. Munn of Joliet and Mary E. Sherwin of Chicago.

DEATHS.

DEE—Jan. 20, William J. Dee, at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. F. M. Reilly, 444 Austin-av. (formerly Hubbard-st.), member of Division 18, A. O. H.
Funeral Thursday to St. Columbkill's Church, where a requiem high mass will be celebrated, thence by cars to Calvary.

ELLIS—Killed, near Grand Crossing, Jan. 20, 1885, Charles M. Ellis, late of Cheltenham Beach, Ill.
Funeral at his late residence, Thursday, Jan. 22.

LEWIS—Jan. 20, at Hyde Park, Baby, daughter of C. A. and Emma T. Lewis, aged 4 months and 4 days.
Service at residence, Thursday, at 1 o'clock. Interment private.

M'MEEN—At Memphis, Tenn., Jan. 17, James L. McMeen, aged 31 years.
Funeral services at 10 a. m. Thursday, Jan. 22, at the residence of his mother, 297 Thirty-first-st. Friends invited.
☞St. Louis and New Orleans papers please copy.

TIERNEY—Jan. 21, at her residence, 490 Wabash-av., Mrs. Kate Tierney.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

KETTLESTRINGS—At Oak Park, Jan. 21, Betty Kettlestrings, wife of the late Joseph Kettlestrings, aged 82 years and 7 months.
Funeral at the residence of her son-in-law, O. W. Herrick, Friday, Jan. 23, at 10 o'clock a. m.

NATHAN—Jan. 18, John Nathan, aged 40 years, beloved husband of Bridget Mahon.
Funeral at 10 a. m. today (Thursday) from his late residence, 1704 South Clark-st., to St. John's Church, thence by cars to Calvary.
☞Brockton (Mass.) and Baltimore (Md.) papers please copy.

LORD—In Socorro, N. M., Jan. 16, James A. Lord, theatrical manager and actor, aged 55 years.
The funeral will take place from his late residence, 231 South Sangamon-st., Friday, Jan. 23, at 9:30 a. m. Services held at St. Patrick's Church; thence by cars to Calvary Cemetery. Friends of family and profession invited.
☞New York, Boston, Quebec, and Montreal papers please copy.

WOODRUFF—Jan. 20, at midnight, Albert L. Woodruff, aged 50 years.
Funeral from his late residence, No. 3849 Lake-av., Thursday, Jan. 22, at 1 o'clock.

WARREN—Jan. 20, suddenly, at Powers' Lake, Wis., Edward S. Warren, aged 66 years.
☞Schenectady and Saratoga papers please copy.

HAWKINS—Jan. 20, at 547 West Indiana-st., Robert Hawkins, aged 64 years.
Funeral Friday, Jan. 23, from the above number, at 10 a. m., to Columbkill's Church, where high mass will be celebrated; thence to Northwestern depot, by cars to Calvary Cemetery.

CLIFFORD—The notice of the death and funeral of Miss Carrie H. Clifford of Evanston proves to have been a hoax on the part of some unscrupulous parties, who sent the notice to this office by mail.

WELLS—At his residence, 482 Washington-boulevard, Jan. 21, William H. Wells, of disease of the heart.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

FULLER—At his residence, 2426 Michigan-av., Tuesday, Jan. 20, George W. Fuller, aged 53 years.
Funeral at 2 o'clock p. m. Thursday, Jan. 22.

PETTIBONE—At her residence, 405 North Clark-st., Wednesday, Jan. 21, Elizabeth, wife of C. G. Pettibone and daughter of the late John Ritter, New Haven, Conn., aged 53.
Funeral at 1 o'clock Friday, Jan. 23. Carriages to Forest Home.

RIX—Jan. 20, Robbie, eldest son of Robert D. and Sophia L. Rix, aged 2 years and 11 months.
Funeral Thursday at 12 m., from residence 382 South Paulina-st., by carriages to Graceland.

DEVLIN—Jan. 20, Peter Devlin, aged 84 years, father of John, Frank A., Peter J., Kate, and husband of Sarah Devlin.
Funeral Thursday at 10 a. m. from his late residence, 439 Centre-av., to Jesuit Church, where requiem high mass will be said; thence by carriages to Calvary Cemetery.
☞Belfast, Dublin (Ireland), and Liverpool (England) papers please copy.

MASKELL—Wednesday, Jan. 21, Theresa F. Maskell.
Funeral from residence, 2130 State-st., Friday morning, Jan. 23, at 11 o'clock, by carriages to depot, thence by cars to Calvary Cemetery.

CANNELL—Jan. 19, of consumption, Walter Cannell, aged 26 years.
Funeral Jan. 22, at 1 p. m., from 5812 School-st. to Oakwoods.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

BISHOP SAMUEL FALLOWS WILL CONDUCT the noonday prayer-meeting today in Farwell Hall. Subject: "Patience." The meetings are well attended and interesting.

THE YOKEFELLOWS AND DELEGATES sent by the churches of the city will hold a conference in the literary-room at Farwell Hall this evening at 7:30 o'clock. An interesting program has been prepared.

THE ADVERTISED LECTURE FOR THIS (Thursday) evening at the Eighth Presbyterian Church is postponed for one week on account of revival services.

THE REV. THOMAS HARRISON WILL conduct revival services at the Ada Street Methodist Church this evening and each night this week except Saturday.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
214 and 216 Madison-st.

CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE
Thursday, Jan. 22, 9:30 a. m.

Printed English Ware,
English and American W. G. Dinner and Toilet Sets,
1,000 brls. Glassware, Lamps, Shades, &c., &c.
Usual lines of C. C., Rock, and Yellow Ware.
Goods packed for country merchants.
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This Morning at 10 o'clock,
SALE OF DEALER'S STOCK OF
CLOTHS AND TAILORS' TRIMMINGS,
Store Fixtures, Household Furniture, &c.,
At 95 Blue Island-av.
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GRAND MOTHER
Used herbs in doctoring the family, and her simple remedies *DID CURE* in most cases. Without the use of herbs, medical science would be powerless; and yet the tendency of the times is to neglect the best of all remedies for those powerful medicines that seriously injure the system.

MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS.
is a combination of valuable herbs, carefully compounded from the formula of a regular Physician, who used this prescription largely in his private practice with great success. It is *not* a drink, but a medicine used by many physicians.
☞It is invaluable for *DYSPEPSIA, KIDNEY* and *LIVER COMPLAINTS, NERVOUS EXHAUSTION, WEAKNESS, INDIGESTION, &c.*; and while curing will *not* hurt the system.
Mr. C. J. Rhodes, a well-known iron man of Safe Harbor, Pa., writes:
"My son was completely prostrated by fever and ague. Quinine and barks did him no good. I then sent for Mishler's Herb Bitters and in a short time the boy was quite well."
"E. A. Schellentrager, Druggist, 717 St. Clair Street, Cleveland, O., writes:
"Your Bitters, I can say, and do say, are prescribed by some of the oldest and most prominent physicians in our city."
MISHLER HERB BITTERS CO.,
525 Commerce St., Philadelphia.
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BROWN'S IRON BITTERS
QUALITY P PURITY NOT QUANTITY
—THE BEST TONIC.
This medicine, combining Iron with pure vegetable tonics, quickly and completely Cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Weakness, Impure Blood, Malaria, Chills and Fevers, and Neuralgia.
It is an unfailing remedy for Diseases of the Kidneys and Liver.
It is invaluable for Diseases peculiar to Women, and all who lead sedentary lives.
It does not injure the teeth, cause headache, or produce constipation—*other Iron medicines do.*
It enriches and purifies the blood, stimulates the appetite, aids the assimilation of food, relieves Heartburn and Belching, and strengthens the muscles and nerves.
For Intermittent Fevers, Lassitude, Lack of Energy, &c., it has no equal.
☞The genuine has above trade mark and crossed red lines on wrapper. Take no other.
Made only by BROWN CHEMICAL CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

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in a Royal Train of
Pullman Palace Cars.
A Grand Excursion
Will leave Chicago Feb. 17th, St. Louis Feb. 18th, for San Francisco and City of Mexico. Excursionists can also visit the New Orleans Exposition. Tickets good for six months.
Chicago to San Francisco or City of Mexico and return, $117. St. Louis to San Francisco or City of Mexico and return, $110.
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☞Artificial Human Eyes inserted without pain.

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Send $1, $2, $3, or $5 for a retail box by express of the best Candies in America, put up elegantly and strictly pure, suitable for presents. Refers to all Chicago. Address C. F. GUNTHER, Confectioner, 78 Madison-st.

GRANT'S DEFENSE

Of the Manner in Which He Fought with Beauregard the Shiloh Battle.

A Description of the Two Days' Fighting at Pittsburg Landing, on the Tennessee.

The General's Lucky Escape—An Answer to Some of His Critics' Fault-Finding.

[From an article by Gen. Grant in the February number of the Century Magazine.]

The Battle of Shiloh, fought Sunday and Monday, the 6th and 7th of April, 1862, is perhaps less understood, or, to state the case more accurately, more persistently misunderstood, than any other engagement between National and so-called Confederate troops during the entire Rebellion. Correct reports of the battle have been published, notably by Sherman, Badeau, and in a speech before a meeting of veterans by Gen. Prentiss; but all of these appeared long subsequent to the close of the Rebellion, and after public opinion had been most erroneously formed.

PERSONAL.

Events had occurred before the battle and others subsequent to it which determined me to make no report to my then chief, Gen. Halleck, further than was contained in a letter written immediately after the battle, informing him that an engagement had been fought and announcing the result. The occurrences alluded to are these: After the capture of Fort Donelson, with over 15,000 effective men and all their munitions of war, I believed much more could be accomplished without further sacrifice of life. Clarksville, a town between Donelson and Nashville, in the State of Tennessee, and on the east bank of the Cumberland, was garrisoned by the enemy. Nashville was also garrisoned, and was probably the best provisioned depot at the time in the Confederacy. Albert Sidney Johnston occupied Bowling Green, Ky., with a large force. I believed, and my information justified the belief, that these places would fall into our hands without a battle if threatened promptly. I determined not to miss this chance. But being only a district commander, and under the immediate orders of the Department Commander, Gen. Halleck, whose headquarters were at St. Louis, it was my duty to communicate to him all I proposed to do, and to get his approval, if possible. I did so communicate, and, receiving no reply, acted upon my own judgment. The result proved that my imformation was correct and sustained my judgment. What, then, was my surprise, after so much had been accomplished by the troops under my immediate command between the time of leaving Cairo, early in February, and the 4th of March, to receive from my chief a dispatch of the latter date, saying: "You will place Maj. Gen. C. F. Smith in command of expedition, and remain yourself at Fort Henry. Why do you not obey my orders to report strength and position of your command?" I was left virtually in arrest on board a steamer without even a guard for about a week, when I was released and ordered to resume my command.

Again, shortly after the Battle of Shiloh had been fought Gen. Halleck moved his headquarters to Pittsburg Landing, and assumed command of the troops in the field. Although next to him in rank, and nominally in command of my old district and army, I was ignored as much as I had been at the most distant point of territory within my jurisdiction; and, although I was in command of all the troops engaged at Shiloh, I was not permitted to see one of the reports of Gen. Buell or his subordinates in that battle until they were published by the War Department long after the event. In consequence I never myself made a full report of this engagement.

When I was restored to my command the 13th of March I found it on the Tennessee River, part at Savannah and part at Pittsburg Landing, nine miles above, and on the opposit or western bank. I generally spent the day at Pittsburg, and returned by boat to Savannah in the evening. I was intending to remove my headquarters to Pittsburg, where I had sent all the troops immediately on my reassuming command; but Buell, with the Army of the Ohio, had been ordered to reinforce me from Columbia, Tenn. He was expected daily, and would come in at Savannah. I remained, therefore, a few days longer than I otherwise should have done for the purpose of meeting him on his arrival.

LEW WALLACE.

Gen. Lew Wallace, with a division, had been placed by Gen. Smith at Crump's Landing, about five miles farther down the river than Pittsburg, and also on the west bank. His position I regarded as so well chosen that he was not moved from it until the Confederate attack in force at Shiloh.

The skirmishing in our front had been so continuous from about the 3d of April up to the determined attack that I remained on the field each night until an hour when I felt there would be no further danger before morning. In fact, Friday, the 4th, I was very much injured by my horse falling with me and on me while I was trying to get to the front, where firing had been heard. The night was one of impenetrable darkness, with rain pouring down in torrents; nothing was visible to the eye except as revealed by the frequent flashes of lightning. Under these circumstances I had to trust to the horse, without guidance, to keep the road. I had not gone far, however, when I met Gen. W. H. L. Wallace and Gen. (then Colonel) McPherson coming from the direction of the front. They said all was quiet so far as the enemy were concerned. On the way back to the boat my horse's feet slipped from under him, and he fell with my leg under his body. The extreme softness of the ground from the excessive rains of the preceding days no doubt saved me from a severe injury and protracted lameness. As it was, my ankle was very much injured; so much so that my boot had to be cut off. During the battle, and for two or three days after, I was unable to walk except with crutches.

The 5th Gen. Nelson, with a division of Buell's army, arrived at Savanna, and I ordered him to move up the east bank of the river, to be in a position where he could be ferried over to Crump's Landing or Pittsburg Landing, as occasion required. I had learned that Gen. Buell himself would be at Savanna the next day, and desired to meet me on his arrival. Affairs at Pittsburg Landing had been such for several days that I did not want to be away during the day. I determined, therefore, to take a very early breakfast and ride out to meet Buell, and thus save time. He had arrived the evening of the 5th, but had not advised me of the fact, and I was not aware of it until some time after. While I was at breakfast, however, heavy firing was heard in the direction of Pittsburg Landing, and I hastened there, sending a hurried note to Buell, informing him of the reason why I could not meet him at Savanna. On the way up the river I directed the dispatch-boat to run in close to Crump's Landing, so that I could communicate with Gen. Lew Wallace. I found him waiting on a boat, apparently expecting to see me, and I directed him to get his troops in line ready to execute any orders he might receive. He replied that his troops were already under arms and prepared to move.

Up to that time I had felt by no means certain that Crump's Landing might not be the point of attack. On reaching the front, however, about 8 a. m., I found that the attack on Shiloh was unmistakable, and that nothing more than a small guard to protect our transports and stores at Crump's was needed. Capt. Baxter, a Quartermaster on my staff, was accordingly directed to go back and order Gen. Wallace to march immediately to Pittsburg by the road nearest the river. Capt. Baxter made a memorandum of his order. About 1 p. m., not hearing from Wallace, and being much in need of reinforcements, I sent two more of my staff, Col. McPherson and Capt. Rowley, to bring him up with his division. They reported finding him marching toward Purdy, Bethel, or some point west from the river, and farther from Pittsburg by several miles than when he started. I never could see, and do not now see, why any order was necessary further than to direct him to come to Pittsburg Landing, without specifying by what route. The road was direct, and near the river. Between the two points a bridge had been built across Snake Creek by our troops, at which Wallace's command had assisted, expressly to enable the troops at the two places to support each other in case of need. Wallace did not arrive in time to take part in the first day's fight. Gen. Wallace has since claimed that the order delivered to him by Capt. Baxter was simply to join the right of the army, and that the road over which he marched would have taken him to the road from Pittsburg to Purdy where it crosses Owl Creek, on the right of Sherman; but this is not where I ordered him, nor where I wanted him to go. Even if he were correct as to the wording of the order, it was still a very unmilitary proceeding to join the right of the army from the flank instead of from the base. His was one of three veteran divisions that had been in battle, and its absence was severely felt. Later in the War Gen. Wallace would never have made the mistake that he committed the 6th of April, 1862. I presume his idea was that by taking the route he did he would be able to come around on the flank or rear of the enemy, and thus perform an act of heroism that would redound to the credit of his command, as well as to the benefit of the country.

SHILOH MEETING-HOUSE.

Shiloh was a log meeting-house, some two or three miles from Pittsburg Landing, and on the ridge which divides the waters of Snake and Lick Creeks, the former emptying into Tennessee just north of Pittsburg Landing and the latter south. Shiloh was the key to our position, and was held by Sherman. His division at that time was wholly raw, no part of it ever having been in an engagement; but I thought this deficiency was more than made up by the superiority of the commander. McClernand was on Sherman's left, with troops that had been engaged at Forts Henry and Donelson, and were therefore veterans so far as Western troops had become such at that stage of the War. Next to McClernand came Prentiss, with a raw division, and on the extreme left Stuart, with one brigade of Sherman's division. Hurlbut was in rear of Prentiss, massed and in reserve at the time of the onset. The division of Gen. C. F. Smith was on the right and in reserve. Gen. Smith was sick in bed at Savanna, some nine miles below, but in hearing of our guns. His services on those two eventful days would no doubt have been of inestimable value had his health permitted his presence. The command of his division devolved upon Brig.-Gen. W. H. L. Wallace, a most estimable and able officer—a veteran, too, for he had served a year in the Mexican War and had been with his command at Henry and Donelson. Wallace was mortally wounded in the first day's engagement, and with the change of commanders thus necessarily effected in the heat of battle the efficiency of his division was much weakened.

The position of our troops as here described made a continuous line from Lick Creek on the left to Owl Creek, a branch of Snake Creek, on the right, facing nearly south and possibly a little west. The water in all these streams was very high at the time, and contributed to protect our flanks. The enemy was compelled, therefore, to attack directly in front. This he did with great vigor, inflicting heavy losses on the Federal side, but suffering much heavier on his own.

The Confederate assaults were made with such disregard of losses on their own side that our line of tents soon fell into their hands. The ground on which the battle was fought was undulating, heavily timbered, with scattered clearings, the woods giving some protection to the troops on both sides. There was also considerable underbrush. A number of attempts were made by the enemy to turn our right flank, where Sherman was posted, but every effort was repulsed with heavy loss. But the front attack was kept up so vigorously that, to prevent the success of these attempts to get on our flanks, the Federal troops were compelled several times to take positions to the rear, nearer Pittsburg Landing. When the firing ceased at night the Federal line was more than a mile in rear of the position it had occupied in the morning.

SURRENDER OF PRENTISS.

In one of the backward moves the 6th the division commanded by Gen. Prentiss did not fall back with the others. This left his flanks exposed, which enabled the enemy to capture him, with about 2,200 of his officers and men. Gen. Badeau gives 4 o'clock of the 6th as about the time this capture took place. He may be right as to the time, but my recollection is that the hour was later. Gen. Prentiss himself gave the hour as 5:30. I was with him, as I was with each of the division commanders that day, several times, and my recollection is that the last time I was with him was about 4:30, when his division was standing up firmly, and the General was as cool as if he had been expecting victory. But no matter whether it was 4 or later, the story that he and his command were surprised and captured in their camps is without any foundation whatever. If it had been true, as currently reported at the time, and yet believed by thousands of people, that Prentiss and his division had been captured in their beds, there would not have been an all-day struggle, with the loss of thousands killed and wounded on the Confederate side.

With this single exception, for a few minutes after the capture of Prentiss a continuous and unbroken line was maintained all day from Snake Creek or its tributaries on the right to Lick Creek or the Tennessee on the left, above Pittsburg. There was no hour during the day when there was not heavy firing, and generally hard fighting, at some point on the line, but seldom at all points at the same time. It was a case of Southern dash against Northern pluck and endurance.

. . . .

THE FIRST DAY.

During the whole of the first day I was continuously engaged in passing from one part of the field to another, giving directions to division commanders. In thus moving along the line, however, I never deemed it important to stay long with Sherman. Although his troops were then under fire for the first time, their commander, by his constant presence with them, inspired a confidence in officers and men that enabled them to render services on that bloody battlefield worthy of the best of veterans. McClernand was next to Sherman, and the hardest fighting was in front of these two divisions. McClernand told me himself that day, the 6th, that he profited much by having so able a commander supporting him. A casualty to Sherman that would have taken him from the field that day would have been a sad one for the troops engaged at Shiloh. And how near we came to this! The 6th Sherman was shot twice, once in the hand, once in the shoulder, the ball cutting his coat and making a slight wound, and a third ball passing through his hat. In addition to this he had several horses shot during the day.

The nature of this battle was such that cavalry could not be used in front; I therefore formed ours into line, in rear, to stop stragglers, of whom there were many. When there would be enough of them to make a show, and after they had recovered from their fright, they would be sent to reinforce some part of the line which needed support, without regard to their companies, regiments, or brigades.

GEN. BUELL.

On one occasion during the day I rode back as far as the river and met Gen. Buell, who had just arrived. I do not remember the hour of the day, but at that time there probably were as many as four or five thousand stragglers lying under cover of the river bluff panic-stricken, most of whom would have been shot where they lay without resistance before they would have taken muskets and marched to the front to protect themselves. The meeting between Gen. Buell and myself was on the dispatch-boat used to run between the landing and Savannah. It was but brief, and related specially to his getting his troops over the river. As we left the boat together Buell's attention was attracted by the men lying under cover of the river-bank. I saw him berating them and trying to shame them into joining their regiments. He even threatened them with shells from the gunboats near by. But it was all to no effect. Most of these men afterward proved themselves as gallant as any of those who saved the battle from which they had deserted. I have no doubt that this sight impressed Gen. Buell with the idea that a line of retreat would be a good thing just then. If he had come in by the front instead of through the stragglers in the rear he would have thought and felt differently. Could he have come through the Confederate rear he would have witnessed there a scene similar to that of our own. The distant rear of an army engaged in battle is not the best place from which to judge correctly what is going on in front. In fact, later in the War, while occupying the country between the Tennessee and the Mississippi, I learned that the panic in the Confederate lines had not differed much from that within our own. Some of the country people estimated the stragglers from Johnston's army as high as 20,000. Of course this was an exaggeration.

The situation at the close of the first day was as follows: Extending from the top of the bluff just south of the log house which stood at Pittsburg Landing, Col. J. D. Webster of my staff had arranged twenty or more pieces of artillery facing south, or up the river. This artillery was on the crest of a hill overlooking a deep ravine opening into the Tennessee. Hurlbut, with his division intact, was on the right of this artillery, extending west, and possibly a little north. McClernand came next in the general line, looking more to the west. His division was complete in its organization and ready for any duty. Sherman came next, his right extending to Snake Creek. His command, like the other two, was complete in its organization and ready, like its chief, for any service it might be called upon to render. All three divisions were, as a matter of course, more or less shattered and depleted in numbers from the terrible battle of the day. The division of W. H. L. Wallace, as much from the disorder arising from changes of division and brigade commanders under heavy fire as from any other cause, had lost its organization and did not occupy a place in the line as a division. Prentiss' command was gone as a division, many of its members having been killed, wounded, or captured. But it had rendered valiant service before its final dispersal, and had contributed a good share to the defense of Shiloh.

There was, I have said, a deep ravine in front of our left. The Tennessee River was very high at the time, and there was water to a considerable depth in the ravine. Here the enemy made a last desperate effort to turn our flank, but was repelled. The gunboats Tyler and Lexington, Gwin and Shirk commanding, with the artillery under Webster, aided the army and effectually checked their further progress. Before any of Buell's troops had reached the west bank of the Tennessee firing had almost entirely ceased; anything like an attempt on the part of the enemy to advance had absolutely ceased. There was some artillery firing from an unseen enemy, some of his shells passing beyond us; but I do not remember that there was the whistle of a single musket-ball heard. As Buell's troops arrived in the dusk Gen. Buell marched several of his regiments part way down the face of the hill, where they fired briskly for some minutes, but I do not think a single man engaged in this firing received an injury; the attack had spent its force. . . .

THE NIGHT OF THE 6TH.

So confident was I before firing had ceased the 6th that the next day would bring victory to our arms if we could only take the initiative that I visited each division commander in person before any reinforcements had reached the field. I directed them to throw out heavy lines of skirmishers in the morning as soon as they could see, and push them forward until they found the enemy, following with their entire divisions in supporting distance, and to engage the enemy as soon as found. To Sherman I told the story of the assault at Fort Donelson, and said that the same tactics would win at Shiloh. Victory was assured when Wallace arrived with his division of 5,000 effective veterans, even if there had been no other support. The enemy received no reinforcements. He had suffered heavy losses in killed, wounded, and straggling, and his commander, Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston, was dead. I was glad, however, to see the reinforcements of Buell and credit them with doing all there was for them to do. During the night of the 6th the remainder of Nelson's division, Buell's army, crossed the river, and were ready to advance in the morning, forming the left wing. Two other divisions, Crittenden's and McCook's, came up the river from Savannah in the transports, and were on the west bank early the 7th. Buell commanded them in person. My command was thus nearly doubled in numbers and efficiency.

During the night rain fell in torrents, and our troops were exposed to the storm without shelter. I made my headquarters under a tree a few hundred yards back from the river-bank. My ankle was so much swollen from the fall of my horse the Friday night preceding, and the bruise was so painful, that I could get no rest. The drenching rain would have precluded the possibility of sleep, without this additional cause. Some time after midnight, growing restive under the storm and the continuous pain, I moved back to the log-house on the bank. This had been taken as a hospital, and all night wounded men were being brought in, their wounds dressed, a leg or an arm amputated, as the case might require, and everything being done to save life or alleviate suffering. The sight was more unendurable than encountering the Rebel fire, and I returned to my tree in the rain.

THE SECOND DAY.

The advance the morning of the 7th developed the enemy in the camps occupied by our troops before the battle began, more than a mile back from the most advanced position of the Confederates the day before. It is known that the enemy had not yet become informed of the arrival of Buell's command. Possibly they fell back to get the shelter of our tents during the rain, and also to get away from the shells that were dropped upon them by the gunboats every fifteen minutes during the night.

The position of the Federal troops the morning of the 7th was as follows: Gen. Lew Wallace on the right, Sherman to his left, McClernand, and then Hurlbut. Nelson of Buell's army was on our extreme left, next to the river; Crittenden was next in line after Nelson and on his right; McCook followed and formed the extreme right of Buell's command. My old command thus formed the right wing, while the troops directly under Buell constituted the left wing of the army. These relative positions were maintained during the entire day, or until the enemy was driven from the field.

In a very short time the battle became general all along the line. This day everything was favorable to the Federal side. We now had become the attacking party. The enemy was driven back all day, as we had been the day before, until finally he beat a precipitate retreat. The last point held by him was near the road from the landing to Corinth, on the left of Sherman and right of McClernand. About 3 o'clock, being near that point, and seeing that the enemy was giving way everywhere else, I gathered up a couple of regiments, or parts of regiments, from troops near by, formed them in line of battle, and marched them forward, going in front myself to prevent premature or long range firing. At this point there was a clearing between us and the enemy favorable for charging, although exposed. I knew the enemy was ready to break, and only wanted a little encouragement from us to go quickly and join his friends who had started earlier. After marching to within musket-range I stopped and let the troops pass. The command to charge was given, and was executed with loud cheers and with a run, when the last of the enemy broke.

LUCKY ESCAPES.

During this second day I had been moving from right to left and back, to see for myself the progress made. In the early part of the afternoon, while riding with Col. McPherson and Maj. Hawkins, then my chief commissary, we got beyond the left of our troops. We were moving along the northern edge of a clearing, very leisurely, toward the river above the landing. There did not appear to be an enemy to our right, until suddenly a battery with musketry opened upon us from the edge of the woods on the other side of the clearing. The shells and balls whistled about our ears very fast for about a minute. I do not think it took us longer than that to get out of range and out of sight. In the sudden start that was made Maj. Hawkins lost his hat. He did not stop to pick it up. When we arrived at a perfectly safe position we halted to take an account of damages. McPherson's horse was panting as if ready to drop. On examination it was found that a ball had struck him forward of the flank just back of the saddle, and had gone entirely through. In a few minutes the poor beast dropped dead; he had given no sign of injury until we came to a stop. A ball had struck the metal scabbard of my sword, just below the hilt, and broken it nearly off; before the battle was over it had broken off entirely. There were three of us; one had lost a horse killed, one a hat, and one a sword-scabbard. All were thankful that it was no worse. . . .

CRITICISMS ANSWERED.

The criticism has often been made that the Union troops should have been intrenched at Shiloh. But up to that time the pick and spade had been but little resorted to at the West. I had, however, taken this subject under consideration soon after reassuming command in the field. McPherson, my only military engineer, had been directed to lay out a line to intrench. He did so, but reported that it would have to be made in rear of the line of encampment as it then ran. The new line, while it would be nearer the river, was yet too far away from the Tennessee or even from the creeks, to be easily supplied with water from them; and in case of attack, these creeks would be in the hands of the enemy. But, besides this, the troops with me, officers and men, needed discipline and drill more than they did experience with the pick, shovel, and ax. Reinforcements were arriving almost daily, composed of troops that had been hastily thrown together into companies and regiments—fragments of incomplete organizations, the men and officers strangers to each other. Under all these circumstances I concluded that drill and discipline were worth more to our men than fortifications.

Gen. Buell was a brave, intelligent officer, with as much professional pride and ambition of a commendable sort as I ever knew. I had been two years at West Point with him, and had served with him afterward, in garrison and in the Mexican War, several years more. He was not given in early life or in mature years to forming intimate acquaintances. He was studious by habit, and commanded the confidence and respect of all who knew him. He was a strict disciplinarian, and perhaps did not distinguish sufficiently the difference between the volunteer who "enlisted for the war" and the soldier who serves in time of peace. One system embraced men who risked life for a principle, and often men of social standing, competence, or wealth, and independence of character. The other includes, as a rule, only men who could not do as well in any other occupation. Gen. Buell became an object of harsh criticism later, some going so far as to challenge his loyalty. No one who knew him ever believed him capable of a dishonorable act, and nothing could be more dishonorable than to accept high rank and command in war and then betray his trust. When I came into command of the army, in 1864, I requested the Secretary of War to restore Gen. Buell to duty.

After the War, during the summer of 1865, I traveled considerably through the North and was everywhere met by large numbers of people. Every one had his opinion about the manner in which the War had been conducted; who among the Generals had failed, how, and why. Correspondents of the press were ever on hand to hear every word dropped, and were not always disposed to report correctly what did not confirm their preconceived notions, either about the conduct of the War or the individuals concerned in it. The opportunity frequently occurred for me to defend Gen. Buell against what I believed to be most unjust charges. On one occasion a correspondent put in my mouth the very charge I had so often refuted—of disloyalty. This brought from Gen. Buell a very severe retort, which I saw in the New York *World* some time before I received the letter myself. I could very well understand his grievance at seeing untrue and disgraceful charges apparently sustained by an officer who, at the time, was at the head of the army. I replied to him, but not through the press. I kept no copy of my letter, nor did I ever see it in print, neither did I receive an answer.

ALBERT SIDNEY JOHNSTON.

Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston commanded the Confederate forces until disabled by a wound in the afternoon of the first day. His wound, as I understood afterward, was not necessarily fatal, or even dangerous. But he was a man who would not abandon what he deemed an important trust in the face of danger, and consequently continued in the saddle, commanding, until so exhausted by the loss of blood that he had to be taken from his horse, and soon after died. The news was not long in reaching our side, and, I suppose, was quite an encouragement to the Federal soldiers. I had known Johnston slightly in the Mexican War and later as an officer in the regular army. He was a man of high character and ability. His contemporaries at West Point, and officers generally who came to know him personally later, and who remained on our side, expected him to prove the most formidable man to meet that the Confederacy would produce. Nothing occurred in his brief command of an army to prove or disprove the high estimate that had been placed upon his military ability.

Gen. Beauregard was next in rank to Johnston, and succeeded to the command, which he retained to the close of the battle and during the subsequent retreat on Corinth, as well as in the siege of that place. His tactics have been severely criticised by Confederate writers, but I do not believe his fallen chief could have done any better under the circumstances. Some of these critics claim that Shiloh was won when Johnston fell, and if he had not fallen the army under me would have been annihilated or captured. Its defeated the Confederates at Shiloh. There is little doubt that we should have been disgracefully beaten if all the shells and bullets fired by us had passed harmlessly over the enemy, and if all of theirs had taken effect. Commanding Generals are liable to be killed during engagements; and the fact that when he was shot Johnston was leading a brigade to induce it to make a charge which had been repeatedly ordered, is evidence that there was neither the universal demoralization on our side nor the unbounded confidence on theirs which has been claimed. There was, in fact, no hour during the day when I doubted the eventual defeat of the enemy, although I was disappointed that reinforcements so near at hand did not arrive at an earlier hour.

The Confederates fought with courage at Shiloh, but the particular skill claimed I could not, and still cannot, see; though there is nothing to criticise except the claims put forward for it since. But the Confederate claimants for superiority in strategy, superiority in generalship, and superiority in dash and prowess are not so unjust to the Federal troops engaged at Shiloh as are many Northern writers. The troops on both sides were American, and united they need not fear any foreign foe. It is possible that the Southern man started in with a little more dash than his Northern brother, but he was correspondingly less enduring.

THE RESULT.

The endeavor of the enemy the first day was simply to hurl their men against ours—first at one point, then at another, sometimes at several points at once. This they did with daring and energy, until at night the Rebel troops were worn out. Our effort during the same time was to be prepared to resist assaults wherever made. The object of the Confederates the second day was to get away with as much of their army and material as possible. Ours then was to drive them from our front, and to capture or destroy as great a part as possible of their men and material. We were successful in driving them back, but not so successful in captures as if further pursuit could have been made. But as it was we captured or recaptured the second day about as much artillery as we lost the first; and, leaving out the one great capture of Prentiss, we took more prisoners Monday than the enemy gained from us Sunday. The 6th Sherman lost seven pieces of artillery, McClernand six, Prentiss eight, and Hurlbut two batteries. The 7th Sherman captured seven guns, McClernand three, and the Army of the Ohio twenty.

The effective strength of the Union force the morning of the 6th was 33,000 at Shiloh. Lew Wallace brought 5,000 more after nightfall. Beauregard reported the enemy's strength at 40,955. According to the custom of enumeration in the South, this number probably excluded every man enlisted as musician, or detailed as guard or nurse, and all commissioned officers—everybody who did not carry a musket or serve a cannon. With us everybody in the field receiving pay from the Government is counted. Excluding the troops who fled, panic-stricken, before they had fired a shot, there was not a time during the 6th when we had more than 25,000 men in line. The 7th Buell brought 20,000 more. Of his remaining two divisions, Thomas' did not reach the field during the engagement; Woods arrived before firing had ceased, but not in time to be of much service.

Our loss in the two-days' fight was 1,754 killed, 8,404 wounded, and 2,885 missing. Of these 2,103 were in the army of the Ohio. Beauregard reported a total loss of 10,699, of whom 1,728 were killed, 8,012 wounded, and 957 missing. This estimate must be incorrect. We buried, by actual count, more of the enemy's dead in front of the divisions of McClernand and Sherman alone than here reported, and 4,000 was the estimate of the buried parties for the whole field. Beauregard reports the Confederate force the 6th at over 40,000 and their total loss during the two days at 10,699; and at the same time declares that he could put only 20,000 men in battle the morning of the 7th.

A MURDERER TO BE EXECUTED.

CHARLESTON, Ill., Jan. 20.—[Special.]—Thomas J. Chapman, the murderer of Nicholas Hubbart, will be executed in an inclosure temporarily built on the south end of the court-house in this city next Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock, for which the necessary preparations have been about completed. The prisoner has made a full confession to the Rev. Robert McIntyre of the Methodist Episcopal church, and has adopted that faith, into which he was baptised a few days since. In this confession, which is believed to be true in its details, he exonerates Logan, whom he had formerly implicated with him, but who upon arrest and examination was able to prove an alibi.

[It will be remembered that Nicholas Hubbart, a wealthy bachelor for whom Chapman worked, returned home in September, 1884, from a Sunday-evening meeting and was discovered murdered a few moments later. Chapman was not to be found, and several trunks were packed with valuables. The murder had evidently been committed for robbery, but the murderer was frightened away before he could secure his plunder.]

THE PLEASANT ANDERSON LYNCHING.

OTTUMWA, Ia., Jan. 20.—The grand jury of this county was discharged today. The jury ignored the case of the State against the five men who had been arrested for the lynching of Pleasant Anderson about three weeks ago. The jury indicted no one for the lynching of Anderson. The Prosecutor asked that the case be again referred to the jury, and the court took the matter under advisement and will probably refer the case to a future grand jury. The Judge took occasion to say to the jury that he regretted very much that they had been unable to present an indictment in the case. This grand jury also ignored all violations of the prohibitory law.

AN ALLEGED GRAND ARMY LOTTERY.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 20.—The trial of Lysander Wood, Thomas Blanchard, and Frederick E. Lane, members of A. St. John Chambre Post of Stoughton, charged with maintaining a lottery in connection with the Grand Army Fair in that town, began at Stoughton today. Justice Marden took the matter under advisement until Jan. 31, intimating that the case was one that should go to the grand jury. During the trial today business in Stoughton was almost entirely suspended.

A JUDGE SAID TO BE INSANE.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 20.—United States Judge Henry K. McCay of the Northern District of Georgia was before Judges McKennan and Butler in the United States Court today with a petition for his release from the Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane.

[Judge McCay was recently attacked while on the bench in Georgia in such a manner that his friends deemed it best to bring him North and place him in an asylum for treatment.]

BUFFALO BURGLARS.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 20.—[Special.]—The most skillfully-planned series of burglaries ever worked in this city has been unraveled. Jan. 1 a man giving the name of Robert Lang leased a small building in the rear of William Nickils' clothing establishment on Main street, ostensibly for a willow-ware manufactory. Since that time many burglaries have been committed in the city and in towns round about. A few days ago thieves entered the leather store of Hoffeld & Geissler and took hundreds of dollars' worth of leather goods. Two nights ago there occurred a wholesale theft of cloth from William Nicklis. It was learned that the little willow-ware factory was a receptacle for stolen goods valued at several thousand dollars, which were there packed and shipped to Chicago. Detectives went to Chicago and now report the arrest of George Clayton and John Burns and the recovery of most of the stolen property.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 20.—The police today found in the house of Barbara Ferdinand a set of burglars' tools belonging to two professionals—George Clayton of Chicago and John Burns of this place—arrested in Chicago yesterday for burglary. The woman is supposed to be the mother of one of the burglars.

THE FAITH CURE.

Alleged Failure of Such Means of Grappling with Disease in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 20.—[Special.]—A remarkable case developed today in the Coroner's office in connection with the death of a child named Joseph B. Durham. The evidence showed that a faith minister named J. D. Asbaugh about two months ago founded a Faith Hospital after the style of a similar one in Bristol, England. All patients were to be cured by prayer and supplication to Christ. The hospital was supported by charity and soon filled with children. They were charged nothing, and as soon as admitted the matron, Mrs. Cadwalter, the minister, and the attendants began praying. No matter what turn the patient took, the praying was kept up. No medical attendance was allowed. The patients grew worse day by day and many were taken away, but nine were cured. The child Joseph Durham became sick and the faith cure was resorted to. The child grew worse and suffered the most intense agony, but no physician was called. He finally died, and the Coroner now has the case in hand. The institution is filled with children. The heads still believe in the efficiency of prayer.

A NOTABLE BALL

Given by Sir Roderick Cameron, the Gotham Nobleman Merchant, in Honor of His Daughter.

NEW YORK, Jan. 20.—[Special.]—Sir Roderick Cameron, the nobleman merchant, sent out 450 invitations to the ball he gave in honor to his daughter tonight, and fully 400 guests rolled up in carriages to the family house at No. 149 Second avenue, amid the old-fashioned aristocracy of Stuyvesant Square. The hallway to the house was decorated with flowers, and the dancers in the drawing-room glided beneath an evergreen bower. Mr. Astor led the opening cotillon with Miss Cameron. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. A. Alexander, Mr. William Astor, Mr. and Mrs. Delancey Kane, Perry Belmont, Mrs. John W. Minturn, Miss Iselin, Isaac Iselin, Mr. and Mrs. Franklin Bartlett, Consul-General and Mrs. Booker, the Misses Bigelow, Mr. and Mrs. Van Rensselaer Cruger, the Misses Rhinelander, Miss De Ruyter, Montgomery Roosevelt, Mr. and Mrs. Hilborne Roosevelt, James Livingston and Miss Livingston, Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Goelet, and others.

LOOK OUT FOR HIM.

A Fellow Flooding the West and South with Bogus Standard Oil Checks.

CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 20.—[Special.]—The Standard Oil Company is out several thousand dollars by the forgeries of a fellow who has been traveling in the South and West giving lithograph checks of the Standard Oil Company, signed with the company's name per L. McGregor, J. Dunn, and other names. Checks for various amounts have turned up here for collection from Atchison and other towns in Kansas, and Atlanta, Ga. The company has not yet run the forger down. The checks were lithographed at Kansas City and have not yet been paid for. They are buff colored and not like the usual Standard check. He entered a town, calling upon business-men as the Superintendent of the Standard Oil Company of Cleveland, showed an empty wallet, and writing out a check upon one of his samples, received from the merchants good money. This game was worked in a dozen places—at hotels and stores—in Atlanta, Ga., New Orleans, Jackson, Atchison, and other cities, and all within a week or ten days.

THE UNEMPLOYED.

A Meeting in Montreal—Sir John Macdonald Denounced.

MONTREAL, Que., Jan. 20.—[Special.]—About 150 persons assembled this evening in response to an advertisement calling a meeting of the unemployed of Montreal to discuss the present depression. Mr. Felix Bloch presided. Addresses were delivered by L. O. David Keys, a workingman; J. J. Curran, M. P.; James McShane, M. P.; P. Dennis Barry, and N. W. Trenholme. At the close of the meeting a resolution was proposed and adopted censuring Sir John Macdonald on the ground that he had not given courteous treatment to the resolution adopted at a similar meeting Monday evening last during his stay in this city.

A CELEBRATED CASE.

WICHITA, Kas., Jan. 20.—In the United States District Court today Nellie C. Bailey was acquitted of the charge of murder of a wealthy Englishman named Bothomley, with whom she was traveling in the Indian Territory about a year ago. Defendant maintained that Bothomley shot himself, and witnesses so testified.

[Clement Bothomley was a prominent and wealthy cattle-man of Kansas. Nellie C. Bailey is said to have been his mistress at the time of the murder. Bothomley, Miss Bailey, and two hired boys were on their way from Kansas through the Indian Territory to Texas with 2,000 sheep. After the murder, or, as claimed by Miss Bailey, the suicide, of Clement Bothomley his body was buried on Skeleton Creek, in the Indian Territory, while Nellie Bailey and the hired boys, with the sheep and outfit, pursued their way to Texas.]

SELF-DESTRUCTION.

AURORA, Ill., Jan. 20.—Last evening about half-past 5 Mr. Lyman Bunnell was found in his room with a rifle bullet through his head and insensible from its effects. He lingered until about 7:30, when his life ceased. Mr. Bunnell was about 33 years of age, the son of Mr. A. D. Bunnell, who has been one of the leading business-men of this city for nearly twenty years. The deceased himself was for a time a member of the grocery firm of Phillips, Bunnell & Plum. He was lately interested, with Mr. G. R. Lee, in the paper trade, but left that about two weeks since.

REAL-ESTATE TRANSFERS.

The following instruments were filed for record Tuesday, Jan. 21:

CITY PROPERTY.	
Butterfield st, 73¼ ft n of Thirty-ninth, w f, 25x100 ft, dated Nov. 26, 1884 (Edwin Savacool to Hugh Mullen)	$800
Arnold st, n w cor of Twenty-fifth, e f, 24⅔x123 ft, dated Jan. 20 (John Halloran to William Donegan)	3,000
North Wells st, near Carl, e f, 30x204 ft, dated Jan. 20 (David E. Corcoran to Ernst Heldmaier)	4,000
West Nineteenth st, 250 ft e of Hoyne av, n f, 25x125 ft, improved, dated Jan. 12 (Frank Nowak to Peter Maprowski)	1,400
West Jackson st, 145 ft w of Albany av, s f, 48x125 ft, improved, dated Jan. 16 (Asa O. Aldis to Iretus R. Krum)	9,000
Rhodes av, 40 ft n of Thirty-second st, e f, 40x164⅜ ft, dated Jan. 20 (Henry P. Merriman to the Woman's Hospital)	3,200
Monroe st, 237 ft e of boulevard, n f, 24x134 ft, dated Jan. 12 (G. W. Cass to E. W. Goers)	250
West Jackson st, 26 ft e of Washtenaw av, n f, 51x100 ft, dated Jan. 20 (L. and J. T. Ganson to Ebbert E. Russell)	1,664
Arnold st, 238¼ ft n of Thirty-third, e f, 25x120 ft, dated Jan. 5 (E. M. and A. W. Morgan to John Halloran Jr.)	775
Leavitt st, 62⅔ ft s of Lexington, w f, 20⅝x104 ft, dated Jan. 20 (Lemon F. Elliott to C. F. Beezley)	2,000
Bellevue place, w of Lake-Shore drive, s f, 30x129 ft, dated Dec. 29, 1884 (Potter Palmer to Edward A. Burditt)	6,000
NORTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.	
Fullerton av, n e cor of Perry st, s f, 50x125 ft, dated April 3, 1884 (William Hahne to Ludwig Nehls)	$1,375
Racine av, 50 ft s of Noble, w f, 25x121 ft, dated Aug. 17, 1883 (Albert Wisner to T. A. and M. E. Hendricks)	550
Wolcott st, n w cor of Leland av, e f, undivided ½ of 99x152 ft, dated Jan. 21 (George J. Lane to George W. Lane)	700
Diversey av, 194 ft e of Sheffield, n f, 24x125 ft, dated Jan. 5 (F. and A. Bergman to J. and K. Gotz)	1,000
SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.	
Champlain av, n w cor of Forty-fifth st, e f, 53x125 ft, dated Dec. 22, 1884 (Metropolitan National Bank of New York to William W. Foltz)	$1,000
Wentworth av, n e cor of Cloud court, w f, 27½x127¾ ft, dated Dec. 10, 1884 (A. A. and O. M. Wells to Neis A. Nelson)	4,300
Barney st, 47⅓ ft w of Wright, n f, 50x120 ft, dated Jan. 14 (estate of Harley Green to Braton Bushee)	2,000

BUILDING PERMITS.

Permits were issued yesterday for the erection of new buildings as follows:

Nos. 1158, 1156, 1168, 1134, 1148, and 1141 West Taylor street, six cottages, 20x40 feet, to cost $1,000 each, to S. W. Rawson.

Nos. 1178, 1169, and 1133 Fillmore street, three cottages, 20x40 feet, to cost $1,000 each, to S. W. Rawson.

Nos. 1156, 1164, and 1170 Harvard street, three cottages, 20x40 feet, to cost $1,000 each, to S. W. Rawson.

No. 440 West Chicago avenue, a livery stable, 20x50 feet, to cost $1,500, to F. Drake.

No. 3229 La Salle street, a two-story dwelling, 22x66 feet, to cost $3,500, to John Halloran.

THE COURTS.

Judge Blodgett's Sentence-Day.

Yesterday was sentence-day before Judge Blodgett, and a number of petty cases was disposed of, either by fines or short terms in the Cook County Jail. The only penitentiary cases were those of Hudson McVey, convicted of passing a $100 counterfeit bill, who was sent to Joliet for a year, and Frederick Dunkel, Albert Schulz, and Willian Lang, members of a gang of counterfeiters at Waukesha, who were convicted of making and passing counterfeit $10 silver certificates. Dunkel received one year and the other two years each at Joliet. Dunkel's sentence will be suspended for a time in order to have an application made for his pardon, he having given evidence which aided in convicting his comrades and in recovering the counterfeit plate.

Patrick Carmody, convicted of fraudulent registration as a voter at the last election, was sentenced to sixty days in the County Jail. He had already been in jail three months, and his attorney made a strong effort to have him let off with a nominal sentence. The Judge said there had been such a large amount of false registration and fraudulent voting that it had had an influence on the elections, and he was not disposed to let the prisoner off on a nominal sentence.

Ernest Koehler, a young German student at the Mendota Theological Seminary, who was convicted of stealing a registered letter belonging to one of his fellow-students, proved that he had already been in jail seven months and that he was driven to his crime by poverty, and was let off with sixty days' further imprisonment in the County Jail.

Charles Currier and Adam Williams, boys who were convicted of passing some very bad silver dollars at Joliet, were sent to the bridewell for three months each.

Divorces.

An amended bill was filed yesterday in the Circuit Court in the divorce case of Robert Blair against Virtue Blair. The original charge was desertion, but now Blair accuses his wife of cruelty and adultery. He says she has repeatedly attempted to poison him, and has also, at their house, No. 4714 Wentworth avenue, been intimate with one William Higgins, with whom she is now living at the same place. Blair says he left her last fall because she made criminal charges against him, and annoyed him with suits before Justices of the Peace and bills for divorce. In October, 1882, he conveyed the above-mentioned homestead to her if she would discontinue a divorce case against him, and agreed to pay her $20 a month as long as they lived together. She is now deriving $32 a month rental from the house, but has not paid the interest on the mortgage on it. Besides a decree of divorce, Blair wants an injunction to prevent his wife prosecuting certain appeal suits now pending against him, or from beginning any more against him, and the injunction was granted.

A default was yesterday taken against Dr. Robert S. Paton in the divorce case of his wife Catherine against him. The bill was filed two weeks ago, and charged cruelty and drunkenness. He was formerly analytical chemist to the Board of Health. No defense will be made to the suit, and it will probably be heard Saturday.

Wants His Money Back.

Judge Gresham was engaged yesterday in hearing the case of George Anderson against James E. and Robert Henderson of Geneseo to recover $2,400 balance due on some Board of Trade speculations. During the year 1882 James E. Henderson speculated considerably on the Board of Trade in grain through John Crighton & Co. with the usual result, his losses amounting in all to some $4,000 or $5,000. Part of this was paid for by a note which is the basis of the present case. The note is also signed "R. Henderson," which is the name of James' father and also of his brother, and one of the questions is which of the two signed it. The defense to the note is that it was given in payment of gambling transactions and is void.

Items.

Judge Blodgett has concluded his criminal business, unless the Mackin-Gallagher cases should be set for trial. The probability, however, is that they will be postponed, though a jury has been called to hear them. The Judge may possibly go down to Indiana, if the Mackin cases are not heard, to try a criminal case for Judge Woods, but if he does not he will take up the call of the Circuit Court law calendar and relieve Judge Gresham. The latter is obliged to go to Milwaukee the first of next week for a few days on his circuit, and if Judge Blodgett can not take the jury another Judge will be called on for the purpose.

About two weeks ago a petition for quo warranto was filed at the relation of Edwin Norton against a saloonkeeper in the Town of Proviso, calling on him to show by what right he kept a saloon. It was claimed his license from the County Commissioner was void under the "Two-Mile" act of July, 1873, because his place was within two miles of a village where the authorities had the power to license the sale of liquors, and that he had failed to get the petition of a majority of the voters in his town in favor of giving him a license. Yesterday Baxter filed his plea in which he claimed he had obtained a petition signed by a majority of the voters in his favor, and also charging that the "Two-Mile" act of July, 1873, limiting the sale of liquor, was unconstitutional and void.

In the quo-warranto case of the People, ex rel. W. N. Lawless, against the Rosehill & Evanston Gravel-Road Company, to test the franchise of the defendant, the latter filed a plea yesterday morning that it was a regularly organized corporation under the law of Feb. 21, 1859, with power to operate and maintain a gravel or macadamized toll-road from the intersection of Diversy street and the Green Bay road to the south line of Evanston; that it has ever since continuously operated such a road, and exacted toll from all persons using it, as it has a perfect right to do by law.

Mrs. Mary Holley recovered a verdict yesterday for $500 against James O'Brien, a Twenty-fourth street grocer, for illegally seizing her property under an attachment on a claim against her son. Her suit against R. Stephenson Carroll was dismissed by her day before yesterday.

Judge Williamson is hearing the case of Wesley Morrill against J. C. Magill and Otto M. Soper to recover $10,000 damages for alleged assault. Morrill and Magill were rival real-estate agents on a real-estate trade, and when Magill went to Morrill's office to settle matters they had a quarrel, in which, as the latter claims, Soper, who happened to be present, took part against him. Morrill got the worst of the fight, and subsequently attempted to get even by a suit.

THE RECORD.

United States Circuit Court—New Suits.

19,420—Marine Grain & Stock Exchange vs. Western Union Telegraph Company, the Gold & Stock Telegraph Company, and the Board of Trade of Chicago. Bill for injunction. Transcript of record from Circuit Court of Cook County. Bisbee, Ahrens & Decker, solrs.

ORDERS.

JUDGE GRESHAM—Law orders—285, Alexander vs. Henderson; case heard and given to the jury with lv. to seal verdict.

Verdicts—282, Joseph H. Brown vs. Henry I. Higgins; verdict $8,547.30, and motion for new trial.—Same vs. Same; verdict $8,547.30, mo. n. t. ovld., judgt. on verdict, and 20 days to file bill of exc.

JUDGE BLODGETT—Chancery orders—Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific R. R. Co. vs. Central Trust Co.; mo. to garnishee recr. ovld.

United States District Court—New Suits.

1,034—United States vs. Fletcher A. Butler. Criminal information for carrying on business of retail liquor dealer without paying tax. R. S. Tuthill, dist. atty.

JUDGE BLODGETT—Criminal—440, United States vs. Patrick Carmody; mo. n. t. withdrawn and deft sentenced to 30 days in Cook Co. Jail and to pay costs.—453, Same vs. Sidney Pierson; sentence suspended.—400, Same vs. Hudson McVey; deft. sentenced to one year in Joliet and to pay fine of $1 and costs.—399, Same vs. Ernest Koehler; deft. sentenced to 60 days in Cook Co. Jail and costs.—416, Same vs. Dunkel, Schulz, and Lang; deft. Dunkel sentenced to 1 year at Joliet, and defts. Schulz and Lang to 2 yrs. each at Joliet.—446, Same vs. John Noble; deft. sentenced to 10 days in Cook Co. Jail.—434, Same vs. Charles Currier; deft. sentenced to 3 mos. in House of Correction, fined $10, and to stand committed until paid.—433, Same vs. Adam Williams; same sentence.—1,015, Same vs. Wade Harding; mo. n. t. ovld. and sentence suspended.—Same vs. Fletcher A. Butler; verdict guilty and deft. fined $10 and costs and same paid.—1,033, Same vs. Arthur Gleason; deft. and C. J. Stramberg recognize in $10,000 for app. of deft., plea of guilty.—981, Same vs. John A. Cavanaugh; verdict not guilty and deft. discharged.—Same vs. Joseph Mackin; deft. and M. C. McDonald and J. W. Crawford recog. in $10,000 for app. of Mackin.—1,033, Same vs. W. J. Gallagher et al.; deft. and W. Skakel, Alex. W. Cooke, and Dennis Kavanaugh recog. in $10,000 for app. of Gallagher.

Superior Court—New Suits.

95,622—Abigail W. Hadley vs. Baker Collings Company. Confession of judgment, $2,025. C. W. Nicholes, atty.

95,623—Wirts & Scholle vs. Mrs. M. Cunningham. Replevin, $338.50. E. E. Prussing, atty.

95,624—Flora M. Wood vs. Henry F. Scheuremann. Bill for injunction. C. M. Hardy, solr.

95,625—The Hafgar Folding-Desk Manufacturing Company vs. C. D. Hooker. W. T. Underwood, atty.

95,626—Conrad Seipp Brewing Company vs. Edward Fitzgerald. Confession of judgment, $218.90. Butz & Eschenburg, attys.

95,627—Bill. Suppressed.

95,628—Henry V. Hart et al. vs. Jules Parmentier. Attcht., $529. Moses, Newman & Reed, attys.

95,629—Asst. Suppressed.

95,630—Asst. Suppressed.

95,631—A. J. Weckler vs. James Ryan. Asst., $560. E. E. Prussing, atty.

95,632—Elizabeth Hackett vs. Thomas Hackett. Bill for divorce for cruelty. C. E. Cruikshank, solr.

95,633—Frederick W. Michaelis vs. Henry Gruner, G. W. Shuman, W. C. Seipp, W. H. Babcock, George H. Park, McDowell & Co., L. A. Charleon, and L. L. Demick. Petition for mechanics' lien. Levi Sprague, solr.

95,634—J. Irving Pearce et al. vs. Ella F. Dennis and Robert Dennis. Bill to foreclose mortgage for $1,000 on Lots 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, and 15, in Square No. 134, in Maywood. B. F. Chase, solr.

95,635—Adela A. Gage vs. Sophia Bender, M. P. Dalton, B. L. Pease, trustee, and Robert Dunn. Bill to foreclose trust-deed for $320 on Lot 8 in Ladd's sub. of the N. ½ of Lots 14 and 15, Block 5, in Rockwell's Addition to Chicago. Gary, Cody & Gary, solrs.

95,636—E. C. Millikin vs. Emil C. Grotefrend. Confession of judgment, $297.50. D. K. Prentice, atty.

95,637—Samuel S. Dresser vs. A. B. Meeker. Asst., $15,000. Wilson & Jones, attys.

95,638—Asst. Suppressed.

95,639—George B. Hannahs vs. William W. Smock and Catherine and Augustine Miesch. Petition for mechanic's lien, $87.11. J. C. Richberg, solr.

95,640—Ferdinand Siegel et al. vs. Max Kanter. Case, $5,000. J. C. Richberg, atty.

95,641—Bill. Suppressed.

95,642—Robert Blair vs. Edward Peterson. Appeal.

95,643—Bradner Smith & Co. vs. John J. Fuller. Asst., $1,000. Beck & Roberts, attys.

95,644—William H. Adams, administrator, etc., vs. Henry E. Marble. Asst., $600. H. B. Hurd, atty.

95,645—Charles Grant et al. vs. John a Wilson and George E. Crane. Attcht., $1,365. McClellan & Cummins, attys.

95,646—Walter T. Bobcock et al. vs. The Presbyterian Hospital. Asst., $6,000. W. W. Gurley, atty.

95,647—Isaac Davis, use, etc., vs. Trustees of Rush Medical College. Asst., $6,000. Same atty.

95,648—Herman Felsenthal vs. Charles E. Brown. Asst., $2,500. Thomson & Felsenthal, attys.

Suppressed Tuesday—95,621—Margaret Sheban vs. Thomas Sheban. Bill for divorce for drunkenness and adultery. Charles J. Beattie, solr.

ORDERS.

JUDGE SMITH—Law orders—14,552, Pilgrim vs. Rothschild; mo. to quash attch. writ ovld., lv. to file new bond in 10 ds. and rule to file narr. this term.—14,546, Cohn vs. Same; same.—14,550, Blumenthal vs. Same; same.—14,554, Hitchcock vs. Same; same.

Verdicts—12,184, Margaret Hally vs. James O'Brien, R. S. Carroll, and Richard Ganford; verd. for pltf. $500 and mo. n. t. by deft.—12,180, Wachsmuth vs. Liebig; verd. for deft. and mo. n. t. by pltf.

JUDGE ANTHONY—Law orders—14,551, Bodarts vs. Rothschild; time to file new attch. bond extd. 10 ds.—7,923, Galhardt vs. Obernich; lv. to chg. form of action to acct.—12,185, Dubbins vs. Dunley; lv. to file new narr. in lieu of one lost.

Judgment—12,141, Thomas Cratty vs. Phil G. Dick; judgt. $1,120 and sci. fa.

JUDGE WILLIAMSON—Verdicts—11,310, Schroth vs. Birr; verd. for deft. and mo. n. t. by pltf.—11,116, Healy vs. Elwell; verd. deft. guilty, das. one cent, and mo. n. t. by pltf.

JUDGE GARDNER—Chancery orders—1,939, Niles vs. Chi. Hardware Mfg. Co.; pl. on calr.—519, Cole vs. Cole; rule on deft. to close proof before Master in 30 ds.—2,468, Gammon vs. Walker; lv. to make new defts.—1,229, Lyman vs. Booth & Osgood; recrs. rept. fld. and confd.—2,025, Herrington vs. Mason; pl. on calr.—1,831, Chessman vs. Chessman; lv. to amd. bill in five ds., defts. to ans. in same time, defts. in c. bill to ans. in five days, rents from Feb. 1 to be paid to recvr., and pl. on calr.—2,494, Hopkins vs. Foley; time to Collender & Schlosser to pld., etc., extd. five ds.

Divorces—2,571, Celestian Blair vs. Celvina Blair; for desertion.—2,599, Alvina Von Specklesen vs. Theodore Von Specklesen; for cruelty.—2,510, Frank A. Haskins vs. Minnie F. Haskins; for desertion.

JUDGE SHEPARD—Chancery orders—2,885, Harder vs. May; lv. to make new defts.—2,644, Davis vs. Wein; time to ans. extd. 20 ds.—94, McConnell vs. U. M. L. Ins. Co.; time to file bond and cert. evd. extd. 10 ds.—2,640, Blaschke vs. Kohn; ord. of ref. bf. Jan. 17 vac. and ref. to Dennison.—1,963, Haller vs. Haller; pl. on calr.—2,532, Laing vs. Davis; deft. all defts.—784, Hoag vs. Kendall; rule on deft., R. R. Kendall, to show cause for refusing to return into court the files in this cause.—95,181, Klein vs. Rothschild; ord. fixing price of goods mvd.—101, Dunlop vs. Dunlop; ord. dischg. recr.—944, Fridlauer vs. Fridlauer; pl. on calr.—1,198, Glidden vs. Glidden; disd. n. c. without prej.—1,361, Kingman vs. Smith; lv. to recr. to extend ins.—94,710, Eggleston vs. Wolf; deft. Henry H. Gage set aside and lv. to ans. instr.

Decree—Brens vs. Brens; inter. decree.

Circuit Court—New Suits.

51,364—William Johns vs. William J. Frawley. Appeal.

51,365—Wilkie & Holman, use Ivar I. Phillips, vs. William Sims. Appeal.

51,366—John Nicholai et al. vs. John and Mary McGarry, Catherine Merkin, Ann Marmon, Laurence Marmon, Charles Winnefred, and John McGarry Jr., and Michael, James, Timothy, Maria, and Charles McGarry, admr., etc. Bill to foreclose trust deed for $400 on Lot 5, Andrew Nelson's subdivision of S. ½ of Blk. 2, in C. S. S. of Sec. 7, 39, 14. William M. Stanley, solr.

51,367—Ebenezer T. Harris vs. Hattie Harris. Bill for divorce for desertion. W. L. Gillham, solr.

51,368—Philip Best Brewing Co. vs. Pat Condon, H. Simon, Miles Martin, and Pat Cash. Appeal.

51,369—Adolph Ehlen vs. John Block. Trespass, $10,000. Francis Lackner and S. C. Eastman, attys.

Suppressed Tuesday—51,359—Charles L. Bonney, assignee, vs. Mary E. Stoughton, ind. and admx. of the est. of Charles H. Crowell, decd. Bill to settle partnership business. C. C. Bonney and L. M. Paine, solrs.

ORDERS.

JUDGE COLLINS—Law orders—1,874, Adams vs. Nordstrom; mo. to reinstate ovld.—1,815, Karth vs. Pullman Palace Car Company; time to file bill of exc. extd. 20 ds.—2,124, Bell vs. Randall; plea set off withdn.—2,266, Botcher vs. Brayan; sub. to ct. on five ds. notice.—2,042, Bagert vs. Lehman; disd. set aside.—2,254, Woodside vs. Clark; lv. to file narr. as of April 5, demr. to narr. withdn., and lv. to pld. in 10 ds.—1,835, Seimartz vs. Miller; rule on deft. to file new bond in five ds.—4,607, Johnson vs. Whitman; rule on deft. to jus. instr. and rule dischgd.—4,432, Baldwin vs. Goin; rule to jus. extd. till Jan. 26.—4,749, Danziger vs. Fresch; suit disd.—4,620, *Christian Observer* vs. Franklin Mills Co.; rule to jus. in five ds.—Lourtz vs. Papes; reinstd. on mandate from Apllt. Ct.

Judgments—4,798, Emil Stoebel et al. vs. John H. Murdock and Charles C. Peterson; judgt. $217.—4,654, New England Glass Works vs. Van Depoel El. Light Co.; judgt. $1,310.46.—4,503, Rosenblat vs. Graves; judgt. for prop. 1 cent das.—4,014, Eugene W. Blocki vs. Gustav Stetzel; judgt. $852.30.—4,808, Adolph Geiss et al. vs. Aaron K. Stiles; judgt. $445.50.—4,672, Marks vs. Frank and Jacob Rayor; judgt. $270.50.

JUDGE HAWES—Law orders—258, Abbott vs. Fuller; lv. to amd. narr. in four ds. and case pl. at foot of passed calr.—132, Peck vs. City; jury disagree and are dischgd.—1,236, Maldoon vs. P., C. & St. L. Ry. Co.; lv. to amd. narr.—285, Seicke vs. Lehman; suit disd. n. c.—223, Dickinson vs. Brophy; same.

Judgments—4,803, Eugene S. Pike vs. M. P. Parmenter; judgt., $84.—4,804, Same vs. Lorin C. Collins Jr.; judgt., $225.

JUDGE TULEY—Chancery orders—1,768, Harper vs. Harper; disd. c. c.—1,695, Morehouse vs. Morehouse; deft.—1,241, Barrett vs. Saxe; lv. to file sup. bill instr.—1,631, Morton vs. Morton; deft.—1,663, Anderson vs. Anderson; deft. and ref. to Windes.—1,800, Kuhn vs. Thele; deft. and ref. to Waller.—1,805, McCarthy vs. McCarthy; deft.—644, Shields vs. Smith; lv. to file sup. bill instr. con. that Patrick Shields be made deft. rule to ans in 10 ds., and by consent this and No. 301 set for Mch. 10.—783, 1,155, Miller vs. Miller; lv. to deft. to file petn. to vac. decree nunc pro tunc as of Jan. 17.—1,675, Dupee vs. Dupee; deft.—453, Morris vs. Morris; complts. solr. directed to place five bonds of C., B. & Q. R. R. Co. with the clk.—1,640, Pike vs. Pike; deft.—B. R. 353, Gordon vs. Phelps; deft. all defts.—709, Fleischer vs. Fleischer; deft.—1,424, Daly vs. Daly; lv. to amd. bill instr. deft. and ref. to Waller.—1,612, Weberg vs. Weberg; deft.—1,765, Povel vs. Povel; deft.—1,746, Rich vs. Rich; same.—1,650, Macdonald vs. Macdonald; same.—788, Werner vs. Dalton; ord. to ref. nunc pro tunc as of Mch. 17.—539, Mehan vs. Mehan; bill and c. bill disd. at d. c. want equity.—1,646, Blair vs. Blair; lv. to file amd. bill and ord for inj.

Decrees—788, Werner vs. Dalton; final decree.—445, Keating vs. O'Malley; decree apptg. comrs.—1,631, McClevey vs. Bouse; decree of sale.—1,140, Johnson vs. Johnson; decree of sale.

JUDGE MORAN—Chancery orders—1,806, Paton vs. Paton; deft.—1,783, Wright vs. Wright; same.—440, Weil vs. McKechney; same J. C. Knickerbocker.—1,576, Atte vs. Atte; deft.—1,626, Moore vs. Moore; same.—King vs. King; same.—B. R. 354, Davenport vs. Phelps; deft. all defts.—1,708, Seperley vs. Seperley; deft.—1,714, Lamkins vs. Lamkins; same.—321, Bisbee vs. Foster; lv. to file ans. of H. M. Foster to bill and c. bill.—44,574, Razen vs. Razen; case reinstd. and bill disd. want equity.—1,684, Martin vs. Martin; deft.

County Court.

ORDERS.

JUDGE PRENDERGAST—Law orders—5,150, Theodore Sheldon vs. John D. Adair; set for Jan. 21.—5,324, In re vol. assgnt. of Carey & West; ord. of 16th for discont. made absolute.—5,294, Judson vs. McDood; lv. to amd. papers.—5,394, In re vol. assgnt. of Louis Schott; ord. for alias cit. vs. debtor set Feb. 2.

Probate Court.

JUDGE KNICKERBOCKER—Will—Est. Margaret Flynn; will proven and letters to Thomas Flynn, ind. bond $2,000. Appvd.

Administration—Est. Otto William Kielgart; letters to E. Kielgost, bond $1,000. Appvd.

Conservatorship—Est. Robert Fulton; verd. insane, and letters to Christy Fulton, bond $14,000. Appvd.

Orders—Est. Anton Brezai; est. settled.—Est. Phebe Allen; same.—Est. Alexander Walcott; clm. of Marshall Field & Co. settled.—Est. Henry D. Preston; est. settled.—Est. Gerhard Schneider; apl. bond for sale of real estate appv.—Est. Charles Celga; pf. heirsp.—Est. John Sowka; rept. of sale of real est. appvd. and confd.—Est. John Bostz; same.—Est. Daniel Gilly, minor; decree of sale.—Est. Orville Page; attch. quashed.—Est. Ellen Brookbank; same.—Est. Louis Frillman; admx. to present inv. and apprst. in five days.—Est. Jacob Klaisner; inv. and apprst. and wds. awd. appvd. and sel fld.—Est. Samuel S. Hayes; attch. quashed.—Est. Alice T. Kirk; g. a. l. appvd. for minors.—Est. John C. W. Bailey; same.—Est. Gustav Orphal; same.—Est. Joseph Jungen; same.—Est. Robert Eurgens; same.—Est. Gerhard Schneider; acct. per. est. appvd.—Est. J. Hunken; decree of sale.—Est. M. H. Burkart, et al., minors; same.

Criminal Court.

JUDGE ROGERS—739, Henry Schwartz, embez., vdt. glty. and punishmt. fixd. at one yr. in penry., motn. for n. t. entd.—717, Carl Hajek, asslt. to kill; first ct. nolle pros., fdg. on second count glty., fined $1 and costs.—372, Patrick Clark, asslt. to kill, etc.; motn. for n. t. withdn. and sentd. to 60 ds. H. of Cor.—713, George Harrison, burg.; sentd. on plea to one yr. in penry.—708, C. L. Eaton, plea n. g. lar., etc., withdn., and plea glty. lar. entd.—765, Joseph Forst; contd. by deft.—698, Charles De Goyler; pl. n. g. of burg. withdn., and pl. glty. of burg. and under 16 yrs. of age entd.—698, Frank Enders, James McQuade, and Daniel Rankin, burg.; jury trial, not finished.

JUDGE GARY—634, Frank Keyes, rape; further testimony hd., nolle pros. entd.—724, Tony Laurenz, lar.; contd.—736, Robert Rhodes, asslt.; plea n. g., contd.—552, William R. Lyle, asslt. to kill; jury trial, part of testmy. hd.

The Call.

JUDGE GRESHAM—304, 310, and 336 on his law calendar.

JUDGE BLODGETT—General business.

APPELLATE COURT—Adjourned to next Tuesday.

JUDGE SMITH—Nos. 12,196, 12,142, 12,204, 12,208, 12,216, and 12,224. No. 12,180, Monroe vs. Mills, on trial.

JUDGE ANTHONY—Nos. 94, 11,921, 7,031, 96, 26, and 9,123. No. 86, Barker vs. Rosenkrans, on trial.

JUDGE WILLIAMSON—First call, Nos. 501 to 550, inclusive. Trial call, Nos. 11,382, 11,390, 11,396, 11,434, 11,446, and 11,448. No. 11,258, Moorvill vs. Magill, on trial.

JUDGE GARDNER—Nos. 19, 21, 22, 23, 24, and 25. No. 14, Eaton vs. Everett, on trial.

JUDGE SHEPARD—No call. No. 14, Sullivan vs. Braley, on trial.

JUDGE COLLINS—Nos. 1,924, 1,940, 1,946, 1,948, 1,954, 1,955, 1,665, 1,976 and 1,982. No. 1,932, Fitzgerald vs. Perlberg, on trial.

JUDGE HAWES—Nos. 148, 198, 208, 220, 232, 233, 242, 245, and 246.

JUDGE TULEY—Nos. 17, 19, 20, and 21. No. 15, Brunswick vs. Brunswick, on hearing.

JUDGE MORAN—Nos. 53, 44, and 68. No. 69, Bisbee vs. Foster, on hearing.

JUDGE PRENDERGAST—Insane cases in the forenoon. At 1 p. m. Nos. 5,114, 4,234, 4,337, 4,343, 4,364, 4,396, and 4,416. No. 4,944, Tracy vs. Messinger, on trial.

JUDGE KNICKERBOCKER—General business.

JUDGE GARY—Nos. 644, 646, 678, 680, 682, and 684.

JUDGE ROGERS—Nos. 695, 719, 725, 729, 555, 581, 735, 751, and 727.

Michigan Supreme Court.

LANSING, Mich., Jan. 21.—[Special.]—In the Supreme Court today the following opinions were rendered:

AFFIRMED.

Gray et al. vs. Wilcox.
Willard vs. Leenwen.
Harrison vs. Ingersoll.
Frey vs. Germania Life-Insurance Company.
Bolt vs. Frederick.
Wallace vs. Field et al.
Stoddard et al. vs. McLane et al.
Chapman vs. Dunn.

REVERSED.

Hoyt vs. Hoyt.
Cayuga National Bank vs. Purdy.
Barston vs. City of Big Rapids.
Porter vs. Leach.
Doggett et al. vs. McClintock.
Crow vs. Newgesser.
Palmer vs. Detroit, Lansing & Northern Railway.
Gallagher vs. American Express Company.
Dickinson vs. Wright.
People vs. Hanselman; dismissed.
Long vs. Moore; judgment for plaintiff set aside and judgment for plaintiff entered with costs of both cases.
Pierce vs. Pierce; decree modified.

ARGUED AND SUBMITTED.

Wells vs. Babcock; appeal from Ionia.
Brayton vs. Merithew et al.; appeal from Ionia.
Wilber vs. Pierce; error to St. Joseph.
Thursday's call—Nos. 47, 48, 50, 51, 52, 56, 61, 63, 64, 66, 29, 30, and 69.

Indiana Supreme Court.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 21.—[Special.]—In the Supreme Court the following opinions were handed down today:

James S. McIntyre vs. Lewis Marine et al.; from Porter; petition for rehearing overruled.

Leonidas Roszell et al. vs. James M. Roszell; from Decatur on confession of errors; reversed with costs.

William L. Ward vs. Alexander Wilson; from Tippecanoe; affirmed; Mitchell, J.

Frank S. Benjamin et al. vs. Joseph H. Webster; from Marion; affirmed; Howk, J.

Evansville & Terre Haute Railroad vs. George W. McKee; from Daviess; affirmed; Elliott, J.

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MISCELLANEOUS TELEGRAPHIC MARKETS.

St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 21.—FLOUR—Unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat higher; active for May; closed ⅜@½c above yesterday; No. 2 red, 87⅝@88¼c cash; 87¾c January; 89⅜c February; 89⅞@90¼c March; 93⅛@94c May, closing at outside prices. Corn lower for cash; higher for options, closing ⅛@¼c above yesterday; 36¼@36⅝c cash; 36¼@36½c January; 35⅞@36c February; 36⅝@36½c March; 37⅞@38c May. Oats lower; 29c bid cash; 31½c May. Rye firm and slow; 60c bid. Barley quiet at 55@75c.

LEAD—Quiet at $3.45.

BUTTER—Unchanged.

EGGS—Unchanged.

FLAXSEED—Steady at $1.45.

HAY—Unchanged.

BRAN—Lower at 59c.

CORN-MEAL—Firm at $2.20@2.25.

WHISKY—Steady at $1.12.

PROVISIONS—Very quiet and slow; only a small job trade at unchanged prices.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,000 brls; wheat, 18,000 bu; corn, 98,000 bu; oats, 13,000 bu; rye, none; barley, 12,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 7,000 brls; wheat, 24,000 bu; corn, 68,000 bu; oats, 4,000 bu; rye, 1,000 bu; barley, none.

AFTERNOON BOARD—GRAIN—Wheat quiet; 87¾c January; 87¾c February; 90¼ May. Corn lower and slow; 36c January; 35¾c February. Oats—Nothing done.

Baltimore, Md., Jan. 21.—FLOUR—Firm and quiet; Howard street Western super, $2.50@3.00; extra, $3.10@3.65; family, $3.75@5.00.

GRAIN—Wheat—Western easier and quiet; No. 2 winter red, spot, 89¼@89⅜c; fresh January, 89¼@91c; February, 90¾@91⅛c; March, 92@93c; May, 95¾@95⅝c. Corn—Western easier and dull; mixed, spot, 49⅛@49⅛c; January, 49¼@49¾c February and March, 48⅝@48⅝c; steamer, 48⅛c. Oats firm; Western white, 37@38c; mixed, 34@35c. Rye steady at 68@72c.

HAY—Steady; prime to choice Pennsylvania and Maryland, $14.00@15.50.

PROVISIONS—Steady and quiet. Mess pork, $13.25; new, $13.75. Bulk meats—Shoulders, clear rib sides, packed, $6.00@7.50. Bacon—Shoulders, $7.00; clear rib sides, $8.50. Hams, $11.75@12.75. Lard—Refined, $8.25.

BUTTER—Steady; Western packed, 11@21c; creamery, 22@31c.

EGGS—Firm at 28@29c.

PETROLEUM—Nominal; refined, 7¼@7¾c.

GROCERIES—Coffee steady and quiet; Rio cargoes, ordinary to fair, 8¾@9¾c. Sugar firm; "A" soft, 6¼c.

COPPER—Refined steady at 10¾@11c.

WHISKY—Steady at $1.18@1.19.

FREIGHTS—To Liverpool quiet; cotton, 7-32d; flour, 2s; grain, nominally firm at 5¼d.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,300 brls; wheat, 35,000 bu; corn, 55,000 bu; oats, 1,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 147,000 bu; corn, 59,000 bu.

New Orleans, La., Jan. 21.—FLOUR—Quiet but steady; choice, $4.12½@4.20; fancy to extra fancy, $4.35@4.70; Minnesota bakers', $4.25@4.50; patents, $5.25@5.50.

GRAIN—Corn—Demand active; in sacks strong; yellow, 49@50c; white, 50c. Oats—Western—In fair demand; choice, 42c.

CORN-MEAL—In good demand at $2.65.

HAY—Dull. Quoted: Common, $13.00@14.00; prime, $15.00@16.00; choice, $17.00@18.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork steady, with a good demand; $13.12½. Lard steady and unchanged. Bulk meats quiet; shoulders, packed, 4¾c; long clear and clear rib, 6¾c. Bacon quiet; long clear, 7¼c; clear rib, 7⅜c. Hams—Choice sugar-cured, canvased, steady and unchanged.

GROCERIES—Coffee quiet but steady; Rio cargoes, common to prime, 7½@11c. Sugar excited and higher; common to good common, 4⅝@4¾c; fair to fully fair, 4⅞@4⅞c; yellow clarified, 5 5-16@5½c; off white, 5⅝@5⅝c; choice white, 5¾c. Molasses in good demand at full prices; prime, 30@35c. Rice quiet but firm; Louisiana, ordinary to prime, 4⅛@6c.

BRAN—Scarce and firm at 85c.

COTTON-SEED OIL—Prime crude, 34@34½c; do summer yellow, 40@41c.

Market dull.

Milwaukee, Wis., Jan. 21.—FLOUR—Firmer; tending upward.

GRAIN—Wheat firm; No. 2 Milwaukee, 78⅛c; January, 78⅛c; February, 78¾c; March, 79⅝c; May, 85⅝c. Corn inactive; No. 2, 40c; No. 3, 38c. Oats quiet; No. 2, 29½c; No. 2 white, 30½c. Rye unsettled; No. 1, 63½c. Barley firm; No. 2 spring, 55½@55¾c.

PROVISIONS—Lower; mess pork, $12.05 cash and February; $12.12 March. Lard—Prime steam, $6.78 cash and February; $6.88 March. Sweet-pickled hams firm at 8¾@9c. Hogs lower; $4.25@4.50.

BUTTER—In fair demand; choice creamery, 23@25c; fair to good, 20@22c; best dairy, 17@18c.

CHEESE—Quiet; best new cream, 12@12½c.

EGGS—Quiet; 22c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 13,000 brls; wheat, 34,000 bu; barley, 10,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 20,000 brls; wheat, 470 bu; barley, 6,000 bu.

Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 21.—FLOUR—Quiet but firm.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet but firm; No. 2 red, elevator, 89¼c; No. 2 red, January, 89¼@90c; February, 90@90¼c; March, 92@92½c; April, 94@95½c; May, 95@95⅝c. Corn—Options quiet but steady; car-lots steady; with a moderate demand; No. 3 mixed, 48¼c; steamer No. 2 mixed, 49c; No. 2 yellow, 50c; No. 2 mixed, January, 48¼@48½c; February, 48¼@48⅝c; March and April, 48@48½c; May, 48¼@49c. Oats higher; no grade, 35c; rejected white, 35c; No. 3 white, 36@36½c; No. 2 white, 38¾c; No. 1 white, 40c; futures quiet but steady; No. 2 white, January, 37⅛@38c; February, March, and April, 38⅛@37c; May, 37@38c.

BUTTER—Firm and in good demand; creamery extra, 34c; New York State and Bradford County, Pennsylvania, extras, 28c.

EGGS—Weaker; extras, 31@32c; limed, 19@21c.

Others unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,000 brls; wheat, 12,000 bu; corn, 55,000 bu; oats, 10,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 20,000 bu; corn, 3,000 bu; oats, 3,000 bu.

Toledo, O., Jan. 21.—GRAIN—Wheat dull; No. 2 cash and January, 80½c; February, 81c bid; March, 82½c bid; May, 85c; No. 2 soft, 88c. Corn easier; No. 2, cash and January, 42½c; February, 40½c bid; May, 42½c bid. Oats dull; No. 2, cash, 30½c bid; May, 32½c.

CLOVER—Easier; prime, $4.95.

AFTERNOON BOARD—GRAIN—Wheat quiet, but steady; No. 2 red, cash and January, 80⅛c; February, 81½c asked; March, 82½c; May, 85⅛c; No. 2 soft, 88½c. Corn dull; No. 2, cash, 42½c asked; January, 42¼c; February, 41c asked; May, 43c. Oats quiet; No. 2, cash, 30⅛c; January, 30¼c bid; May 31½c bid.

CLOVER—Easy; prime, $4.95 asked.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 18,000 bu; corn, 7,000 bu; oats, 1,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 26,000 bu; corn, 45,000 bu; oats, none.

Cincinnati, O., Jan. 21.—COTTON—Active and firm at 10¾c.

FLOUR—Firm and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat—Scarce and firm; No. 2 red, 86c; receipts, 2,000 bu; shipments, 500 bu. Corn steady with a fair demand; No. 2 mixed, 41¾@42c. Oats scarce and firm at 33c. Rye strong at 67c. Barley scarce and firm; unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet and unchanged. Lard quiet and unchanged. Bulk meats quiet but firm; unchanged. Bacon steady with a good demand; shoulders, 5¼c; clear rib, 7½c; short clear, 7¾c.

BUTTER—Quiet and unchanged.

HOGS—Firm; common and light, $3.65@4.70; packing and butchers', $4.50@4.90; receipts, 2,700 head; shipments, 157 head.

EGGS—Strong at 23@24c.

CHEESE—Quiet and unchanged.

Detroit, Mich., Jan. 21.—GRAIN—Wheat firm but quiet; No. 1 white, 81c asked cash; 89c February; 90¾c March; 93¾c May; No. 2 red, 87¾c cash; 88c February; 90 bid March; 93½c May; No. 3 red, 77c; Michigan red, soft, nothing doing; receipts, 30,000 bu. Corn—No. 2, 42½c. Oats—No. 2 white, 33c; No. 2, 31c.

Duluth, Minn., Jan. 21.—GRAIN—Closing prices for wheat: No. 1 hard, cash, 83½c bid; No. 2 hard, cash, 80c bid; No. 1 Northern, cash, 81c bid; No. 3, cash, 65c bid; rejected, cash, 65c bid. Receipts—Wheat, 73,526 bu. In store—Wheat, 4,340,830 bu.

Kansas City, Mo., Jan. 21.—GRAIN—Wheat weak; cash, 63½c bid, 63¾ asked; February, 63¾c bid; 63⅜c asked; May, 63¾c. Corn—Weak; cash, 30½c; February, 30⅛@30¼c; March, 30¼c; May, 31¼c bid; 31¼c asked; June, 31¼c. Oats stronger at 26½c.

New York, Jan. 21.—Cotton—Future deliveries quiet and sold at third call for near months .03@.01c and for more distant months .04@.06c lower than yesterday at the closing. January was bought at 11.07c, April 11.07c, May 11.29c, June 11.40c, August 11.60c, November 10.66@10.65c. Futures closed barely steady .04@ic lower than yesterday.

Memphis, Tenn., Jan. 21.—Cotton—Quiet but steady at 10¾c; receipts, 890 bales; shipments, 1,480; stock, 116,775 sales, 2,050.

New Orleans, La., Jan. 21.—Cotton—Quiet and unchanged; net receipts, 5,297 bales; gross, 6,000; exports to Great Britain, 12,700; France, 4,900; coastwise, 8,000; sales, 4,000; stock, 370,000.

Galveston, Tex., Jan. 21.—Cotton—Quiet and unchanged; net receipts, 1,800 bales; sales, 157; stock, 39,885.

St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 21.—Cotton—Quiet; middling, 10 5-16c; sales, 200 bales; receipts, 1,900; shipments, 1,1.0; stock, 42,500.

Bradford, Pa., Jan. 21.—Petroleum—Crude oil quiet and weak; clearances, 3,910,000 brls; National Transit and Tidewater runs Tuesday, 50,413; total shipments, 80,487; charters, 29,365; National Transit certificates opened at 69½c; closed at 69⅛c; highest price, 69½c; lowest, 68⅝c.

Oil City, Pa., Jan. 21.—Petroleum—National Transit certificates opened at 69⅛c; highest 69⅜c; lowest 68⅝c, closed at 69⅛c. Sales, 1,118,000 brls; clearances, 4,196,000; runs not posted; shipments, 70,281; charters, 29,365. Oil City Oil Exchange Stock, $400 bid, $450 asked.

Cleveland, O., Jan. 21.—Petroleum—Quiet; standard white, 110° test, 7¼c.

Pittsburg, Pa., Jan. 21.—Petroleum—Not much doing; opened at 69⅛c, declined to 69c, rallied and advanced to 69¾c, and at 1 o'clock 69⅜c was bid. The total production of the Thorn Creek wells is 4,595 brls per day.

In the afternoon the market was dull; certificates opened at 69⅛c, declined to 69c, rallied to 69⅛c, broke, and closed at 69⅛c.

Boston, Mass., Jan. 21.—[Special.]—Leather—There has been more demand for sole-leather hides, and sales have been made at an advance of ¼@1c per lb. Transactions include 2,000 dry entre Rio at 23½c and 2,000 Rio Grande cows at 21c. We also notice a sale of 1,000 Cordova hides at 22½c, to arrive; and this was followed by another sale of 2,000 Cordovas at 23c. The market closed firm for all desirable stock. Buenos Ayres and Montevideo were held at 23c, but no sales reported at over 22½c.

Peoria, Ill., Jan. 21.—Whisky—Firm at $1.12 as basis for finished goods.

Cincinnati, O., Jan. 21.—Whisky—Steady and in good demand at $1.11.

New Orleans, La., Jan. 21.—Whisky—Steady and unchanged.

Wilmington, N. C., Jan. 21.—Turpentine—Steady at 27½c.

BUSINESS.

The Stock Market Quiet with a Declining Tendency—Advance in Sterling Exchange.

The Produce Markets Rather More Active—Provisions Steadier.

Grain Averaged Stronger, with a Better Export Inquiry for Wheat—The Quotations.

MONETARY.

Clearings at the principal cities of the United States yesterday and a week ago were:

	Jan. 21.	Jan. 14.
New York	$82,339,002	$84,309,447
Boston	11,988,449	12,076,900
Chicago	5,677,000	6,814,000
Philadelphia	8,225,983	7,649,311
St. Louis	2,510,326	2,743,972
Baltimore	2,137,154	2,486,151
New Orleans	1,632,218	....

New York exchange was quoted as follows yesterday:

Chicago, par.

Boston, 40@60c premium.

Cincinnati, 60c premium.

St. Louis, 50@75c premium.

New Orleans, $1.00 premium.

The bank clearings fell to a low point yesterday, and there were other evidences of the prevailing dullness. The extremely cold weather and the depth of the snow in some parts of the country are not doubt responsible for this state of things to a certain extent. The movement of currency yesterday was small. The demand for loans was very moderate. There is very little first-class paper in the market. There was another advance in sterling bills, the quotations being as follows:

	Sixty days.	Demand.
Bankers' sterling, posted rates	483½	487½
Do actual	482½	486½
Commercial sterling	481@481½	482½@484
Bankers' francs	523⅛	520
Commercial francs	526¼	523¾
Bankers marks	94⅝	95¼
Commercial marks	94	94½

A very good business was done in securities, among which there was a considerable sprinkling of railroad bonds. Among the sales over the counter were $1,000 United States 4s at 122, $6,300 city 3-65s at 99, $1,000 city 7s of 1894 at 119½, $2,000 city railway 4½s at 97½, $1,500 Board of Trade 5s at 100½, and $5,000 Chicago, Burlington & Quincy 5s at 102½. The sales at the Chicago Stock Exchange were as follows:

$ 3000 Board Trade 5s..100½	$ 5000 Ia Div 4s.........92¼
$ 400 Den Ext 4s.......91	$10000 I & D Ext 7s......119
$ 5000 Dub Div 6s......107¼	$ 5000 C P & W 5s.........94
$ 4000 Ia Div 4s.......92¼	$ 5000 Min Pt 5s..........93¼
$ 5000 City Ry 4½s.....97½	$ 1,000 City 7s of 1887....106
$10000 do..............97¼	10 shares C U Tel Co......65
$ 5000 do..............97¼	$ 3000 City Ry 4½s........97⅛
$ 2000 do..............97⅛	$ 2000 do.................97⅛
$ 8000 WDiv Ry 5 20 6s..106¼	$ 5000 Con Gas 6s.........89¾

There was little activity in the New York stock market, prices generally tended downward. The feeling in regard to the coalers was very bearish. The decline in coal is considered a serious matter to them, and the price of the commodity is more likely to go still lower than to recover. Cammack and Woerishoeffer are supposed to be heavily short of Lackawanna and Jersey Central, and they have a good many followers, but it is feared that Deacon White may take a hand and engineer one of his squeezes. One cause in the weakness in Delaware & Hudson was the report that it will stop paying dividends. The question who is to be the next President of the St. Paul Road is an occasion of no little anxiety among the directors, and there are said to be other subjects on which they disagree. Outsiders think the floating debt is a matter of quite as much moment to the corporation as anything else. Willard & Co. were large sellers of St. Paul, and some of their orders came from Chicago undoubtedly. Gould was suspected of being a seller of the market while advising others to buy. Western Union was not much affected by the tax decision against it. The Pacific Mail Steamship Company declared a quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent, payable Feb. 2. The books close Jan. 24. The net earnings for the quarter were $544,000, and there is $568,000 cash on hand. The earnings of the Illinois Central Road increased $35,037 the second week of January. There was a net decrease of $210,576 in the earnings of the Central Pacific in November and of $2,524,919 in eleven months of 1884.

The subject of rebates due from the railroads to shippers is attracting considerable attention among operators in stocks. On some of the lines immense amounts have accumulated, and one of the Northwestern roads is freely spoken of as among them. The rebate liabilities of the trunk lines are thought to be very large, but of course only the insiders can tell the amounts, even approximately. The Erie Road is said to owe $1,000,000 in this way.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Jan. 21.—[Special.]—The *Herald's* money article says: In a moderate way the stock market is disposed to wabble between higher values at one time and lower ones at another. Sometimes prices are fractionally higher, at others fractionally lower. Nobody seems to know positively what they are going to be a month hence. A quiet sort of impression exists, however, that before thirty days are over the whole list will be higher. Concerning today's market there is little to be said. Central and Hudson shares were in demand for borrowing purposes, and as much as ⅛@⅜ per cent was paid for the use of the stock. The notable weak stocks of the day were the coal-carriers. Both Delaware & Lackawanna and Jersey Central were exceptionally wanting in backbone. The kicking of the Pennsylvania Railroad against the other coal companies in the matter of the allotment scheme would seem to account for the depression of the coal stocks today. Of general financial news there is little to notice. There was a meeting at Chicago today of railroad passenger agents, but, after wrangling and spouting for an hour or two about what should or should not be done, word came that they adjourned sine die without coming to any sort of a satisfactory agreement. Pacific Mail declared a further quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent, payable Feb. 2. The company, in its report, shows $1,314,912 gross earnings for the quarter; expenses, $770,218; and net profits, $544,694. Today the company has cash on hand $568,895. The weakness of the coal carriers pulled down prices, and the market at the close was lower and only moderately steady.

NEW YORK, Jan. 21.—[Special.]—The rates for sterling exchange have been advanced to 483½@487½ on account of the continued scarcity of commercial bills. The *Coal Trade Journal* thinks the trade is getting into good shape with stocks on hand being rapidly reduced by the companies holding prices firm. Business in printing cloths today was moderate and prices were easier with declining tendency. Extra 64x64s opened at 3 3-16c, but closed at 3 3-16 less 1 per cent, at which price there were more sellers than buyers, and 56x60s closed easy at 2⅝c. The Fall River mills have made a general reduction in wages, and the situation has been accepted by the operatives. Sales at Fall River and Providence for the week ending Jan. 17 aggregated 80,500 pieces, including 57,500 spot and 23,000 futures, at the following prices: 48,500 pieces 64x64s at 3 3-16c less ½ per cent to 3 3-16c flat; 9,000 pieces 56x60s at 2¾@2 13-16c; and 23,000 pieces irregular counts on private terms. The general demand for light and medium fancy prints was only moderate, but a fairly satisfactory business was done by agents representing several of the most popular standard makes, and low grade fancies were in fair request. Shirtings continued to move in liberal quantities, and indigo blues, grays, and mournings were fairly active, while a fair distribution of robes, furnitures, and staples was made in moderate-sized parcels. The trade in calicoes continued slow (as usual between seasons), but considerable sales of off-style light medium and dark fancies were made in package lots by leading jobbers. The reported stock of cloths on hand Jan. 17 was as follows: Stock held in Fall River, 419,000; by manufacturers of Providence, 438,000; by speculators (estimated), 400,000.

The following were the quotations on the New York Stock Exchange with amount of sales during the day:

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Last—Jan. 21.	Last—Jan. 20.
Canada Pacific	1,018	39⅝	39⅜	39⅜	39¼
Canada Southern	100	30	30	30	30
Central Pacific	4,100	32¾	31⅞	32	33
C., B. & Q	1,027	118	117¾	117¾	117¾
Ches. & O. 2d pref.	100	6	6	6	6
Del. & Hudson	5,810	68¾	66¾	67	68¼
D., L. & W	80,770	85¼	83⅜	83⅞	85⅛
Erie	2,400	13⅛	13	13	13
Do pfd		26	26	26	
Do seconds		55	53⅞	54½	55⅛
E. Tenn. & Ga., pfd	30	5¼	5¼	5¼	
Illinois Central	200	120½	120	120	120¼
Jersey Central	3,300	34	33¾	33¾	34¼
Kansas & Texas	2,010	16	15⅛	15⅝	16
L. E. & West	100	12¼	12¼	12¼	12
Lake Shore	5,717	60⅞	60¼	60⅜	60⅞
Louisville & Nash	2,813	24⅜	23⅞	23⅞	24⅛
Manhattan Con	100	65¾	65¾	65¾	65¾
Michigan Central	200	55	55	55	
Minn. St. Louis	100	11	11	11	
Mobile & Ohio	100	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
Missouri Pacific	1,800	93⅛	92⅞	93⅛	93⅝
Nashville & C	300	36	35½	35½	
New York Cent	9,570	86½	85⅞	86¼	85⅞
Northern Pacific	1,010	16	15⅛	16	16⅛
Do pfd	8,830	38⅝	37½	37⅝	38⅞
Northwestern	19,020	90	88⅞	89	89⅜
Do pfd	275	125	125	125	125⅛
Ohio Central	400	1½	1⅜	1½	1⅜
O. Ry. N. Co*	100	71½	71½	71½	
O. Transcon	600	13⅛	13	13	13
Pacific Mail	1,330	55⅝	55⅛	55⅝	55¼
P. P.-C. Co	7	110	110	110	110
Reading	700	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	16
Rich. & Dan	100	45	45	45	45
Roch. & Pitts	100	3	3	3	3
Rock Island	960	107¼	107¼	107¼	107
St. Paul	23,650	73	72⅜	72⅝	73⅜
Do pfd	100	104	104	104	104⅝
St. Paul & O	100	25½	25½	25½	25
Do pfd	100	86	86	86	85⅞
St. P., M. & M	100	83	83	83	82⅞
Texas Pacific	315	13⅛	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞
Union Pacific	6,970	49⅜	48⅞	48⅞	49¼
West Shore bonds		35	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜
Western Union	9,840	57⅜	57	57⅛	57⅛

*Ex-dividend 1½ per cent quarterly.

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	130	Fargo	106
American	90	United States	50

GOVERNMENT AND RAILROAD BONDS.

3 per cent bonds	101½	St. P. & S. C. firsts	117⅜
United States 4½s	112⅝	Tex. Pac. l. g.	35
United States new 4s	121⅜	do Rio Grande	53
Pacific 6s of '95	125	Union Pacific firsts	111⅜
Central Pacific firsts	110	do land grant	107⅜
Erie seconds	54	do sinking fund	117
L. & Wilk'sb're (cnd)	92		

STATE SECURITIES.

Louisiana consols	93	Tennessee 6s, new	42¼
Missouri 6s	101	Virginia 6s	38
St. Joe	112	Va. con. ex-mat. coup.	38
Tennessee 6s, old	42¼	do deferred	5

The following is a complete record of bond transactions on the New York Stock Exchange yesterday:

10 A. M. TO 12 M.

10000 A & P inc....17	25000 NYLE&Wn2dcn....54¼
1000 B C R & N 1st....105	30000 do....54¼
1000 Buf & E nw....120	5000 do (seller 3)....54¼
2000 CRI&P6s 1917 c'p....127¼	5000 do....54¼
3000 C B & Q db 5s....97	29000 do....54⅛
4000 do....97	10000 do....54⅜
5000 C & O 1st—Ser A....102	40000 do....54⅜
1000 C & O 1st—Ser B....72	10000 do (cash)....54⅛
2000 do....71⅛	40000 do....54
2000 C O & S W mtg....70¼	10000 N Y W S & B....34⅛
6000 C P gold bonds....110	11000 do....35
3000 C St L & N O 5s....105	1000 do....34⅝
6000 D & S C 1st 2d div....113¼	15000 do....34¾
5000 E Tenn 5s....45¼	1000 do....34⅜
14000 do....45	1000 do....35
5000 Erie 7s cn goldch....117¼	1000 do....34⅜
8000 H&TC1stMLexcp....90	3000 do....34⅜
1000 H&St Jo 8s conv....103⅞	20000 do....34⅝
1000 do....103⅝	1000 do....34⅜
1000 I D & S 1st....102½	7000 N Y C 1st coups....131
1000 Intl coup 6s....66	1000 N Y C deb 5s....103
1000 K P 1st cons....103⅝	2000 N J C deb 6s....68
30000 L&N—NO&MDiv....70	1000 N W s f deb 5s....94⅛
1000 L S 1st reg....115¼	5000 N W 25 yr deb 5s....93¾
1000 MK&T gen 5s....52	1000 No Mo 1st....111¼
3000 do (seller 5)....51	1000 do....111⅛
2000 do....51	1000 No P 1st c'p....100
3000 M K & T con 7s....104¼	9000 Ore S L 6s....90½
25000 do....104	1000 Ore Impt Co 1st....75
2000 M&SP1st—SoMD....109¼	1000 Pac of Mo 1st....106¼
2000 do....109	1000 R & D 1st 6s....96
1000 M & St P 7 3-10....124	3000 do....95⅛
2000 M & Essex 1st....136	1000 SLKC&N1st SCBr....75
10000 Mich So s f csh....102¼	1000 St L V & T H 1st....115
10000 NYLE&Wn2dcn....54¼	2000 So Pac of Cal 1st....96
10000 do....54¼	3000 SPM&M1st—DEx....109¼
5000 do....54¼	3000 SL&SF2d ClassB....100
5000 do....54⅜	500 do....100¼
5000 do....54⅜	3000 SL&IM1st—Ar B....115
5000 do....55	8000 W U Tel cp 1900....110
1000 do....54⅜	5000 W & St P 1st....107½
10000 do....54¼	4000 WSL&P—ChiD....72¼
15000 do....54⅛	

12 M. TO 2 P. M.

1000 A & P inc....17¼	10000 MSP1st—SoMD....109
7000 C&NW s f db 5s....95	50000 NYLE&Wn 2d cn....54
1000 C & O 1st—Ser B....71¾	2000 N Y L&W 1st....118
1000 C B & Q deb 5s....97⅜	3000 N Y W S & B....34⅜
92000 C St L & N O 5s....105	5000 do....34⅜
5000 Cen Pac ld grts....102	15000 do....34⅜
2000 E Tenn 5s....45½	13000 do....34½
3000 Ft W & Den 1st....62½	1000 do....34⅜
5000 I B & W 1st....86	5000 N J C adjmt bds....103
5000 L N A & C 1st....90	5000 N J Cistcon ascsh....95
1000 L & N—NO&M....71	1000 No Pac 1st coup....100
5000 Mo Pa 1st cons cs....92	4000 O S L 6s....90⅛
1000 do....91⅛	10000 P C & T 1st....107¼
2000 do....92⅛	10000 do....107
1000 M K & T cons....104	10000 P & P U 1st....101
3000 do....103⅝	1000 U P 1st....111⅛

2 P. M. TO 3 P. M.

15000 U S 4s reg....121⅜	1000 No Pac 1st coup....100
1000 A & P—W'D 1st....76	5000 do....99⅛
3000 Cen Pac gld bds....110	5000 do....99⅛
1000 C & O 1st—Ser B....70⅛	1000 N Y C & St L 1st....98
17000 E Tenn inc....11	3000 do....98
1000 H & TC WDex cp....83¼	2000 N W s f deb 5s....94⅛
1000 do....83	5000 NYLE&Wn2con....54
2000 do....82½	30000 do....53⅞
2000 K P 1st 6s 1896....107½	1000 do....54⅛
23000 L&N—NO&M1st 6....70	5000 N Y W S & B 1st....34⅝
2000 L & N trst bd 6s....71¼	4000 Ohio S 1st....84
1000 M K S P cons....119	1000 Ohio Cent 1st....58¼
4000 M&SPIC&PW s20....93⅛	5000 do....57⅛
11000 do (seller 30)....93⅛	5000SL&SF2d—ClassC....99¼
1000 M K & T cons 7s....103½	5000 SL&SF2d—Cl'ssB....100
2000 do....103¾	2000 U P 1st....111⅛
1000 do....103⅛	3000 do (seller 20)....111
1000 M K & T gen 5s....51	4000 do....111⅛
6000 do (seller 20)....50	2000 Ore S L 6s....90⅛
6000 Mob & O 1st....104	30 Tradesmen's Bk....95
5000 N Y Elevtd 1st....116	20 No Amn Bk....97⅛

NEW YORK, Jan. 21.—Money market was easy at 1@1½ per cent today; prime mercantile paper, 4½@6; sterling exchange, bankers' bills, strong at 483; do demand, 486¾.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 21.—[Special.]—Money continues plentiful, and the use of it can be obtained at low rates of interest by those who give the required security. The banks are discounting good business paper at 4@4½ per cent and miscellaneous paper at 5@5½ per cent. Corporation paper is held at 3¾@4 per cent per annum, but there is very little offering at any rates. Call loans with collateral security are nominally 2@3 per cent. The note brokers are doing business at about 4½@5 per cent, a shade under or over, according to the quality of paper offered and accepted. There is some paper offering at 6@7 per cent. The country banks are asking 4½@5 per cent for good local paper, but are not doing much. Mercantile business is rather quiet, and the prices of leading articles have again taken a downward turn in sympathy with the unfavorable reports from abroad. The balances between the banks today have been at 1½ per cent. New York funds have been 40, 45, 50, and 60c premium on $1,000. The gross exchanges at the clearing-house today were $11,988,449 and the balances $1,542,007. The following were the sales and quotations on the Boston Stock Exchange:

	Sales.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.
First board—					
B. W. P. Co.	100	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
Am. Bell Tel.	103	243	244	243	244
N. E. Tel.	33	33	33	33	33
Erie Tel.	83	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
Atchison	174	75⅞	75⅞	75⅝	75⅝
A. & Pac.	10	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
Boston & Albany	3	171½	171½	171½	171½
Boston & Lowell	79	112⅞	113⅛	112⅞	113⅛
C., B. & Q.	81	118⅛	118⅛	118⅛	118⅛
F. & P. M.	100	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
Fort Scott & Gulf pfd	30	130	130	130	130
K. C., S. & M.	19	49⅛	49⅛	49⅛	49⅛
N. Y. & N. E.	90	12⅝	13⅛	12⅝	13⅛
Union Pacific	200	49	49	49	49
Franklin Mining	50	7	7	7	7
Osceola	50	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
Second board—					
Atchison	400	75⅝	75⅞	75⅝	75⅞
Boston & Albany	1	171½	171½	171½	171½
Boston & Lowell	5	113⅛	113⅛	113⅛	113⅛
C., B. & Q.	170	117⅞	118	117⅞	118
F. & P. M. pfd	5	84¼	84¼	84¼	84¼
Ft. S. & G. pfd	14	130	130	130	130
Union Pacific	10	48⅞	48⅞	48⅞	48⅞
Mex. Central	100	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
L. A. & Mo. R.	200	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
Ogn. & L. C.	300	9	9	9	9
Atlantic Mining	20	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
Quincy Mining	35	32	32	32	32

The following were the bond sales on the Boston Stock Exchange:

FIRST BOARD.

6000 B & Mo in Neb 6s....105½	2000 A & P inc 6s....17¼
1000 K C S & M 6s....104	2000 do....17⅛
9000 Mex Cent 7s....43	6000 N Y & N E 6s....96
2000 do....43¼	1000 O R & N 7s....98¼
20000 do....43⅛	1000 L R & Ft S 7s....99¼
14000 do scrip....82	

SECOND BOARD.

5000 Mex Cent 7s....43¼	5000 Sonora 7s....97¼
5000 do....43¼	5000 O R & N 7s....98⅛
10000 do....42¾	1000 Den Ex 4s....91⅛
3000 do scrip....81½	3000 N Y & N E 6s....95¼
1000 do....81½	3000 Atchison 5s....87
5000 do....81½	3000 A & P inc....17¼

The Boston stock market closed dull and featureless, with nothing doing. Mexican Central 7s, 42¾ bid, 42⅞ asked; Atchison, 75⅝@75½.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 21.—[Special.]—There is rather more demand for money and more firmness in the rates, but capital is abundant on undoubted security at low rates. There is no difficulty in placing call loans at 3@4 per cent or in negotiating acceptable paper at 5@6 per cent. The clearings today were $8,225,983 and the balances $1,201,256. The market closed irregular:

	Bid.	Asked.
Pennsylvania	49¼	
Reading	7⅛	8
Lehigh Valley	58	58¼
Northern Pacific	15¼	15⅜
Northern Pacific preferred	37⅞	38
Lehigh Navigation	38⅞	39
B., N. Y. & P.	2⅜	2½
New Jersey Central	33	33⅛
O. Transcontinental	12⅞	13
Reading general mortgage 6s	71½	71⅞
St. Paul	72½	72⅝

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 21.—[Special.]—New York exchange was firm today at 50@75c premium; clearings, $2,510,326; balances, $401,771.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, O., Jan. 21.—[Special.]—New York exchange was firm today at 60c premium between banks, with some sales at higher rates. Counter customers sold at 50c premium and bought at $1.00 premium.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Jan. 21.—Sight exchange on New York sold at $1.00 premium on $1,000 today; sterling exchange, bankers' bills, 483.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, Jan. 21—5 p. m.—Bullion worth £7,000 went into the Bank of England today. Consols, money, 99 13-16; do account, 99 15-16; United States 4s, 124¾; United States 4½s, 115⅝; Erie, seconds, 56; New York Central, 88⅝; Illinois Central, 123; Pennsylvania Central, 51½; Reading, 8¼; Canadian Pacific, 40½; St. Paul, 75⅜.

PARIS, Jan. 21.—Rentes, 79f 95c.

MINING STOCKS.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Jan. 21.—The sales of mining stocks today were Horn Silver $2.90@2.85, Bradshaw 2c, Little Pittsburg 20@23c, Little Chief 24c, Silver Cliff 2c, Plymouth 15⅝c. Albion 9c, Standard 40c, Navajo $1.65 (seller 10). Closing prices:

Homestake	9¼	Quicksilver	3
Ontario	18	Quicksilver pfd	25

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 21.—Mining stocks closed as follows:

Allouez Min. Co.	½	Pewabic	1¼
Calumet & Hecla	151	Quincy	32
Franklin	7¼	Osceola	9⅝

SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Jan. 21.—Mining stocks closed as follows:

Alta	$ .25	Hale & Norcross	$3.12½
Belcher	.85	Mexican	.85
Best & Belcher	.85	Navajo	1.75
Bodie Consolidated	2.00	Ophir	.35
Chollar	1.50	Potosi	.50
Con. Cal. & Va	.15	Savage	1.00
Con. Pacific	.85	Sierra Nevada	.40
Crown Point	.85	Union Con	.35
Gould & Curry	.65	Yellow Jacket	1.25

MARKETS.

The leading produce markets were rather more active yesterday, and stronger after an early touch of weakness due to lower foreign news. The strength in other markets seemed to depend mostly upon that in wheat, which was the subject of good buying, perhaps because of news of very bitter weather in the West.

Provisions were generally dull till the afternoon session and ruled steadier. Pork declined about 10c early, in sympathy with hogs, and then turned up on the belief that somebody was under it, there being rather free bidding at the decline. Liverpool reported pork slower and lard 3d lower, but no change in meats, while the market here was sustained by the report of a very liberal outgo of meats and lard, including a good foreign movement, partly due to recent liberal deliveries here on January contracts. May pork sold down to $12.30, advanced to $12.47½, and closed at $12.40 asked, with March at 25c discount and February at 37½c discount, the nearer futures being the firmest. Lard sold up 5c, to $6.90 for March, and closed at $6.85, with February at 10c discount and May at 17½c premium. Short ribs declined 5c, to $6.10 for March, closing at $6.12½c bid, with February at 7½c discount and May at 17½c premium.

Flour was dull and unchanged in the hands of holders, with some inquiry at lower figures. The coarse millstuffs were firm.

Wheat was more active and very uncertain, but with a generally strong tone. May opened ¼c lower, at 85½c, and sold at 85⅝c, advanced to 86c bid, fell back to 85⅝c, and improved to 86½c, with active trading at the top, closing at 86½c bid, with February at 6⅝c discount and January at 6¾c discount. Car-lots of No. 2 spring sold freely at 79@79½c, and the lower grades were inactive in store. Liverpool was reported dull and London 3d lower on cargoes, while private cables quoted a decline of 6d@1s per quarter (the outside last), and some brought selling orders as low as 85c for May here. But the report of an advancing cold wave made local shorts nervous and brought in much better buying orders from the country, while subsequent rumors of big export buying here helped to turn the scale in favor of strength. Also St. Louis reported a much better demand for cash wheat, which was, however, imputed to the strength here; and Minneapolis news came in towards 1 o'clock which was very decided in the bull direction. It was said that parties there have discovered that about seven-eighths of the surplus of last year's crop in the Northwest has been already moved out, and that millers in that city are buying up all the wheat they can get hold of to fill big export orders for flour at higher prices. This did not jibe with the foreign news at all, but it told all the same. Jones and Ream were understood to be large sellers early, letting go at least 500,000 bu. At the resulting decline Rouse was credited with taking in a big line, through Harrison and others, while Roche led local shorts in a buying fever. Then there was more realizing, as Hancock, Woodbury, and Baxter took in profits. Hamil-Congdon, Everingham, and Blair were named as buying freely on country orders, but there was also a large aggregate of these to sell if the market should drop to 85c. It was said that Fairbank and Counselman were free buyers on the strength of a better export demand, with Schwartz-Dupee, Baker, and Field-Lindley buying for others for the same reason. Milne, Fleming-Boyden, and Norton were buying car-lots for export.

Red winter wheat was quiet and easy. No. 2 sold at 80¾c for fresh receipts and No. 3 was quoted at 70@73c, the inside for lots on winter storage.

Corn was dull and featureless in futures, except as it was influenced by wheat, men from that crowd coming in as buyers or sellers according as their own market went up or down. Liverpool was quoted weak, and receipts were smaller, with about 16 per cent inspecting into the contract grades. They sold down ⅛c, to 40⅜c, improved to 41⅜c bid, and closed at 40⅛c bid, with January and February nearly nominal at 3¼c discount and March very quiet at 3⅜c discount. The lower grades in store were inactive, but sample lots were in good demand by shippers and firm at 39¼@40c for No. 2, with 38¾@39½c for No. 3, and 38¼@39c for No. 4, all free on board; some choice lots selling above that range.

Oats were steady and in good demand. Considerably more would have been sold but receipts were light, with only 88 cars in. There were no in-store lots on the market, and No. 2 winter storage was nominally unchanged—27¼@27⅜c. Sales by sample were at 30¼@31c for No. 2 white, 31½@31⅝c for barley oats, 30@30½c for No. 3 white, 29¼@29½c for No. 2, 28⅜@29¼c for No. 3, and 27½@28¼c for no grade. The market for futures was very quiet, with the lightest trading of the week thus far. January was a blank. February sold early at 27⅛c, went back to 27c, advanced to 27⅜c, and closed at that price. March opened at 27¼c, the closing price of the previous day, declined to 27⅛c, and advanced to and closed at 27¼@27⅜c. May sold at 30⅛c, ⅛c below the closing price of Tuesday, advanced to 31c sellers, with 30⅝c bid, sold later at 30⅝c, advanced to 31⅛c, and closed at 31c.

Rye was slack. A car of No. 2 in store sold at 62c, the nominal price of the last two or three days. Sales by sample were at 63½@64c for No. 2 and 58c for No. 3. Futures were tame. January sold at 62c. February sold at 62⅛c, with sellers later at 62⅝c, and 63¼c was bid for March. April sold at 64c, and May opened at 68c bid and 68½c asked, but no sales were reported.

Barley was a little weak with reference to common grades, which dropped 2@3c below the previous day's prices in spite of lighter receipts. The general impression is that brewers are busy with lots bought some days ago to arrive and storing ice, and, there being very little shipping demand, the market is experiencing a scarcity of buyers. There were no changes in regard to choice grades. No. 2 in store was nominally 65c, while No. 3 was unquotable. Sales by sample were at 49@67c for No. 3, outside for very fancy white, 48@49c for No. 4, and 42½c for No. 5.

Timothy seed was steady, with small offerings, No. 1 prime selling at $1.32@1.33, an advance of 1c. February delivery sold for $1.33. Clover was firm, with very little offered and no desire on the part of dealers to buy, and was salable at $5.00. Flax was firm and unchanged at $1.48, with a little more offered.

In jobbing circles the situation was without noteworthy change. There was continued dullness in most branches, but prices were uniformly well supported, there being no signs of weakness anywhere. Groceries met with a moderate inquiry and remained firm as last quoted. In dried fruits there was a fair movement at generally firm prices. Canned goods were also in fair request and were firm. Fish, butter, and cheese were dull. There was only a light demand for oils, leather, and pig-iron.

The continued severe presence of King Frost made nearly all the street markets firmer, and several of the products were enhanced in value. Choice varieties of cranberries were in moderate demand for fine fruit. Eggs were very firm at an advance of 1@2c, consequent on light receipts, it being almost impossible to move them. Green fruits were firm, although the demand was quiet, except for Florida oranges. The market for car-lots of potatoes is as empty as Pandora's box after Hope was withdrawn from it, the weather being much too severe to move the tubers. The local demand from store continued good. Poultry and game were very firm, especially the former, at an advance of ½@1c all round. A few consignments of tomatoes from the Bermuda Islands were on sale at $1.50 per box. They were reported to be the first arrivals of this fruit this season. Vegetables continued quiet at former prices. The market for hay was active and firm, with a slight advance in choice grades. Sales were mostly confined to local trade, there being very little shipping inquiry.

The orders to sell wheat yesterday on account of parties in Ohio and Indiana if our market looked weak are understood to be largely due to the cheaper rail freights, which bring out much larger supplies from farmers' hands in those States.

The "true inwardness" of the export movement that was talked of yesterday in this city appears to be thus: Certain parties connected with the St. Paul Railroad offered a liberal rebate Tuesday to any one who would move out about 250,000 bu wheat from the elevator-room owned (or leased) by the road here, the object being to provide for moving other wheat from the Northwest to this city for the sake of earnings on freight transportation. No one here cared to take the risk at the moment, but a couple of firms telegraphed the offer and received authority to buy on the basis named. Yesterday morning they were unable to obtain those terms, either because the rebate was not again offered or for the reason that the owners of the wheat wanted more money for it, or both. The defection left a difference "to the disfavor of shipments" of about 1c per bu, which the commission men here sought to obviate by offering 17½c per 100 lbs for the transportation service from Chicago to New York. This was refused, and here the tale ends for the present.

It was cynically remarked in the provision crowd yesterday, "Directors are doing nearly all the trading just now." What could it mean?

Ten members of the Board of Trade was yesterday suspended for half an hour (the afternoon session) for disorderly conduct. They caught the cold wave a day in advance of its predicted arrival.

New York reported five boat-loads of wheat and 14 of corn taken for export. An operator here footed up the quantities of wheat reported thence since Jan. 1, and found it to exceed 52,000,000 bu. This reminds one of the reported declines in wheat in London last year, which aggregated about 127s per quarter over and above the total of the advances reported. Figures do lie sometimes.

There was talk yesterday about two prominent firms being largely long of wheat which will not settle.

A. B. Hitchcock once remarked of the lard market here that it was the exact reverse of New Orleans, as there are no cellars in that city. There are people here who profess to think that the proposition holds good now; but others take a different view of the situation. The latter say that we have 40,000 tcs less on hand than a year ago, with prices 2c per lb lower than then; and some 8,000,000 lbs per week going out, the exports being nearly twice as large as a year ago. We may remark of lard that it is now so cheap that it does not pay to adulterate the article, and it is even cheap as compared with cotton-seed oil. It is low chiefly because it has not yet recovered from the "swashing blow" administered by McGeoch nearly two years ago.

The following table shows the range of the day on the leading classes of trade in provisions and grain; also the latest (regular) buyers' prices for round lots compared with the previous day. A star (*) indicates that sellers asked more than 2½c in provisions or ⅛c in grain above the figures bid:

MESS PORK—PER BRL.

	Closed Tuesday.	Range yesterday.	Closed yesterday.
Cash	$11.95	$11.95 @12.00	$11.97½
February	12.00	11.97½@12.05	12.00
March	12.12½	12.07½@12.17½	12.12½
May	12.37½	12.30 @12.47½	12.37½
LARD—PER 100 LBS.			
Cash	$ 6.70	$ 6.72½@ 6.77½	$ 6.72½
February	6.75	6.75 @ 6.80	6.75
March	6.85	6.85 @ 6.90	6.85
May	7.02½	7.02½@ 7.07½	7.02½
MEATS—BOXED 25 CENTS MORE THAN LOOSE.			
Short ribs, cash	$ 6.05	$ 6.00 @ 6.05	$ 6.05
February	6.07½	6.05 @ 6.10	6.07½
March	6.15	6.10 @ 6.15	6.12½
May	6.30	6.27½@ 6.32½	6.30
WHEAT.			
No. 2 spring	79	78¾@ 79⅜	79¼
February	79⅛	79¼@ 80	79⅝
March	80¼	79⅞@ 80⅜	80¼
May	85⅛	85⅛@ 86⅛	86⅛
CORN.			
No. 2	37⅝	37½@ 38	37⅝
January	37⅝	37¾@ 38	37⅞
February	37⅝	37⅝@ 37⅞	37⅞
May	41⅛	40⅝@ 41⅜	41⅛
OATS.			
No. 2	27⅛	27 @ 27⅜	27⅜
February	27⅛	27 @ 27⅜	27⅜
May	30⅝	30⅛@ 31⅛	31

The following were the latest buyers' prices for the corresponding day last year:

	Cash.	February.	May.
No. 2 spring	$ 89⅛	$ 86⅛	$ 96⅝
No. 2 corn	52⅝	52⅝	58
No. 2 oats	31⅞	31⅞	36⅛
Pork	15.12½	15.12½	15.70
Lard	8.85	8.85	9.15
Short ribs	7.80	7.90	8.20

The following are quotations which are often merely nominal:

Salted shoulders, loose	$ 4.60 @ 4.65
Long clears, loose	5.90 @ 5.95
Short clears, loose	6.25 @ 6.30
Green hams (16@18 lbs)	7.87½@ 8.00
Sweet-pickled hams (18@15 lbs)	8.50 @ 8.75
Bacon, short ribs	6.85 @ 7.00
Bacon, short clears	7.75 @ 8.00
Bacon, hams	10.50 @10.75
Mess beef	9.25 @ 9.50
Beef hams	19.75 @20.00
Choice to favorit winters	4.00 @ 4.25
Fair to good brands of winters	3.25 @ 3.75
Good to choice red winters	3.50 @ 4.00
Prime to choice springs	3.50 @ 3.75
Good export stock, in sacks	3.00 @ 3.25
Good to choice export stock	3.40 @ 3.60
Fair to good Minnesota springs	3.25 @ 3.50
Choice to fancy Minnesota springs	3.75 @ 4.25
Patent springs	4.20 @ 5.00
Low grades	2.00 @ 2.25
Rye flour	3.25 @ 3.50
Buckwheat do, per 100 lbs	2.25 @ 2.50

The following were the receipts and shipments of leading articles of produce in the city during the twenty-four hours ending at 6 o'clock Tuesday evening, and for the corresponding time a year ago:

ARTICLES.	RECEIPTS. 1885.	RECEIPTS. 1884.	SHIPMENTS. 1885.	SHIPMENTS. 1884.
Flour, brls	22,443	22,396	9,842	17,051
Wheat, bu	104,208	41,063	32,468	46,493
Corn, bu	354,749	295,046	179,216	158,142
Oats, bu	137,197	112,290	77,359	84,855
Rye, bu	3,611	6,241	4,065	4,717
Barley, bu	45,615	34,754	20,078	22,651
Grass seed, lbs	85,610	228,571	123,444	16,530
Flaxseed, lbs	30,000	107,050		78,850
Broom-corn, lbs	45,650	39,700	18,890	1,913
Cured meats, lbs	1,744,080	665,790	2,591,125	1,477,876
Canned meats, cases			2,210	434
Dressed beef, lbs			268,712	567,015
Beef, tcs			4	
Beef, brls			2	168
Pork brls	80	31	759	1,358
Lard, lbs	473,500	127,900	636,833	59,830
Cheese, lbs	70,000	80,280	4,730	39,620
Butter, lbs	151,500	182,330	219,200	99,760
Dressed hogs, No	345	684	625	
Live hogs, No	26,820	19,724	6,182	7,834
Cattle, No	9,166	5,313	2,728	2,635
Sheep, No	5,501	4,943	1,435	4,273
Hides, lbs	244,360	224,935	58,530	298,621
Wool, lbs	6,660	21,070	18,852	105,179
Coal, tons	8,263	11,281	1,267	9,471
Lumber, m ft	289	708	493	1,531
Shingles, m		93		
Salt, brls	1,070	834	2,101	5,503

The following grain was inspected as received in this city during Tuesday by car-loads:

	Contract grades.	No. 3.	Low grades.	Total
Winter wheat	5	3	1	9
Spring wheat	133	25	3	161
Corn	39	148	51	238
Oats	76	10	2	88
Rye	4	..	..	4
Barley	..	44	4	48
Totals	257	230	61	548

Total about 300,000 bu. Inspected out: 9,514 bu wheat, 5,147 bu corn, 1,099 bu oats.

The following were the Atlantic seaboard shipments of apples for week ending 10th January, 1885:

Ports.	Boston.	New York.	Montreal.	W'k	Season.
Liverpool	9,432	1,345		10,777	347,510
Glasgow	520	765		1,285	118,029
London	869	425	Nav-ig'tn cl's'd	1,294	56,338
Newcastle					106
Hull					2,044
Hamburg					102
Other ports					13,103
Week	10,821	2,535		13,356	
Season	242,424	209,329	85,470		537,232

The receipts of wheat at the points mentioned for four days were as follows:

	Jan. 21, bu.	Jan. 20, bu.	Jan. 19, bu.	Jan. 17, bu.
Chicago	104,208	89,783	64,590	75,203
Milwaukee	33,677	57,111	44,301	42,530
Minneapolis	102,300		157,300	125,950
St. Louis	17,812	14,655	28,310	20,917
Duluth	73,000	76,000	36,500	37,000
Toledo	18,60	10,000	27,000	14,000
Detroit	29,729	17,348	16,287	34,217
Kansas City	30,800	18,700	15,000	15,000
Philadelphia	11,772	12,159	17,930	20,000
Baltimore	35,779	53,162	35,900	46,800
New York	17,950	37,800	54,208	26,000

The shipments at the points named were as follows: Chicago, 32,468 bu; Milwaukee, 470 bu; St. Louis, 24,000 bu; Toledo, 26,000 bu; Detroit, 1,945 bu; Kansas City, 22,000 bu; Philadelphia, 19,684 bu; Baltimore, 162,369 bu; New York, 57,613 bu.

The following are among the imports of the United Kingdom:

	Week ending Jan. 17, 1885.	Week ending Jan. 10, 1885.	Week ending Jan. 19, 1884.
Flour, brls	150,000@155,000	195,000@200,000	150,000@155,000
Wheat, qrs	145,000@150,000	270,000@275,000	165,000@170,000
Corn, qrs	115,000@120,000	105,000@110,000	50,000@ 55,000

It has been decided to place electric lights in the new Board of Trade Building. The offices are renting rather freely. The last one on the main floor was taken yesterday.

The directors have submitted to the full Board of Trade the question of a call in the new building, and it will be balloted on about two weeks hence. The real-estate managers have provided a handsome and commodious hall for the purpose, on a level with the main hall and other official rooms of the board. There is a little diversity of opinion as to the merits of the call, some opposing it because they do not want to pay for seats, and others because they think it exposes the extent to which they trade. There is, however, no doubt that the call would be an immense advantage over the old one, which was conducted in an out-of-the-way place, as a separate institution, with rules which were not the same as those of the Board of Trade, and in some points conflicting with them. Many members think that the call would largely increase their business, and attribute part of the recent dullness to the absence of one; while not a few prefer that method of trading, especially as applied to provisions, while it gives a chance to trade in certain futures which are not often handled on the regular board. Of course the establishment of a call would add very largely to the revenues of the board, and would probably soon render unnecessary the time-honored annual assessment, while it would ultimately pay off the debt of the board. In such case an advance in the price of memberships to at least $5,000 would soon be in order.

PROVISIONS AND BREADSTUFFS.

SALES.

FLOUR—150 brls springs on private terms; 200 sacks low grade at $2.50. Total about 500 brls.

OTHER MILLSTUFFS—15 cars bran at $11.25@12.50; 18 cars middlings at $11.75@13.50; and 1 car shorts at $11.62½.

WINTER WHEAT—1 car No. 2 red at 80¾c; 7 cars by sample at 75½@78c for No. 3 red and 83c for No. 2 red. Total about 4,000 bu.

SPRING WHEAT—2 cars No. 2 at 79c; 12 cars gilt-edge at 79⅛c; 37 cars at 79⅛c; 84 cars at 79⅛c; 40 cars by sample at 65@70c for No. 4, 72@80¼c for No. 3, and 80@81c for No. 2. Total about 95,000 bu.

CORN—320 cars by sample at 33@34c for no grade, 38⅛@39c for No. 4, 38¾@39¼c for No. 3, 39@40c for No. 3 yellow, 39⅝@40c for No. 2 yellow, 39¼@39½c for No. 2, 39½@40c for No. 3 white, 40c for No. 2 white, and 38@41c for ears. Total about 176,000 bu.

OATS—90 cars by sample at 27½@28¼c for no grade; 29¼; 28⅜@29¼c for No. 3, 30@30½c for No. 3 white, 29¼@30c for No. 2, 30½@31⅛c for No. 2 white. Total about 99,000 bu.

RYE—1 car No. 2 at 62c; 7 cars by sample at 58c for No. 3, and 63½@64c for No. 2. Total about 4,000 bu.

BARLEY—29 cars by sample at 42½c for No. 5, 48@49c for No. 4, 49@67c for No. 3. Total about 21,700 bu.

LARD—300 tcs at $6.75 and 250 tcs at $6.77½.

MESS PORK—250 brls at $12.00.

EXTRA PRIME PORK—1,000 brls on private terms.

MEATS—75,000 lbs green hams (16 lbs), at 7⅛c; 25,000 lbs do (20 lbs) at 7⅛c; 50,000 lbs green shoulders (New York cut) at 4⅛c; 25,000 lbs do on private terms; 125 tcs sweet pickled hams (18 lbs) at 8⅛c; 400 tcs do on private terms; 75 tcs (16 lbs) at 8⅛c; 100 boxes long and short clear sides at $6.30; and 250,000 lbs short rib sides at 6c loose.

GENERAL MARKETS.

BUTTER—Fine creamery and the best grades of dairy butter continue to be held with a show of firmness. For lower grades the feeling is weak, and there is much irregularity in prices, holders showing a good deal of anxiety to unload. We quote: Creamery, fancy, 31@33c; do common to choice, 25@28c; dairy, choice to fancy, 20@23c; dairy, fair to good, 17@18c; common grades, 13@15c; packing stock, 8@9c; inferior, 6@7c.

CHEESE—The situation remains unchanged. Business is stagnant, and aside from fine full cream cheese there is no strength to the market. There was a limited movement at the following quotations: Young America, full cream 12@12½c; full cream Cheddar, 11½@12½c; full cream, flat, two in a box, 12@12½c; choice skimmed, 5½@6c; skimmed, poor to good, 2@4½c; damaged and centrifugal, ½@1c.

CRANBERRIES—The demand continued moderate for choice varieties. We quote: Bell and bugle, per brl, $13.50 @14.50; bell and cherry, $11.00@12.00; Wisconsin, bu box, $4.00@4.50; Cape Cod, $14.00@15.00 per brl; do bu box, $4.20@5.00.

DRESSED HOGS—Offerings were light, with a limited demand. Light averages ranged at $5.05@5.10, and $5.10@5.15 for heavy lots.

EGGS—Were very firm at 1@2c advance. Strictly fresh laid ranged from 24@25c; fruit-house from 21@23c; and pickled from 15@18c.

GREEN FRUITS—The demand for apples, except for table fruit, was dull. With the continued severe weather peddlers' stock is at a standstill. Oranges continued firm, while lemons and grapes were in moderate demand. We quote: Choice varieties of eating apples at $2.75@3.25; cooking varieties at $2.00@2.50; common stock at $1.00@1.75. Malaga grapes, fresh receipts at $8.00@9.00 per 50-lb keg; older receipts at $7.00@8.00. Choice lemons at $3.75@4.75 per box; poor to good at $2.50@3.00. Florida oranges, choice, at $3.25@3.75; good to fair, $2.50@3.00.

GROCERIES—Trade was reported quiet, with prices ranging as before. Sugars, coffees, rice, and in fact all the staple articles were held with firmness. We quote: Coffee—Java, 18@23c; Maracaibo, 13@15c; Mexican, fair to good, 11@12c; Rio, choice to fancy, 11½@12½c; Rio, common to good, 9@11c. Sugars—Patent cut loaf, 6¾c; standard granulated, 6⅛c, standard A, 6¼c; extra C, 5½@5¼c; yellow, 4½@5¼c. Rice—Carolina, 6¼@7c; Louisiana, 5¼@6¼c.

HAY—Was active and firm. We quote: Iowa upland prairie sold for $11.00@12.00; No. 1 timothy for $11.50@12.00, and No. 2 timothy for $10.00@11.00; No. 1 prairie for $7.00@8.00; No. 2 prairie for $6.00@7.00; Illinois upland for $9.00@10.00; and mixed for $9.00@10.00. Receipts, 143 tons; shipments, 10 tons.

HIDES—The market continued firm with light receipts. We quote as follows: Light green, salted, 8½c; heavy cows, 7¾c; calf, 8@12 lbs, 12c; No. 2 do, 9c; calf, 12@15 lbs, 10c; deacons, 50c; bulls, 6½c; dry salted, 11c; No. 2 green salted, 6c; No. 1 dry flint, 14@15c; No. 2 dry flint, 10@12c. Branded and horn-hooked 15 per cent off. Long haired thin skins are classed as damaged hides.

OILS—Only a light business was doing in this class of goods, and prices underwent no change. They averaged firm as follows: Carbon, 150 test, snow white and water white, 11½c; 150 test, prime white, 8¾c; 175 test, headlight, 13½c; Wisconsin test, prime white, 8¾c; Wisconsin test, water white, 11c; Michigan test, prime white, 10½c; Michigan test, water white, 13c; lard, extra, 58c; lard, No. 1, 48c; lard, No. 2, 45c; linseed, raw, 47c; linseed, boiled, 50c; whale, winter, 72c; sperm, $1.30; miners', 49@50c; neatsfoot, 80c; turpentine, 32c.

POTATOES—The market continues bare of car-lots, the weather being too cold to move this product. The demand for stocks in store continued good, with choice early rose, peachblows, and Burbanks at 45@50c per bu. Quotations for car-lots remain as follows:

Burbanks, raised in dark soil	31@33
Early rose, choice and bright	36@38
Early rose, fair	27@30
Snowflakes, choice	35@38
Snowflakes, fair	30@32
Peachblows, choice	37@40
Peerless	32@35

POULTRY AND GAME—The market was firm, especially for poultry. Turkeys advanced 1c, chickens ½c, and ducks and geese 1c. We quote:

Turkeys, ₰ lb	$ 11½@ 12½
Chickens, ₰ lb	10 @ 11
Roosters, ₰ lb	7 @ 8
Ducks, ₰ lb	11 @ 12
Geese, ₰ lb	11 @ 12
Quail, ₰ doz	85 @1.00
Prairie chickens, ₰ doz	4.75 @5.00
Partridges, ₰ doz	2.75 @3.00
Canvas-back ducks, ₰ doz	5.50 @6.00
Mallard ducks, ₰ doz	2.25 @2.50
Teal, ₰ doz	1.25 @1.50
Other varieties, ₰ doz	1.00 @1.25
Wild turkeys, ₰ lb	10 @ 11
Rabbits, ₰ doz	85 @1.00
Jack rabbits, ₰ doz	4.00 @5.00
Saddles of venison	10 @ 12
Carcasses of bear	10 @ 11

SEEDS—Timothy was steady at an advance of 1c, No. 1 prime selling for $1.32@1.33. February sold at $1.33. Clover was unchanged and nominally $5.00. Flax was firm at $1.48.

TALLOW—Steady at 6@6¼c for city, according to brand, 5¾@5⅞c for No. 1 country, and 5¼@5½c for No. 2.

TOMATOES—Several consignments of fine Bermuda Island fruit were on the market, said to be the first arrival this season. They were quoted at $1.50 per box.

VEGETABLES—Were quiet at former prices: We quote: Beets, carrots, and pur. top turnips at $1.00 per brl; rutabaga turnips and parsnips at $1.25; cabbage at 4@6c; lettuce, New Orleans, at 40@50c; do, Chicago raised, at 30@35c; celery at 20@25c per doz, with 30c for choice; sweet potatoes, Jerseys, at $4.75@5.00 per brl; do, Southern Illinois, at $2.50@3.50; onions at $1.75@2.25.

WHISKY—Was firm on the basis of $1.13 for distillers' finished goods.

WOOL—The demand was moderate at former prices.

Washed.		Unwashed.	
Fine	26@28c	Fine light	17@18c
Medium	25@28c	Fine heavy	16@17c
Quarter blood	24@26c	Medium	18@21c
Coarse	23@24c	Quarter blood	18@19c
Cotted and rough	19@20c	Coarse	15@17c
		Cotted and rough	12@13c

LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO.

Receipts—	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	5,331	17,743	3,698
Tuesday	9,166	26,820	5,501
Wednesday	9,000	30,000	3,000
Total	23,497	74,533	12,199
Same time last week	25,458	131,222	21,870
Shipments—			
Monday	2,496	6,904	2,124
Tuesday	2,722	6,182	1,435
Total	5,218	13,086	3,559

The receipts since Saturday have been 2,000 cattle, 57,000 hogs, and 19,000 sheep less than for the same time last week.

Packers used 17,500 hogs and about 5,000 were shipped. The number left in the sale-pens, the bulk of which were in scalpers' hands, was estimated at 20,000.

Recently there has been a pronounced increase in the demand for hogs for the Eastern markets. The shipments for the last three days aggregate 18,000, which is a larger number than has been thus disposed of for any previous three consecutive days since early in October. The bulk go to New York, Philadelphia, and New England points, though Cleveland, Buffalo, and other Eastern cities are now regular buyers here.

Both cattle and hogs sold lower yesterday. The supply of the former was large, and, while butchers' stuff and stockers commanded about Tuesday's prices, there was a decline in the several grades of shipping cattle of 10@20c. Sales ranged from $2.25@6.00, no choice lots being offered. Hogs opened dull and heavy and soon declined 10c, the best light closing at $4.50 and the best heavy at $4.70. The quality was good and trading was largely at $4.35@4.60. The sheep market was moderately supplied and averaged steady, with sales at $2.50@4.25 for poor to good lots.

CATTLE—Business was dull and prices weak and irregularly lower. In scattered instances fully Tuesday's prices were obtained, and the bulk of the trading was done at not more than 10@15c off, though there were sales that indicated a decline of 20@25c. The weakness extended to all grades of shipping cattle, but was less noticeable in medium to good grades than in the better qualities. The offerings showed no improvement. There was not a bunch of strictly choice steers in the yards, and the highest price paid was $6.00. Gregory, Cooley & Co. sold a load at that figure. The prevailing figures were $4.50@5.50, fair to good 1,050 to 1,400 lb steers selling at that range. Rough thinnish lots went at $4.25@4.35. The market closed quiet and easy with not a few cattle remaining in the pens.

Sales of butchers' stuff were made to quite as good advantage as the day before; in fact, at as good prices as have prevailed at any time this month. Butchers and canners both wanted a liberal number, and as the supply of such kinds as they seek was moderate the pens were soon cleared, cows selling on a basis of $2.25@4.25 for inferior to choice, and at $3.00@4.25 for bulls. An extra 1,480-lb cow was taken at $4.75. Veals were wanted at $4.75@7.75. A few bunches of fleshy little steers were taken at $4.25@4.50.

The stocker market remains in a quiet state. Very few country buyers have put in an appearance this week, and there has also been less than the usual demand from yard speculators. Prices do not show much change from last week. We quote stockers at at $3.25@4.25 and feeders at 3.90@4.60.

CATTLE SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
15	1,529	$6.00	18	1,170	$4.60
17	1,420	5.75	37	1,058	4.50
32	1,408	5.75	16	1,111	4.50
17	1,447	5.65	70	1,001	4.45
18	1,388	5.65	29	1,024	4.40
17	1,335	5.65	15	1,066	4.35
18	1,368	5.50	18	1,101	4.25
16	1,461	5.50	18	1,001	4.25
21	1,318	5.50	14	937	4.25
92	1,370	5.37½	17 feeders	1,110	4.60
17	1,265	5.35	18 feeders	1,090	4.50
34	1,326	5.30	18 feeders	1,004	4.35
18	1,356	5.25	15 stockers	858	4.25
19	1,291	5.25	22 stockers	796	4.00
16	1,198	5.25	36 stockers	873	3.95
32	1,258	5.25	46 stockers	758	3.75
13	1,200	5.15	14 stockers	704	3.60
18	1,210	5.15	23 stockers	652	3.45
17	1,185	5.12½	25 cows	914	4.00
14	1,259	5.12½	22 cows	1,050	3.90
31	1,118	5.12½	16 cows	777	3.80
17	1,269	5.10	12 cows	1,130	3.70
20	1,220	5.10	10 cows	798	3.65
30	1,318	5.05	16 cows	1,026	3.65
18	1,148	5.00	15 cows	801	3.60
40	1,254	5.00	21 cows	1,111	3.50
19	1,215	4.87½	11 cows	1,007	3.45
36	1,198	4.85	14 cows	1,086	3.40
18	1,298	4.80	11 cows	948	3.25
18	1,102	4.75	21 cows	965	3.10
24	1,114	4.75	12 cows	900	3.00
18	1,028	4.70	13 cows	950	2.90
40	1,085	4.65	13 cows	890	2.70
18	1,056	4.60	14 cows	872	2.25

HOGS—The number of packers who had buyers on the market was increased to fifteen, but the competition was not at all sharp, and the weak feeling developed towards the close of the previous day was a still more marked feature of yesterday's market. Soon after the opening, which was very weak, there was a drop of 10c all along the line. From this decline the market at no time showed a tendency towards recovery, and the latest sales were the least satisfactory. The increased receipts and the weaker tone of the provision market were the only assignable causes of the weakness, and they do not satisfactorily account for the decline of 10@15c that has taken place since Tuesday morning. Closing quotations were $4.25@4.50 for poor to choice light weights and $4.25@4.70 for inferior mixed to best heavy, though a few fancy light sold early at $4.55@4.60, while $4.75 was paid in one or two instances for selected heavy. Skips sold at $3.00@4.15.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
47	365	$4.70	58	308	$4.50	139	257	$4.40
55	360	4.70	122	287	4.50	61	224	4.40
54	343	4.70	124	189	4.50	112	234	4.40
28	311	4.70	78	186	4.50	114	[illegible]	[illegible]
68	325	4.65	73	213	4.50	58	[illegible]	[illegible]
251	328	4.65	60	210	4.50	59	[illegible]	[illegible]
114	382	4.65	67	186	4.45	63	[illegible]	[illegible]
83	361	4.65	43	209	4.45	49	[illegible]	[illegible]
58	329	4.62½	144	186	4.45	41	[illegible]	[illegible]
73	360	4.60	53	202	4.45	48	[illegible]	[illegible]
48	246	4.60	43	209	4.45	43	[illegible]	[illegible]
62	327	4.60	102	238	4.45	22	[illegible]	[illegible]
164	324	4.60	62	249	4.45	51	[illegible]	[illegible]
45	350	4.60	48	309	4.45	41	[illegible]	[illegible]
66	197	4.60	71	264	4.45	51	[illegible]	[illegible]
58	202	4.55	53	271	4.45	38	[illegible]	[illegible]
48	199	4.55	67	315	4.45	63	[illegible]	[illegible]
53	328	4.55	73	186	4.40	48	[illegible]	[illegible]
58	287	4.55	61	189	4.40	87	[illegible]	[illegible]
63	294	4.55	68	179	4.40	69	[illegible]	[illegible]
53	326	4.55	61	173	4.40	27	[illegible]	[illegible]
53	308	4.50	67	234	4.40	22	[illegible]	[illegible]
59	282	4.50	53	271	4.40	21	154	[illegible]
82	311	4.50						

SHEEP—Were in moderate supply, and in good local and shipping demand at sustained prices, or at $2.50@4.50 for inferior to choice grades. Sales were principally at $3.25@4.00. The following were noted:

SHEEP SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
71	99	$3.00	100	88	$3.50	20	89	[illegible]
86	96	3.00	105	89	3.50	100	90	[illegible]
68	74	3.00	92	93	3.57½	104	93	[illegible]
102	87	3.05	100	97	3.60	96	100	[illegible]
75	130	3.25	52	102	3.87½	89	107	[illegible]
116	98	3.35	72	72	4.00	73	114	[illegible]
102	85	3.10	95	101	4.00	46	76	[illegible]
43	103	3.50						

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Jan. 21.—BEEVES—Receipts, 4,000 head; opened dull; closed weak and lower; common prime steers sold at $5.00@6.60 per cwt live weight; tops, $6.75@6.80; cows, stags, and bulls, $2.75@4.80; exports, 1,000 qrs beef; 200 carcasses mutton.

SHEEP—Receipts, 9,000 head; firm; sheep, $[illegible] per cwt; lambs, $5.50@7.25; general sales, $[illegible] sheep; $6.00@7.00 lambs.

HOGS—Receipts, 11,200 head; live hogs dull and nearly nominal; $4.75@5.25.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 21.—CATTLE—Receipts, [illegible] head; shipments, 400 head; steady; firm; exports, $6.00@6.25; good to choice shipping, $5.40@6.00; common to medium, $4.50@5.20; native butchers' steers, $4.00@4.60; cows and heifers, $3.25@4.00; stockers, [illegible] @4.00; feeders, $4.00@4.50; corn-fed Texans, $4.00@4.[illegible]

SHEEP—Receipts, 500 head; shipments, 1,000; best grades firm; common to medium, $2.25@3.00; good to choice, $3.25@3.75; extra, $4.00.

HOGS—Active; Yorkers, $4.40@4.55; packers' $4.50@4.75; heavy, $4.75@4.90; receipts, 7,500 head; shipments, 500.

EAST LIBERTY.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., Jan. 21.—CATTLE—Dull; prime, $6.00@6.25; fair to good, $5.25@5.75; common, $4.[illegible] receipts, 555 head; shipments, 228.

HOGS—Slow; receipts, 1,550 head; shipments, 1,[illegible] Philadelphias, $5.10@5.15; Yorkers, $4.85@5.05.

SHEEP—Fair demand; prime, $4.25@4.50; fair to good, $3.00@3.50; common, $1.00@2.50; receipts, 1,[illegible] head; shipments, 3,000.

KANSAS CITY.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 21.—CATTLE—Receipts, [illegible] head; weak; slow; 10@15c lower; exports, $5.[illegible] good to choice shipping, $5.10@5.35; common to medium, $4.70@5.00; feeders, $3.50@4.00; cows, $2.[illegible]

HOGS—Receipts, 10,000 head; slow; 10@15c lower; lots, 230 to 300 lbs, $4.20@4.55, mainly $4.[illegible]

SHEEP—Receipts, 2,600 head; steady; fair to good, $2.60@3.25.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 21—11:30 a. m.—BREADSTUFFS—Firm and unchanged. Wheat, winter, 7s 4d@7s [illegible] spring, 7s 4d@7s 6d; California, 7s 4d@7s 6d; club, [illegible] @7s 9d. Corn—5s ½d.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 64s. Lard, 36s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 21—2:30 p. m.—BREADSTUFFS—Corn—New mixed firm at 4s 11½d.

PROVISIONS—Bacon dull; Cumberland cut, [illegible] short rib, 35s 6d. Lard—Prime Western dull at 36s [illegible]

TALLOW—Prime city dull at 33s.

COTTON-SEED OIL—Yellow American dull at [illegible]

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 21.—COTTON—Steady and unchanged; sales, 7,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,000; American, 5,200.

BREADSTUFFS—Steady and unchanged. Corn—New Western mixed, 5s ½d.

PROVISIONS—Prime mess, 64s. American lard, [illegible] 6d.

CHEESE—Fine American 62s.

PETROLEUM—Refined, 6 15-16d.

TURPENTINE—22s 9d.

BUTTER—United States finest, 107s 6d; United States good, 85s.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—5 p. m.—PETROLEUM—Refined, 6¾@7¼d.

TURPENTINE—22s.

ANTWERP, Jan. 21.—PETROLEUM—18f.

The following were received by the Chicago Board of Trade:

LONDON, Jan. 21.—LIVERPOOL—Wheat dull. Corn weaker; 5s. MARK LANE—Wheat and corn rather easier. Cargoes off coast—Wheat—None offered. American red winter, 35s 6d; California, 35s 6d. Corn rather easier. Cargoes on passage—Wheat and corn rather easier. Good shipping California wheat, just shipped, 37s; nearly due, 36s 6d; fair average quality of American spring wheat, for prompt shipment, 33s; fair average quality of American red winter wheat, for prompt shipment, [illegible] fair average quality of American mixed corn, for prompt shipment, 23s 3d. Country markets for wheat—English a shade easier; French steady. Arrivals off coast for orders—Wheat and corn, none. PARIS—Wheat and flour firm.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Jan. 21.—[Special.]—WHEAT—A fairly active speculative movement reported in No. 2 red in futures, the May delivery attracting chief attention, on, however, a very variable market, which at the outset further weakened about ⅛@¾c, to rally speedily, and, through frequent changes, advanced as much as 1⅛@1½c. Near the extreme close it reacted about ⅛c a bu, and, in the final dealings, hardened a trifle, leaving off firm, with a gain for the day of ⅝@⅞c per bu. Winter, for early delivery, on the contrary, has been unusually dull, partly because of the more confident views of holders, especially on graded stock, the offerings of which were comparatively limited. Sales: No. 1 red, in elevator, $1.02; No. 2 red, 94½c in elevator and 91½c in store, and 91⅛c free on board from store, and 92½c delivered afloat from store, closing at 94¼c bid in elevator. No. 2 red, futures: February, 90¾@92½c, closing at 92¼c; March, 92⅛@93⅝c, closing at 93¾c; April, 94@95c, closing at 95¼c; May, 95½@97c, closing at 96⅞c; June, 96⅛@97⅛c, closing at 97¼c.

CORN—Business unusually active for early delivery, largely for shipment, quickened at the outset by the free offerings and further yielding in values of about ⅛@¾c a bu, though the market on the increased export interest rallied through the later trading quite sharply, leaving off a trifle stronger than yesterday. In futures, No. 2 on a fair volume of speculative dealings and through various fluctuations, hardened for the day a shade, closing firmly. Sales: No. 2, in elevator, 51⅛@51½c, and afloat, at 52c; New York steamer mixed deliveries in January, 51⅛c; No. 2, futures: January 51@52c, closing at 51⅝c; February 49½@49⅞c, closing 49½c; March 49⅛@49⅞c, closing 49⅝c; April, 49⅛@49⅞c, closing 49⅝c; May 49⅝@49⅞c, closing 49⅝c.

OATS—Increased export calls helped to strengthen the general position, and graded mixed oats were advanced for the day on early delivery about ¼@⅜c, while in the futures line, on a fivefold speculation, gaining on February ⅜c, and later deliveries ¼@⅜c a bu. Sales: No. 1 white in elevator, 38c; No. 2 white in elevator, 37¼@37⅝c, closing at 37⅝c bid; No. 2 in elevator, 36@36⅛c, closing in elevator at 36⅛c, and delivered 37¼@37⅜c. No. 2 futures: January 36⅛c, closing at 36⅛c; February 36¼@36½c, closing at 36¼c; March 35⅝@36⅛c, closing at 36¼c; April, 35⅞@36⅛c, closing at 36⅛c; May 36¼@37⅛c, closing at 36⅞c.

RYE—Firm but inactive.

BARLEY—In demand and quoted throughout strong.

BARLEY-MALT—Quiet but held confidently.

PROVISIONS—Hog products less active and generally weaker and irregular. Pork very quiet and barely steady; old lots family mess sold at $13.50; mess at $13.25@13.50. Cut meats in demand within previous range; pickled bellies, 14 to 10 lb average, placed at 6⅜@6¾c. Bacon in utter neglect. Western steam lard in slack demand for early delivery, with contract grade quoted down to $7.10. Futures: February $7.05@7.08, closing at $7.08; March $7.15@7.17, closing at $7.16; April $7.22@7.23, closing at $7.22; May $7.32@7.33, closing at $7.32; June $7.35@7.38, closing at $7.38.

SUGARS—Raw held more confidently and in request; Pernambuco sold at $4.62½; refined offered sparingly and wanted; quoted strong.

FREIGHTS—Increased and decided activity in the breadstuff interest was the feature of the berth freight market, which was generally quoted steady, though for London, under the urgent requirements of steam-carriers calling for prompt dispatch, some further concessions were noted. Apart from this the berth freight movement was on a moderate scale and indicative of little attention as to rates, and in the line of charters business was comparatively tame and bidding for desirable carriers spiritless. Of the contracts by steam packets on berth were: For Liverpool—Hence grain at 4¾d; provisions, through and local, at 15s@20s. London—Hence, grain (prompt) at 3¾d; do at 4⅛d, and of through freight do, early February, at 4½d per 60 lbs, and cotton part at 3s per 320 lbs. Hull—Grain at 4¾@5d. Aronmouth—Do, on private terms, quoted at 5d. Bordeaux—Oats at 7¼c. Copenhagen—grain at 5s 3d.

NEW YORK, Jan. 21.—COTTON—Quiet; middling upland, 11c; middling Orleans, 11¼c; futures barely steady; January, 11.06c; February, 11.08c; March, 11.06c; April, 11.17c; May, 11.28c; June, 11.39c; July, 11.49c; August, 11.59c; September, 11.21c; October, 10.73c; November, 10.64c.

FLOUR—Dull and unchanged.

HAY—Demand fair and market firm; 70c.

GROCERIES—Coffee—Spot dull and lower; fair Rio 9½c; Rio, No. 7, 8.00c; options lower, with fair business; Rio No. 7, January, 7.95c; February, 7.95@7.96c; March, 8.05@8.15c; April, 8.15@8.25c; May, 8.25@8.40c; June, 8.40@8.45c. Molasses quiet but steady. Rice fairly firm.

PETROLEUM—Steady and unchanged.

RESIN—Dull and unchanged.

TURPENTINE—Steady and unchanged.

EGGS—Firm; fairly active; 31@33c.

LEATHER—Steady, with a fair demand; hemlock sole, Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande light, middle, and heavy weight, 21@24c.

WOOL—Quiet, but firm.

PROVISIONS—Lard—Western steam, spot, $7.10; February, $7.07@7.09; March, $7.15@7.17; April, $7.23@7.23; May, $7.22@7.23; June, $7.35@7.38.

BUTTER—Demand fair and market firm.

CHEESE—Quiet and unchanged.

Others unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 12,514 brls; wheat, 17,950 bu; corn, 94,398 bu; oats, 27,700 bu; rye, 550 bu; barley, 6,875 bu.

EXPORTS—Flour, 8,459 brls; wheat, 57,613 bu; corn, 92,284 bu; oats, 27 bu.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 21.—[Special.]—RECEIPTS—1,823 brls and 4,225 sacks flour, 12,450 bu corn, 5,600 bu wheat, 12,725 bu oats, 3,300 bu shorts, 1,300 bu peas.

FLOUR—In steady demand and firm; Western superfine at $2.85@3.25; common extras, $3.00@3.75; and Minnesota extras (including choice bakers' brands), $4.25@4.90; New York rollers, $4.75@4.90; Michigan rollers, $4.75@5.00; Ohio, Indiana, St. Louis, and Illinois rollers, $4.75@5.25; Ohio, Indiana, St. Louis, and Illinois straights, $5.00@5.50, with fancy brands a shade higher; Michigan, $4.25@4.50; patent spring wheats, $5.40@6.25; winter wheats, $5.25@5.75.

CORN—Is steady at 55@56c per bu for high mixed, 54½@56c for steamer yellow, 55½@54c for mixed, and 51@53c for no grade.

OATS—Steady at 40@42c for No. 1 barley; 39½@40c No. 2 white, 37@37½c No. 3 white, and 36@37½c for mixed.

RYE—69@71c per bu.

SHORTS—Held at $16.50@18.00 per ton, and fine feed and middlings at $17.00@21.00.

COTTON-SEED MEAL—Held at $26.50@29.00 per ton, with sales at [illegible]

PROVISIONS—Pork steady and firm, with mess, $13.00@14.00 for mess, $12.50@13.00 for prime, $13.50@14.00 for mess, $15.00@16.50 for Western and Boston clear and backs. Beef is held at $11.00@12.00 for mess, $12.50@13.00 for extra mess, and $13.50@15.50 for family and plate. Lard is in steady demand at 7¾@8¼c per lb for city and Western. Smoked hams are selling at 10½@11¼c per lb for Boston and Western.

DUTIABLE GOODS.

The following were the receipts of dutiable goods at the Chicago Custom-House yesterday: L. Manasse, 1 case manufacturing metal; Mandel Bros., 2 cases linens; Grommes & Ullrich, 100 cases Swedish punch; T. M. Sinclair & Co., 133 sacks salt; Fowler Bros., 2 cases machinery. Collections, $3,503.

VOLUME

THE GAY CA

Receptions Last Night
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and Frelinghu

A Society Story of
Waged Between
Families.

Some of the Gorgeous Hab
Ladies at the Secreta
tainment.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan
There is great interest in the
held at the houses of the F
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had discontinued their Thu
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Secretary of State is Thurs
also the regular reception da
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It can hardly be said that t
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in Washington to go to thr
tions in one evening. Thos
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that is open to guests, so tha
visit at the Blaine house and
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people. There are perhap
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house at some hour during
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families. The pleasant thin
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OPEN RUPTURE BETWEEN
THUR.

There was one prominent
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Blaine reception. This
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the invitation to appear at
New-Year's Day put an en
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that she in her note to the P
surprise that he should have
tion to invite her. There is p
being, unless it might be the
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declining a formal invitat
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THE BLAINE REC

Mr. and Mrs. Blaine re
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tense of a formal recep
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who called. He particul
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who come to see him. Amo
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Reed, and William Walter
tlemen make it a point to
since it has become apparen
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affairs of the Republican
takes no pains to conceal h
recent triumph in Albany.
Evarts was something t
hard to secure. Evarts
Blaine's Minister to Englan
ed in the late election. H
his first lieutenant in a vi
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cure such modifications of
treaty as would have give
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the Pacific. Mr. Evarts'
ence in Washington will be
Mr. Blaine in the attemp
ship of his party.

THE RIVAL ENTE

At the Frelinghuysens' t
huysen was assisted by her
John Davis and Miss L
There was joy at the Freli
they, too, had a triumph to
The confirmation of "Litt
secured for the most ambi
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tion with the assurance of
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about and looked thorough
evening, sharing the happ
The many visitors who ca
gratulations gratefully acc
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THE TOIL

Mrs. Frelinghuysen wo
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décolleté toilet of cream s
Miss Frelinghuysen presid
and looked lovely in a déco
lace and satin. The gauze
was caught with fine diam
cinths. Mrs. John Davis
and carried a bouquet
Mrs. McElroy wore gr
en traine and richly embro
Don Cameron a turquois
with and embroidered f
silver thistles were faste
and she carried a bouq
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clouded with white lace, a
sage bouquet of bon si
wore a superb gown of sla
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Mrs. Schuyler wore a blac
els, fine aqua marines an
countess Nogueiras a
brocade, with fine dia
Mills a garnet velvet,
petticoat of cloth o
of the finest diamonds in
ter, orange satin combine
and finished with ostrich
Sherman, blue gauze with
Mrs. Brewster, a mag
satin brocaded with go